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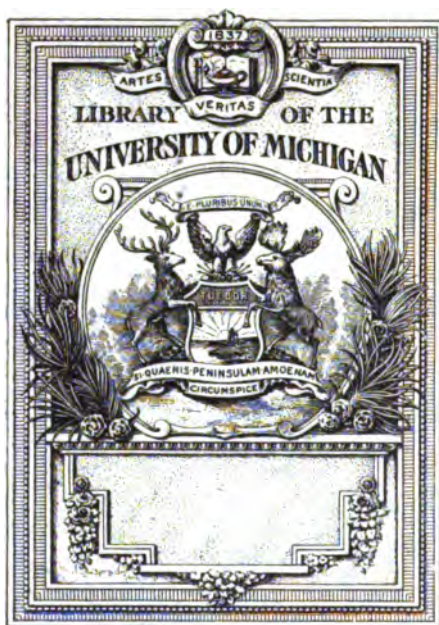
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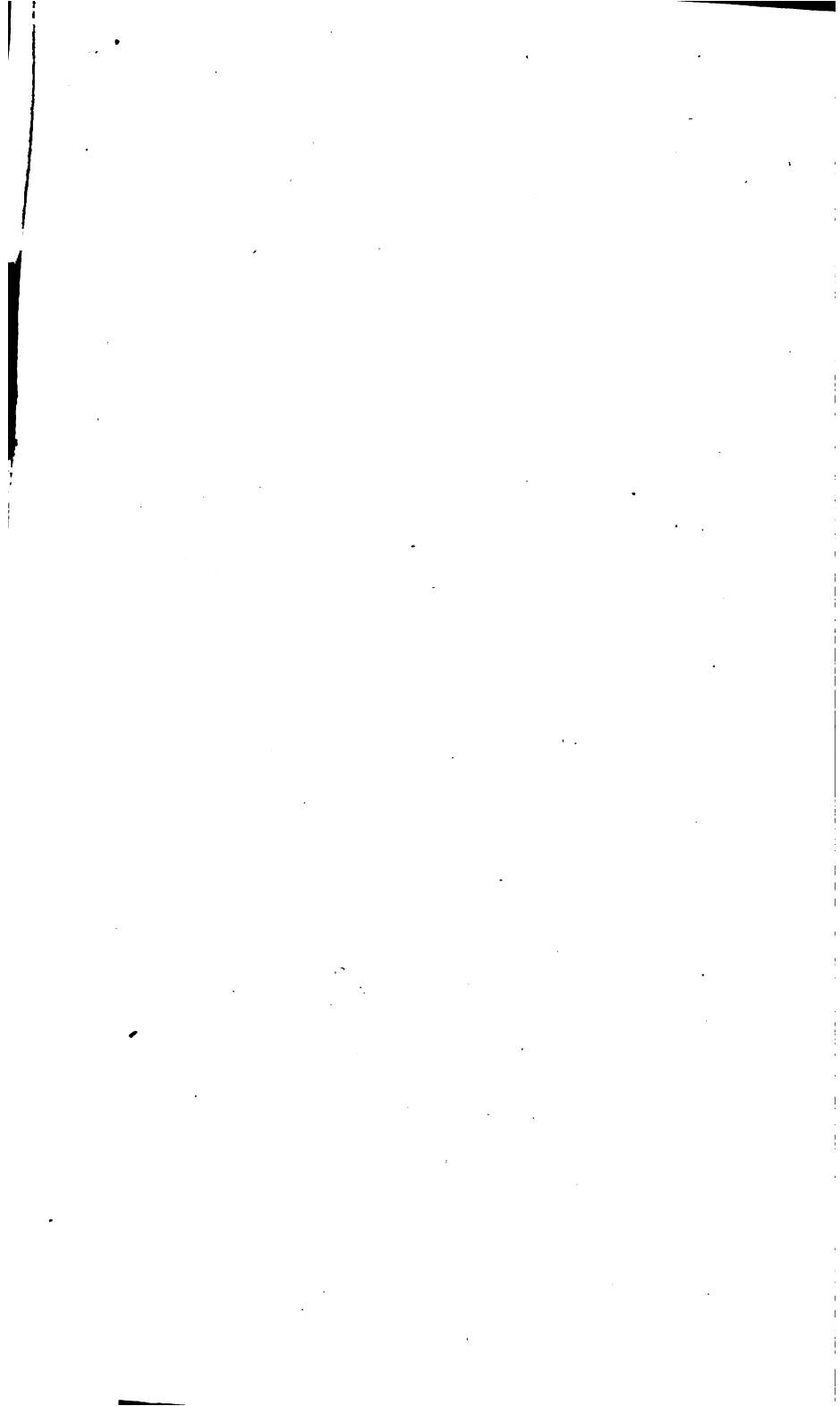
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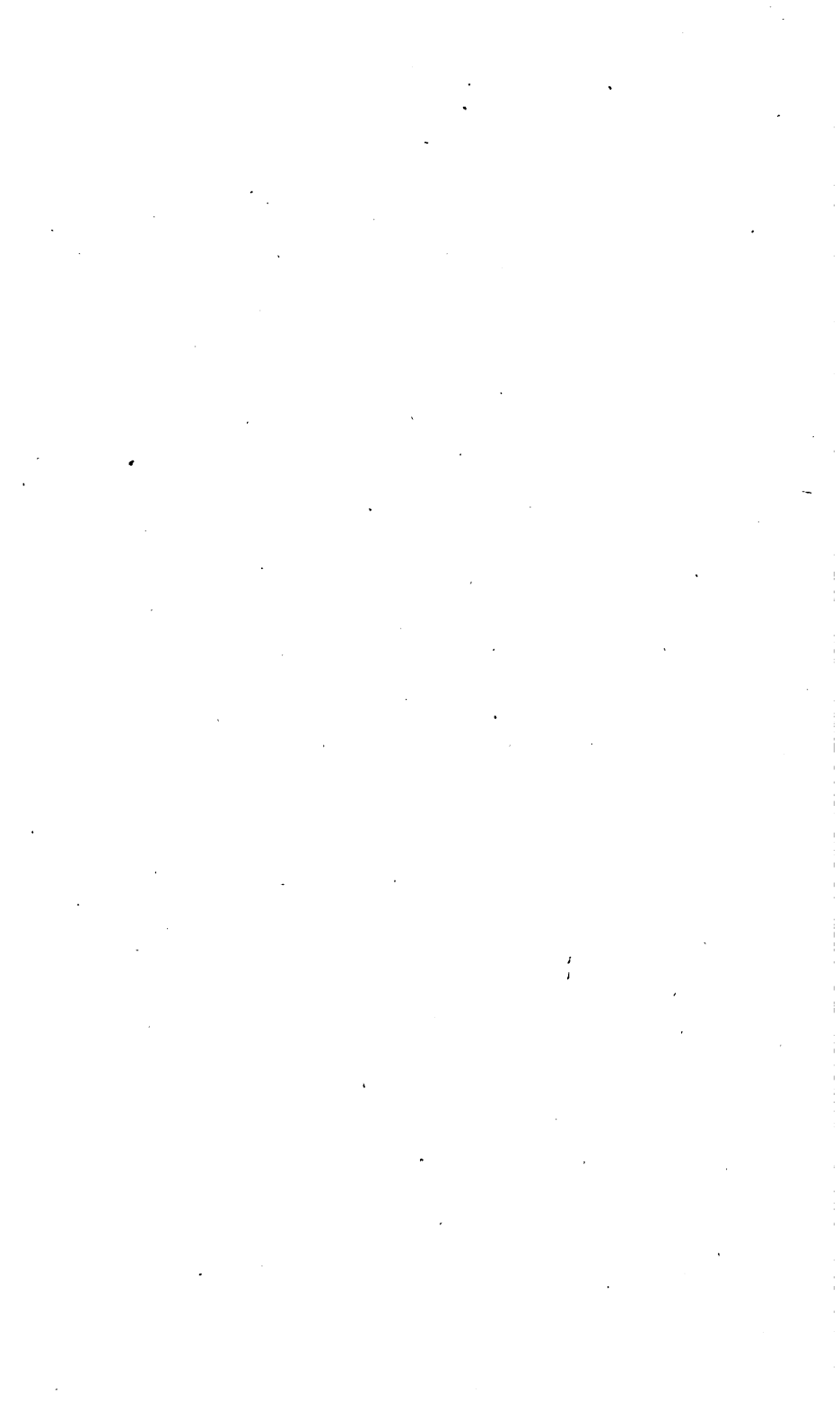
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Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Historical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCXCI.

VOLUME LXI.

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE—
E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,
at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street;
for DAVID HENRY, late of St. John's Gate.
And sold by ELIZ. NEWBERRY, the Corner of St. Paul's
Church-Yard, Ludgate-Street. 1791.

Dr. JOHNSON'S Letter to the Earl of CHESTERFIELD.

MY LORD,

Feb. 1755.

I HAVE been lately informed, by the proprietors of the World, that two papers, in which my Dictionary is recommended to the publick, were written by your Lordship. To be so distinguished is an honour which, being very little accustomed to favours from the great, I know not well how to receive, or in what terms to acknowledge.

When, upon some slight encouragement, I first visited your Lordship, I was overpowered, like the rest of mankind, by the enchantment of your address, and could not forbear to wish, that I might boast myself *le vainqueur du vainqueur de la terre*; that I might obtain that regard for which I saw the world contending. But I found my attendance so little encouraged, that neither pride, nor modesty, would suffer me to continue it. When I had once addressed your Lordship in public, I had exhausted all the art of pleasing, which a retired and uncourtly scholar can possess. I had done all that I could; and no man is well pleased to have his all neglected, be it ever so little.

Seven years, my Lord, have now passed since I waited in your outward room, or was repulsed from your door; during which time I have been pushing on my work through difficulties, of which it is useless to complain; and have brought it at last to the verge of publication, without one act of assistance, one word of encouragement, or one smile of favour. Such treatment I did not expect, for I never had a patron before.

The Shepherd in Virgil grew acquainted with Love, and found him a native of the rocks.

Is not a patron, my Lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and, when he has reached ground, encumbers him with help? The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labours, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it; till I am solitary, and cannot impart it; till I am known, and do not want it. I hope it is no very cynical asperity not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received; or to be unwilling that the publick should consider me as owing that to a patron, which Providence has enabled me to do for myself.

Having carried on my work thus far with so little obligation to any favourer of learning, I shall not be disappointed, though I should conclude it, if less be possible, with less; for I have been long wakened from that dream of hope, in which I once boasted myself with so much exultation.

My LORD,

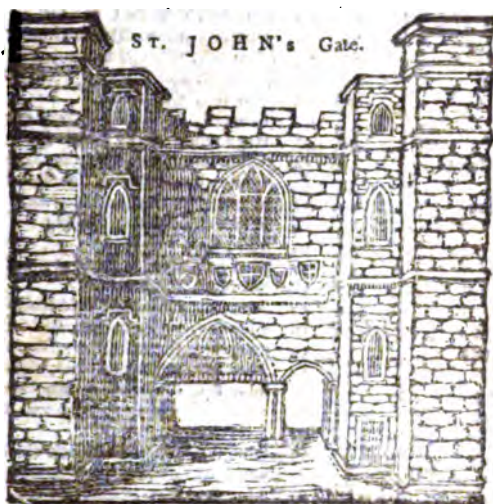
Your Lordship's most humble

and most obedient servant,

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening.
L. Packet—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Courier & Loop.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Woodfall's Diary
World—Argus
Bell's Oracle
Times—M. Post
15 Weekly Papers
Bath 1, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Bury St. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford



Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
Leicester
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury
Stamford
Winchester
Worcester
York 3

For J U L Y, 1791.

C O N T A I N I N G

Meteorolog. Diaries for June and July, 1791 594
A Traveller's just Character of Mr. Howard 595
Malvern Wells—Coins found near Croydon 602
The Family Mansion of Wynne of Offethian 596
Dr. Priestley on the Birmingham Riots 600
Answer to Dr. Priestley's Letter on the Riots 598
Mr. Ruffel's Account of Birmingham Meeting 599
Remarks on the late Riots at Birmingham 600
Some remarkable Scriptural Phrases explained 601
Shakespeare's Waincot Chair and Mulberry-tree 602
The Originality of Milton's Portrait ascertained 603
Query on the different Effects of Lightning 605
Character of Bishop Robert Ferrar vindicated 608
Concise Account of Widworthy in Devonshire 608
Portrait of Bp. Robert Horne of Winchester 611
Description of the Jubilee celebrated at Rome 615
True Idea of the Theory of Tides still wanting 612
What is the Meaning of VILLATA IN TENERE? 612
Five Sepulchres hewn out of a solid Rock 615
The Measure and Particulars of a famous Oak 615
Some new Particulars of the Welch Indians 613
Dr. James Grainger—Rowe Mores's Dionysius 614
Relief granted to Roman Catholics explained 615
Specimen of a Barometrical Diary in Norfolk 617
Mrs. Macaulay—Lunar Tides—Huntingdon 618
Town Garden—Nat. History—Rats and Mice 619
Mr. Hare's Opinion of Swedenborg's Character 620
A Medical Topography—"Sent to Coventry" 622
A Prophecy of Eddas—The Society of Arts 623
The early Appearance of Birds enquired after 624
Primitive bishops no Strangers—"H. & Pauline" 625
Remarks on the present Situation of France 626
On Black Bees, and how to be destroyed 627
Evans' Old Ballads—The Hogan of Houghton 628
Description of Litbon—Moravian Miscellany 629
Queries to Men of Letters, and Men of Fashion 631
Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Knowles—The Quakers 632
Sir James Foulis, Bart.—Miscellaneous Remarks 632
Proceedings in present Session of Parliament 633
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS 641—659
FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE 650
INDEX INDICATOR:US—Queries answered 659
SELECT POETRY, ancient and modern 660—664
For. Affairs, Domestic Occurrences, &c. 665—677
Marriages, Deaths, Preferment, &c. 678—682
Daily Variations in the Prices of the St. Cts 683

Embellished with Two Picturesque Views of MALVERN WELLS; a Portrait of Dr. HORNE, Bishop of WINCHESTER; a fine Monument, by BACON, at WIDWORTH, in Devonshire; a JUBILEE MEDAL; COINS; and other CURIOSITIES.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed for D. HENRY by JOHN NICHOLS, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street; where Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm	State of Weather in June 1791.
1	S calm	29,70	62	white veil over blue sky
2	S calm	70	62	a little white upon the blue [dourt, 3 o'clock, 120
3	S calm	70	63	clear blue sky, light shower, sultry. Therm. out of
4	E gentle	66	66	a deal of white upon the blue, rain at night
5	NW calm	69	64	overcast, clears up, hot sun
6	W calm	76	65	blue sky, a few darkish clouds towards the South
7	W calm	80	65	clear sky, white clouds towards the South, rain at
8	NE gentle	80	63	overcast, fine day [night
9	SE calm	75	59	blue sky, white veil
10	W Calm	55	61	overcast, small rain, wind, rain at night
11	NNE brisk	46	58	large white fleecy clouds shaded with black, rain
12	NNE moderate	50	54	white clouds upon blue sky, stormy [at night
13	N brisk	54	52	white clouds, stormy, gentle rain at night
14	N moderate	55	52	white clouds tinged with black
15	N brisk	64	54	white clouds, rain at night
16	N brisk	45	52	rain, fair, bright day
17	NE brisk	48	58	overcast, fine, shower at night
18	N calm	47	58	overcast, small rain
19	NE calm	50	57	overcast, clears up, cold frosty air at night
20	NNE brisk	55	56	blue sky, white clouds, showers at night
21	W moderate	50	56	overcast, slight showers, fine day
22	W brisk	59	55	blue sky, white and black clouds, rain at night
23	SW strong	59	56	blue sky, sun, gloomy afternoon [ternnoon
24	S moderate	73	59	blue sky, white veil, fine morning, high wind af-
25	SSW brisk	73	61	overcast, small rain
26	SW brisk	60	63	blue sky, white and black clouds, fine day
27	S brisk	51	63	overcast, pleasant day
28	S moderate	63	62	blue sky, grey clouds, fine day, small rain at night
29	SSE brisk	55	63	blue sky, white and grey clouds, rain at night
30	S moderate	38	68	clear blue sky, afterwards clouded, little rain

1. Yellow crowfoot in full bloom upon the pastures. Grass at a stand, for want of rain and dews.—4. Green peas in the market; new potatoes 1½d. per lb.—5. Fox-gloves in bloom.—7. A field of clover cutting for hay. Honey-suckle in bloom.—8. The outward air cooled and refreshed by the rain of the preceding night. Sultry within doors.—11. The air extremely piercing and cold; a violent hail-storm at night.—13. The air still cold; the sea roars; black clouds in the West, and as if filled with snow. Several fields mown. Grass, both in the meadows and pastures, begins to burn.—14. Ice upon the water. Much damage done by last night's frost amongst fruit, potatoes, &c.—15. Field-beans in bloom, and strongly scent the air. Apples drop off.—16. Busy housing hay. Wheat and barley in the ear. Cuckoo-spit (cicadula) upon many plants.—17. Gathered strawberries, very poor and small, the leaves and stems being shriveled up by the late storms.—20. Many people begun hay-harvest. Swallows and martins in abundance. Hawking over the new-mown grass, and so low and near to the mowers as only, by great dexterity, by quick turns, to avoid striking their persons. Qu. is it accident or instinct that directs the birds to seek their prey in these places?—Fall of rain this month, 6-10ths of an inch; evaporation, 4-2-10ths.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl.	Night.	Barom.	Weather
						in. pts.	in July 1791.
June	0	0	0				
27	61	72	60	29,91	fair		
28	63	75	61	30,1	fair		
29	63	78	70		fair		
30	65	67	57	29,7	showery		
July	63	69	58	,82	cloudy		
1	60	69	57	,88	rain		
2	61	66	56	,85	cloudy		
3	52	61	52	,55	showery		
4	55	66	51	,85	showery		
5	56	68	50	,96	fair		
6	55	63	58	30,09	rain		
7	60	69	56	,02	fair		
8	59	67	58	,04	fair		
9	60	64	52	29,91	rain		
10	56	64	51	,45	rain		
July							
11	52	66	57	29,81	cloudy		
12	57	66	53	,91	cloudy		
13	58	70	60	30,1	fair		
14	61	71	60	,24	fair		
15	64	74	56	,11	fair		
16	63	78	63	,07	fair		
17	66	76	61	29,81	showery		
18	65	74	56	,8	fair		
19	58	66	57	,9	cloudy		
20	60	71	59	30,02	fair		
21	63	71	57	,11	fair		
22	62	70	58	29,90	fair		
23	57	59	54	,82	rain		
24	60	66	55	,73	fair		
25	60	67	57	,79	rain		

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For J U L Y, 1791.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LXI. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *July 12.*
 AFTER living seventy-
 two years *backwards*
 and *forwards* in Great
 Britain, the island which
 gave me birth, I am,
 for reasons I will not
 trouble you with the de-
 tail of (having done that elsewhere), re-
 tired, to spend the very little which re-
 mains of a long life, to France, the
 squabbles of a public nature being less
 painful to me than those of private ones
 between man and man. The late Mr.
 Samuel Sharp told me, that he never
 knew a man at the approach of death
 who had not some solace to offer to his
 mind at that awful moment; and I re-
 member to have read in the State Trials,
 that a Colonel of some fortune, who was
 hanged for a wicked theft, said at the
 gallows, that his comfort was, that he
 had never in his whole life gone into a
 church without *pulling off his hat*! And
 one of Mr. Sharp's own patients, a very
rich Quaker, so repeatedly said, in his
 last hours, that he died under one re-
 flexion that afforded him infinite com-
 fort, that Mr. Sharp could not avoid
 asking him *what it was*? The *dying*
Quaker replied, he had furnished Wil-
 liam (commonly called Duke of Cum-
 berland) with an hundred and fifty
 thousand shovels, pickaxes, and instru-
 ments of that sort, to supply the army
under William's command in foreign parts.
 Now, Sir, as well as I can judge, my
 consolation will be (if reflexion has not
 quite left me), that, after being prose-
 cuted, persecuted, and ill-treated, for
 more than a moiety of my whole life,
 by bad men, I shall have the consol-
 ation of knowing that JOHN HOWARD
 came twice to my house *en personne*,
 and, though a stranger to my person,
 brought in his hand, at each of those
 visits, a volume of his "State of Pri-
 sons," &c.; and, as I unfortunately
 was out when he made me his second
 visit, he wrote in the cover of that vo-

lume, that he had left it as a mark of
 his regard. Now, Mr. Urban, thought
 I have been honoured with the corre-
 spondence of Princes, Prelates, and some
 of the first and greatest men of my own
 country, and of some other nations, I
 shall consider those two presents and vi-
 sits from JOHN HOWARD the greatest
 honour I ever received FROM MAN;
 and therefore I send you two guineas,
 to add my mite towards erecting the
 monument to the memory of so GOOD
 A MAN.

The ingenious, learned, and virtuous
 Mr. Woodhull, of Thenford, in North-
 amptonshire, has done me the honour
 to place those two books in his noble li-
 brary; for nothing but want of bread
 could have induced me to sell them
 when I sold all my other goods and
 chattels, and departed, never to return.

A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Brompton, June 6.*
 I INCLOSE two drawings of Mal-
 vern-wells house. If you like to en-
 grave them, they are at your service
 (*see pl. III. fig. 1, 2*); and I will send
 you a little sketch of the way of life at
 that place, and a *jeu-d'esprit* which ap-
 peared there lately. J. P. A.

*Fig. 3 and 4 are two gold coins found
 lately in the neighbourhood of Croydon.*

Mr. URBAN, *July 2.*
 SOME years ago I saw, at Conway, a
 pair of shoes, of nearly the same form
 as that described in your last, p. 513,
 10 inches from heel to toe, and the toe
 3 inches square, and made of red leather
 (*Pl. III. fig. 6*). They were intermixed
 with other articles of female apparel of
 the time, stays or boddices with sleeves,
 and cases of several high hats, a steel
 cross-bow, two large yew bows, and an
 old wooden bedstead of the time. The
 house, in whose upper room these arti-
 cles were preserved, though much of
 the furniture had been stolen, stood on
 the North side of the high street, be-
 longed

longed to the Wynnes of Oscathlan, and had been built in the reign of Elizabeth. It formed a small quadrangle, with a back-court, and the side corresponding with the entrance was ascended to by a double flight of steps from the side to a terrace, continued on the left. It was in 1770 let out to poor families. Most of the rooms had fluenced ceilings and walls. Over the kitchen-chimney were the arms of England, and E. R. for *Elizabeth Regina*: on the walls, D W *Dorothy Wynne* D G W leopards' faces jessant fleurs de lis, single, and with a chevron R W. Eagles and a chevron between three fleurs de lis, 1577. A chevron between three flags' heads cabosh, owls, bears, griffins, lions, flags. In an upper room, E R and arms of England. Over the chimney, R W

1580
D W

agles, chevron, and flags heads. Chevron and fleurs de lis, lion rampant. Over another chimney, *Wynne* quartering the chevron and fleurs de lis. Over another, R G 1577. Quarterly, 1. a chevron between three eagles; 2. a chevron between three leopards' faces jessant fleurs de lis; 3. a chevron between fleurs de lis; 4. a chevron between three flags' heads; also the chevron and eagles single. Over the inner gate in the spandrels, the cross, date, *1580*, &c. as in *Pl. IX fig. 5*. R W O W for *Richard and Dorothy Wynne*, or *Gwynne*. Over the outer gate the arms of England, supported by the lion and griffin; in the spandrels the eagles and chevron between the flags heads.

The above quarterings are the arms of *Wynne* on the altar tomb of Robert, on the South side of the altar in Conway church, inscribed

Robert
Wynne es
quier was
buried
the 30
day of
November
A.D. 1593.

And on another altar-tomb, contiguous, Here lieth the body of Robert Wynne debytie maior of Conway esq and sone of Thomas Wynne who died the 16th of yber 1664.

On which last are also a lion rampant, quartering three bears. At the West end, *Wynne* quartering three lions passant guardant; crest, an eagle displayed.

Another altar-tomb, for a female

Wynne, has the chevron and heads quartering the lions rampant, and *Wynne* quartering the chevron and fleurs de lis; and a mural monument for John Wynne, Esq. 1617. Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Wynne*; 2. the lions passant guardant; 3. the chevron and fleurs de lis.

As I do not recollect to have met with any account of this house in print, the present is at your service. D. H.

To the INHABITANTS of the TOWN of BIRMINGHAM.

My late Townsmen and Neighbours, AFTER living with you eleven years, in which you had uniform experience of my peaceful behaviour, in my attention to the quiet studies of my profession, and those of philosophy, I was far from expecting the injuries which I and my friends have lately received from you. But you have been misled. By hearing the Dissenters, and particularly the Unitarian Dissenters, continually railed at as enemies to the present Government in Church and State, you have been led to consider any injury done to us as a meritorious thing; and, not having been better informed, the means were not attended to. When the *object* was right, you thought the *means* could not be wrong. By the discourses of your teachers, and the exclamations of your superiors in general, drinking confusion and damnation to us (which is well-known to have been their frequent practice), your bigotry has been excited to the highest pitch, and nothing having been said to you to moderate your passions, but every thing to inflame them: hence, without any consideration on your part, or on theirs, who ought to have known and taught you better—you were prepared for every species of outrage; thinking that, whatever you could do to spite and injure us, was for the support of Government, and especially the Church. In *destroying us*, you have been led to think *you did God* and your country the most essential service.

Happily, the minds of Englishmen have a horror of *murder*, and therefore you did not, I hope, think of *that*; though, by your clamorous demanding of *me* at the Hotel, it is probable that, at that time, some of you intended me some personal injury. But what is the value of life when every thing is done to make it wretched? In many cases, there would be greater mercy in dispatching the inhabitants than in burning

ing their houses. However, I infinitely prefer what I feel from the *spoiling of my goods* to the disposition of those who have mislaid you.

You have destroyed the most truly valuable and useful apparatus of philosophical instruments that perhaps any individual, in this or any other country, was ever possessed of, in my use of which I annually spent large sums, with no pecuniary view whatever, but only in the advancement of science, for the benefit of my country, and of mankind: You have destroyed a library corresponding to that apparatus, which no money can re-purchase, except in a course of time. But what I feel far more, you have destroyed *manuscripts*, which have been the result of the laborious study of many years, and which I shall never be able to re-compose; and this has been done to one who never did, or imagined, you any harm.

I know nothing more of the *band-bill*, which is said to have enraged you so much, than any of yourselves; and I disapprove of it as much; though it has been made the ostensible handle of doing infinitely more mischief than any thing of that nature could possibly have done. In the celebration of the French Revolution, at which I did not attend, the company assembled on the occasion only expressed their joy in the emancipation of a neighbouring nation from tyranny, without intimating a desire of any thing more than such an improvement of our own Constitution as all sober citizens, of every persuasion, have long wished for. And though, in answer to the gross and unprovoked calumnies of Mr. Madan and others, I publicly vindicated my principles as a Dissenter, it was only with plain and sober argument, and with perfect good-humour. We are better instructed in the mild and forbearing spirit of Christianity than ever to think of having recourse to *violence*; and can you think such conduct as yours any recommendation of your religious principles in preference to ours?

You are still more mistaken, if you imagine that this conduct of yours has any tendency to serve your cause, or to prejudice ours. It is nothing but *reason* and *argument* that can ever support any system of religion. Answer our arguments, and your business is done; but your having recourse to *violence* is only a proof that you have nothing better to produce. Should you destroy myself, as well as my house, library, and appa-

rates, ten more persons, of equal or superior spirit and ability, would instantly rise up. If those ten were destroyed, an hundred would appear; and, believe me, the Church of England, which you now think you are supporting, has received a greater blow by this conduct of yours, than I and all my friends have ever aimed at it.

Besides, to abuse those who have no power of making resistance is equally cowardly and brutal, peculiarly unworthy of Englishmen, to say nothing of Christianity, which teaches us to do as we would be done by. In this business we are the sheep, and you the wolves. We will preserve our character, and hope you will change yours. At all events, we return you blessings for curses; and pray that you may soon return to that industry, and those sober manners, for which the inhabitants of Birmingham were formerly distinguished. I am, your sincere well-wisher,

London, July 19. J. PRIESTLEY.

P. S. The account of the first toast at the Revolution dinner, in "The Times" of this morning, can be nothing less than a malicious lie. To prove this, a list of the toasts, with an account of all the proceedings of the day, will soon be published. The first of them was, "The King and the Constitution;" and they were all such as the friends of Liberty, and of the true principles of the Constitution, would approve.

* * We are particularly requested to give place to the following answer to the preceding letter; but have no wish to continue a controversy on the subject.

Friends, Countrymen, and Britons,

A LETTER, signed J. PRIESTLEY, has appeared in many of the public prints. Its manifest tendency is beyond the exculpation of an individual from a charge amounting to nothing short of high treason; for, besides the denial of this charge in terms calculated to impress on your minds a full persuasion of its sincerity by its brevity, whereby it assumes the semblance of innocence, it recriminates with a degree of personality unworthy a gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian. It pleads the immense loss of property, compared to which life itself is nothing, and the destruction of a philosophical apparatus, and a collection of MSS, from whose liberal source the world was to have been re-philosophised, re-politised, and re-Christianised.

Without

Without insisting on the weakness of a defence founded on recrimination and personality, let us try the truth of some assertions contained in it.

Dr. P. sets out with a panegyrick on "his peaceful behaviour in his attention to the quiet studies of his profession, and those of philosophy." How *quiet* his studies have been, or how suitable to his *profession*, his various publications for the last ten years can best declare. Every inhabitant, not only of *Birmingham*, but of *Great Britain*, may judge him out of his own mouth; and, when he denies the thought of having recourse to *violence*, he forgets that, however remote that thought is from the body of Dissenters, HE, as far as specious reasoning, studied misrepresentation, and sturdy claims, have such a tendency, has been taking every method to excite it. If his virulent reflexions on the Religion and Government of his country, and the Ministers of both, were not calculated to inflame men's minds, it is difficult to say what was their tendency; for truth is not promoted by *violence* of any kind.

No one can deny that the outrages of a mob, restrainable only by a military force, are unworthy both of Englishmen and Christians. But who can justify the outrages of invective and misrepresentation, which violate the golden rule of Christian charity, and the quiet character of a teacher of Christianity, and must be expected, as in the present instance has too unfortunately been the case, to recoil on the heads of the first promoters of discord? No one can avoid lamenting the catastrophe, and pitying the sufferers; but if the spirit in which some of the sufferers speak of themselves, and those whom they are pleased to call their enemies, provoke severe reflexions, they have none to blame but themselves.

We are next told, the loss to the community in the single house of Dr. P. is irreparable; whereas, had the Doctor himself been demolished, a flight of phoenixes would have arisen out of his ashes, for the eternal benefit of mankind at large, with superior zeal and abilities. If he can thus arise again invigorated an hundred fold, the present catastrophe is not worth a regret.—Perhaps, however, the world, wearied with the round of infidel, unitarian, seditious, leveling argumentation, will no more lament the loss of future sermons, pamphlets, letters, and histories, than of the mistaken and false system of

chemistry and natural philosophy already defeated and detected.

To pass by the personalities against individuals, and the unhandsome reflexions on whole bodies of men, contained in them, his writings, addressed to the nation at large, sufficiently declare "what manner of spirit he is of." While his worthy coadjutor exults in the prospect of bringing royalty once more to the block, *his* sport is hunting down episcopacy, and leveling every rank in society that favours of subordination of mind or body. In praising the French Revolution before it is half completed, he wishes for an IMPROVEMENT in the Constitution of his own country, though he takes care to keep out of sight the many murders that must be hazarded in the exchange, and compliments his countrymen on their humanity. We try him not on any count to which he does not plead guilty, but on what he avows and glories in when scarcely "escaped with the skin of his teeth." The English people, in their plain understandings, have light sufficient to guide them through this world to the next, without involving themselves in metaphysical and abstract reasonings, which have no place among the simple truths of the Gospel. The boasted number of converts, augmented by the followers of every new enthusiast, will have no influence on the national faith: still less will upbraiding the people or their rulers with Bigotry, Idolatry, Folly, and Knavery, with Priestcraft or Kingcraft, induce them to change their principles or their party.

The people of England have had too fatal and repeated experience of the spirit which actuates too many among the Dissenters. The quibbles of tender consciences, which first began to disturb the glorious reign of Elizabeth, broke out into dreadful overt-acts of violence under that of the unfortunate Charles. Alarmed into concurrence with the measures of William, they no sooner recovered from their fright, than they made a merit of their acquiescence to bring forward demands, and have been rising in their claims ever since. When the language of Petition failed, that of Remonstrance was assumed, and menaces, unworthy of men who wished to be accounted loyal or faithful subjects, were resorted to. If these facts can be denied or vindicated, Dr. P's letter will deserve attention. If, on the contrary, it should appear that the leaders have

have suffered themselves to be transported to lengths which reflect disgrace and odium on their party, it behoves the body of Dissenters to come forward with that public avowal of their disapprobation of these measures, which so many respectable individuals among them have long declared in the freedom of private conversation.

The present Apology for the Dissenters, or rather the Unitarian Dissenters; is little calculated to do away the reproach which the effervescence of the writer of it has drawn upon them. Impartiality and candour will consider it as the hasty effusion of disappointment, resentment, vexation, and stoical fortitude, the offspring of an aspiring, overbearing mind, or the stubborn pride of human nature, or of a spirit which accused too many of the Puritans in the last century, and—too much to be lamented—has found a metempsychosis in the present.

Till, therefore, the nation can forget these stubborn facts (and it will require no short period to bury them in oblivion, or calm the public mind), it would be better to reflect in silent sorrow on the madness of the people, and on the causes which urged it.

A LOVER OF HIS COUNTRY AND
ITS EXCELLENT CONSTITUTION.

MR. URBAN, *July 20.*
BEING in London, and seeing in "The Times" of yesterday the most atrocious calumny that was ever laid before the publick, I feel it my duty immediately to contradict it in the most pointed terms. I do therefore declare, that the narrative of the proceedings of the Birmingham Constitutional Dinner is materially untrue; and that the account given of the *first toast* is a most flagrant falshood: it was, "The King and Constitution."

The meeting broke-up without the least riot or disturbance.—That the publick may judge whether the proceedings of the day, and the toasts, were or were not reprehensible; the following true narrative is now produced, the authenticity and truth of which I will vouch for.

The proceedings of the day were preceded by an advertisement in the Birmingham Chronicle. (See it p 674).

In the morning, however, after this was published, many rumours of the probability of a riot were brought to the friends of the meeting; and, as there

was too much reason to think that means had been used to promote one, they determined to postpone the intended dinner, and accordingly agreed to put it off, and prepared a hand-bill for that purpose. (See this also in p. 675).

This was sent to the printer; but, before he had composed it, Mr. Dadley, the master of the hotel, attended, in consequence of having the dinner countermanded, and represented, that he was sure there was no danger of any tumult, and recommended that the dinner might be had as was intended; only proposing, that the gentlemen should take care to break-up early, and then all danger would be avoided. This measure was then adopted, and orders given to the printer to suppress the hand-bill. Accordingly, there was a meeting of 82 gentlemen, inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, at the Great Room in the hotel, where they dined, and passed the afternoon with that social, temperate, and benevolent festivity, which the consideration of the great event, that has diffused liberty and happiness among a large portion of the human race, inspired.

The following toasts were drunk, and were agreeably intermixed with songs, composed and sung by some of the company:

1. The King and Constitution.
2. The National Assembly and Patriots of France, whose virtue and wisdom have raised twenty-six millions from the mean condition of subjects of despotism to the dignity and happiness of freemen.
3. The Majesty of the People.
4. May the New Constitution of France, be rendered perfect and perpetual.
5. May Great Britain, Ireland, and France, unite in perpetual friendship; and may their only rivalry be the extension of Peace and Liberty, Wisdom and Virtue!
6. The Rights of Man. May all nations have the wisdom to understand, and the courage to assert and defend them!
7. The true Friends of the Constitution of this Country, who wish to preserve its spirit by correcting its abuses.
8. May the People of England never cease to remonstrate till their Parliament becomes a true National Representation!
9. The Prince of Wales.
10. The United States of America. May they for ever enjoy the Liberty which they have so honourably acquired!
11. May the late Revolution in Poland prove the harbinger of a more perfect system of Liberty extending to that great kingdom!
12. May the Nations of Europe become so enlightened as never more to be deluded into savage

sausage wars by the mad ambition of their rulers!

13. May the sword be never unsheathed but for the defence and liberty of our country! and then may every man cast away the scabbard until the people are safe and free!

14. To the glorious memory of Hampden and Sydney, and other heroes of all ages and nations, who have fought and bled for liberty.

15. To the memory of Dr. Price, and of all those illustrious sages who have enlightened mankind on the true principles of civil Society.

16. Peace and good-will to all mankind.

17. Prosperity to the town of Birmingham.

18. A happy meeting to all the Friends of Liberty on the 14th of July, 1792.

It is but justice to the liberality and public spirit of an ingenious Artist of this town to mention, that he decorated the room upon this occasion with three elegant emblematic pieces of sculpture, mixed with painting, in a new style of composition. The central piece was a finely-executed medallion of his Majesty, encircled with a glory, on each side of which was an alabaster obelisk; one exhibiting Gallic Liberty breaking the bands of Despotism; and the other representing British Liberty in its present enjoyment.

A truly respectable gentleman, a member of the Church of England, was chairman—others of that profession were of the company; nor was a single sentiment uttered, or, I believe, conceived, that would hurt the feelings of any one friend to liberty and good government, under the happy Constitution we are blessed with in this kingdom.—I aver this to be a true and just representation of the proceedings, which have been so scandalously misrepresented in the Paper abovementioned, and am, Sir,

Yours, &c. WILLIAM RUSSEL.

Mr. URBAN. July 21.

GOD forbid that any man should exult in the late devastations at Birmingham! Let us all make the case his own, and be thankful that the horrors have not been extended in this happy isle, as they are continually repeating in distracted France.

But it is impossible, Mr. Urban, not to indulge one reflexion; that the advocates for Revolution are, in one leading instance, involved in the confusion we must all have waded through to accomplish their designs. "Their mischief has returned upon their own head, and their violent dealing is come down upon their own pate."

The people of England feel their own

happiness, and are not to be led by the delusions of a few misguided zealots, who do not distinguish between speculation and practice. These outrages do not originate or terminate, like those of 1780 in the Capital, in plunder and the release of miscreants; they are the rude effusions of the popular mind, expressing their high disapprobation of innovations in the religion and polity of their country. It is the national language re-echoing that of the old Barons of this land. How different is the language of the English populace from that of the French, let this instance speak in sounds *too forcible ever to be forgotten* by the friends of OLD ENGLAND!

Dr. Priestley has lived to see his favourite doctrines exploded; his chemistry, founded on a mistake in a Scotch professor, detected; and his person, long held, as himself confesses, in detestation, exposed with his property to the fury of that populace whose favour he has been all along courting, but who prefer their old rulers and leaders to new lords over their consciences, guides of their opinions. If they have been deluded for a moment, the strong sense and spirit of Englishmen have shaken off the delusion, and resisted the innovation.

That the imprudent (and this is a very gentle appellation of it) conduct of the friends of the Revolution, in a town where they must have known they had so few adherents and abettors, was the ostensible pretence for these excesses, cannot be denied: but it is not less evident that the storm has been long brewing for the devoted head of their leader, who has provoked it to burst on himself and followers by every outrage of language and publication. His principles ought to have been as publicly disavowed by the Dissenters as many men of moderation among them have privately wished him to curb his career. They certainly, as they love themselves and good order, and as they would transmit their names with honour to posterity, should come forward with an unequivocal declaration, how contrary their real sentiments are to those which his effervescence has ascribed to them.

I thank God that I have lived to see this test of the integrity and good principle of my countrymen; and my earnest hope and prayer is, to live to see faction, sedition, and innovation, in every form and disguise, completely extinguished, while I can subscribe myself

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, June 11.
HAVING heard a sermon lately, in which a very solemn subject was expatiated upon from the pulpit with a very considerable mistake; I beg leave, through the medium of your Publication, to point out an error, which, having myself very much given up my time to the study of Theology, I was, I must confess, rather surprized to find in the discourse of a very pious, amiable, and intelligent man.

In short, he ascribed to the *meek character* of our Redeemer the seeming ambiguity of the reply, *Thou sayest*, or, *Thou hast said*, when adjured by the High-priest, in the name of the Most High God, to declare if he was the Christ; whereas, in fact, this was but the ordinary mode of direct affirmation, according to the usual phraseology of the Jews in those times. Also, in the Gospel of St. Mark, the words *I am* are used; and our Blessed Saviour was so far from declining to assume his real title of the Messiah, upon this occasion, that he added immediately after, that, "*nevertheless (that is, nevertheless, for their present triumph over his innocence and sacred rights), a time would come when they should see him sitting on the right-hand of power, and coming in the clouds of Heaven.*" Upon which text the learned Dr. Scott, in his chapter, intituled, "*Christ's Regal Acts,*" very minutely and curiously elucidates the passage as follows: "In this manner do the Jews expect the coming of their Messiah, as appears by that gloss of one of their ancient Masters on Dan. vii. 13, *Si meruerint Judæi, veniet in nubibus caeli*; which *Raymond, Pug. Fid.* thus explains: "If ever the Jews deserve that the Messiah should come, he shall come gloriously, according to the Prophet Daniel, in the clouds of Heaven." And it seems very probable that the great offence which the High-priest took at our Saviour's saying, that *they should hereafter see him coming in the clouds of Heaven*, Matt. xxvi. 64, 65, was this, that it was a tradition among them that the Messiah should so come, and that therefore he looked upon that saying of our Saviour as a blasphemous pretence to his being the Messiah; as much as if he should have said, though I have done enough already to convince you that I am the Messiah, yet you shall hereafter see that very sign of my being the Messiah, upon which you so much depend, and without which you will not

GENT. MAG. July, 1791.

believe, viz. *my coming in the clouds of Heaven.*" Scott's Christian Life, vol. III. p. 531.—Dr. Doddridge, the most amiable and pleasing commentator on all these subjects that I know of, in a note upon the same text, expresses himself thus: "In these words, *hereafter ye shall see the son of man*, &c. there seems a plain reference to the view in which the Son of Man is represented, Dan. vii. 13, 14, where he is said to come with the clouds of Heaven to receive a dominion, &c. or to appear, as God did on Mount Sinai, in a chariot of clouds, attended by angelic hosts. Our Lord looked very unlike this person now to his *insatuated* adversaries: but nothing could be more awful, majestic, and becoming, than such an admonition in such circumstances."

Dr. Gill, upon the phrase *Thou hast said*, has a note, very explicit and satisfactory to those who think that there is any needful, wherein he, as an instance that this was "a way of speaking in usage among the Jews, when what was asked was assented to as truth," cites from a Jewish writer, that, "it being said to a certain person, *Is Rabbi dead?* He replied to them, *Ye have said*; and *they rent their cloaths.*" Upon the circumstance of the adjuration, ver. 63, those commentators observe, that the High-priest had a right in this manner to administer such an oath, upon any doubtful case, to which there is reference, Lev. v. 1; and, as in the case here referred to, so in all others, *it could not be evaded*; but when any "*heard the voice of swearing*" he was obliged to declare the truth; which, accordingly, our Blessed Saviour plainly and fully complied with.

Yours, &c.

A. C.

Mr. URBAN,

June 10.

IN communicating the result of enquiry I lately made at Stratford upon Avon, the birth-place of

That "Bard, who at one view
 Could look the whole creation through,"

perhaps I may afford entertainment to some at least of the numerous readers of the Gentleman's Magazine.

AN OLD WAINSCOT CHAIR, or more properly, I might have said, the remaining part, which tradition had handed down as having been the property of the immortal SHAKESPEARE, and which stood in the very house in which he was born, was sold on the 28th of November,

November, 1790, by *Thomas Hart**, the present occupier of the house, to Major Orłowski (secretary to her Serene Highness Isabella Princess Czartoriska), who, accompanied by an interpreter, a native of Poland, came to Stratford purposely to purchase it.

Hart was happy in receiving for the relic twenty guineas, with an entertainment given at an inn to his family (though I am assured, had he asked, he might have received a much larger sum for it); and the man, who made the case to pack it in, also received a guinea for his trouble.

When I first visited Stratford, Mr. Urban, now some time since, I was shewn (as I understood all strangers were whose curiosity led them to call at the house) this *chair*, had the honour of sitting in it; and the people of the house cut from one of the feet, and presented to me, a small chip, which I must own I was *not* Virtuoso enough carefully to preserve, as there appeared to me a degree of improbability in supposing this chair should have continued there for near *two centuries*, though fixed in the wall, and bearing evident marks of antiquity, or that it was *ever* the one, as some have supposed, in which our Great Poet first reposed, when

Each change of many-coloured life he drew,
Exhausted worlds, and then imagin'd new.

But, to return to my information. In February last, the Interpreter again visited Stratford, said a doubt had arisen respecting the authenticity of the relic, that it was purchased for the said Princess, and that her Highness requested a certificate, setting forth that it was the same chair she had seen and sat in in the summer of 1790; which certificate was granted, signed by Thomas Hart, John Warilow, Austin Warilow, and John Jordan†.

* Thomas Hart is fifth in descent from Joan Hart, Shakspeare's sister. MALONE.

† John Jordan, whose signature is annexed to this certificate, is a man well informed, though in an humble station of life (a journeyman wheelwright); is the author of a poem, called, "Wellcombe Hills," &c.; was employed by, and collected for, Mr. Malone, many valuable materials for his Shakspeare; for which contributions, much to the honour of that gentleman, he has been liberally rewarded; and Mr. M. still continues his assistance to Jordan's family at this time, by Dr. Davenport, Vicar of Stratford, paying for the education of his children, and promising his future support. I acknowledge myself indebted to Mr. Jordan for part of my information.

Respecting the celebrated MULBERRY-TREE planted by Shakspeare, the relation of the following anecdote led me to make some enquiries: "A gentleman, passing through Stratford, called at the house of a Mr. Sharp, a cutler, who, it is well known, procured *some* of the mulberry-wood after the tree was cut down by Mr. Gastrell, and who, without doubt, has received, and continues to receive, considerable emolument from vending a variety of articles, such as toys, &c. said to be made of that wood. Taking up a tobacco-stopper, from amongst other articles which he had intended to purchase, and on which was indented, as is on all the toys, &c. *Shakspeare's wood*, he thus interrogated the person attending: "Will you swear, Sir, that this tobacco-stopper was ever a part of the original mulberry-tree planted by Shakspeare?" "No, Sir," replied the young man, "I will not *swear* it; but *my father will*." This young man was *Sharp's son*!" But, Mr. Urban, notwithstanding this anecdote was related to me as a stubborn fact, I have weighty reasons to believe I should misinform you, were I to say Sharp has not, at this time, in his shop a quantity of the wood in toys, &c. as well as unconverted; for of this tree (which, it is supposed, was planted by Shakspeare about the year 1609, and was cut down by Mr. Gastrell in 1757, being then grown to an enormous size, and part of the body decayed), there were many large boughs preserved which were perfectly sound, some of which were sent to the shop of George Willes, a joiner, who is now living at Stratford, to be converted by him, at Mr. Gastrell's request, into an easy chair; but these branches having remained with Willes unconverted until after Mr. Gastrell's death, they were then purchased by Sharp. The body of the tree was cut up, flaked amongst others as fire-wood, and as such sold to different persons; but Sharp, I am informed, had the greatest part of it, which is supposed to have been about 20 cwt.

The late Thomas Mortiboys, esq. had several pieces, out of which was carved that elegant box, presented by the Corporation of Stratford to David Garrick, esq. in 1769. After the decease of Mr. Mortiboys, amongst his effects, which were sold, Sharp again became the purchaser of all that remained of this celebrated wood, giving for it one shilling per pound.

The first idea of Sharp's manufactory was

was suggested by George Cooper, a joiner, having bought a part of the wood, which, converted into goods, he found a ready sale for. Sharp afterwards employed this man. I was shewn at S's shop tea-caddies, goblets, &c. manufactured of this wood; most of which purchasers must pay *dearly* for.

Yours, &c.

T. T. S.

MR. URBAN,

June 15.

A CORRESPONDENT in your last Magazine, p. 399, has made some strictures respecting the originality of the portrait of Milton, in the possession of Sir Joshua Reynolds, on which I beg leave to make some observations. That your readers may have a distinct view of the question, I shall transcribe the writing which is on the back of the picture:

"This picture belonged to Deborah Milton, who was her father's amanuensis; at her death it was sold to Sir William Davenant's family: it was painted by Mr. Samuel Cooper, who was painter to Oliver Cromwell at the time Milton was Latin Secretary to the Protector. The Painter and Poet were near of the same age (Milton was born in 1608, and died in 1674; Cooper was born in 1609, and died in 1672;), and were companions and friends till death parted them. Several encouragers and lovers of the fine arts at that time wanted this picture, particularly Lord Dorset, John Somers, esq. Sir Robert Mowat, Dryden, Atterbury, Dr. Aldrich, and Sir John Denham."

Your critick first observes, that Deborah Milton, dying in 1727, all those encouragers and lovers of the fine arts, here mentioned, were dead long before that time. Secondly, he remarks, that the picture could not belong to the Dorset family in 1720, which belonged to Deborah Milton in 1727. He asks likewise, what can be meant by the miniature having been sold to the family of Sir William Davenant, as the memorandum bears so late a date as 1727? These objections, I will suppose for the credit of the writer, would not have been made if he had seen the print, under which he would have found the following remark:

"The manuscript on the back of the picture appears to have been written some time before the year 1693, when Mr. Somers was knighted, and afterwards created Baron Evesham, which brings it within nineteen years after Milton's death. The writer was mistaken in supposing Deborah Milton was dead at that time; she lived till 1727, but in indigence and obscurity, married to a weaver in Spitalfields."

There is no reason to think (notwithstanding Mr. Warton's supposition, that Lord Dorset was probably the lucky man who purchased the picture) that it ever was in Lord Dorset's possession. Vertue, indeed, had desired Prior to search in his Lordship's collection for this miniature, probably from the suggestion of Richardson, whose son Jonathan informed Sir Joshua Reynolds, that he had heard his father say, that there was somewhere a miniature of Milton, by Cooper, which, he was told, was a remarkable fine picture, but that he himself had never seen it. Perhaps Lord Dorset was thought likely to have been the possessor of this picture, because he formed a large collection of portraits of the most eminent men of his time, which are still to be seen at Knowle. I cannot avoid adding, that the present Duke, with equal respect to genius and talents, and with still more skill in the art, continues this plan; and to this collection of his ancestor has added the portraits of Dr. Johnson, Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. Garrick, and many others.—The third objection is easily answered: there is *no* date at all to the memorandum; and, so far from its bearing so late a date as 1727, it is very apparent it was written before the year 1693, and that the writer of it was probably Sir William Davenant's son, who was at this time 37 years old; and the picture may be supposed to be at that time wanted by Lord Dorset, John Somers, Esq. &c. The critick says, "I never had an opportunity of seeing the original miniature in question, and, unfortunately, the print by Miss Wiston has never fallen in my way; but I should wish to know whether the *drop serena* be visible in it, as in Faithorne's drawing, and in the bust. The date on the miniature is 1652, by which time Milton had become utterly blind."

In regard to the *drop serena*, we can assure your correspondent that it is not visible in the miniature, and that he is mistaken in saying that it is visible in the crayon picture by Faithorne; and that it is visible in the *bust*, as he affirms, is truly ridiculous. Milton himself says, that, though he had lost his sight, it was not perceptible to others; and that his eyes preserved their original lustre.

The date on the picture is 1653, and not 1652. This inaccuracy is of no great consequence: but how did he know that there was any date at all, as he says he never saw the picture?

That Deborah Milton recognized her father's

father's picture, does not prove that the might not have been still more struck with the likeness of the miniature. One is at a loss to know upon what ground it is assumed (by a person who never saw the picture or the print), that, if Faithorne's be like, the miniature is not like; and still less can it be conceived why he thinks that "the likeness in Sir Joshua's picture cannot be a striking likeness of Milton, whatever it may be of Selden." How came Selden into his head? Here some suspicion arises that he has seen the picture and the print, a circumstance which he chooses to conceal, as the comment by Sir Joshua on the print would have prevented the parade of his criticism.

The opinion of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in matters relating to his own profession, certainly ought to have some weight. He is not likely to be wanting in that skill to which every other artist pretends, namely, to form some judgement of the likeness of a picture without knowing the original. It appears that Sir Joshua told Warton, that he was perfectly sure that "the picture in his possession was a striking likeness, and that an idea of Milton's countenance cannot be got from any of the other pictures." Without being an artist, it is easily perceived that the picture of Faithorne does not possess that individuality of countenance which is in the miniature.

There is something very perverse in believing that an ordinary, common-place portrait, painted by an engraver for the purpose of making a print from it, should be preferred, or be supposed to be more like, than the best picture of the first miniature painter, perhaps, that ever lived. Cooper possessed all the correctness, precision, and all the attention to peculiarity of expression, which we admire in Vandyke; whereas Faithorne imitated, as well as he could, the lax and vicious manner then introduced by Sir Peter Lely, who, though upon the whole an ingenious artist, stands in the first rank of what the painters call *mannerists*. We may add, in regard to Faithorne, that, however he might be distinguished among his contemporaries, and since by the curious in old prints, his merit as an engraver (and much less as a painter), were he now living, would not raise him above the rank of the common herd of artists. It does not appear that Deborah Milton, when Faithorne's picture was shewn to her, said any thing to confirm us in the opinion of its being to ex-

tremely like: she exclaimed, "O, Lord! that is the picture of my father." She probably had seen the picture before, and it is even probable that she was present when it was painted; and, when she saw it again, she immediately recognized it, as she would have done her father's watch, buckles, or any other appendage to his person.

There is no doubt but that Milton sat to Faithorne for that crayon picture; the distinguishing features are the same as in the miniature; the same large eyelid, the same shaped nose and mouth, and the same long line which reaches from the nostril to below the corners of the mouth, and the same head of hair; but if the effect and expression of the whole together should be, as in fact it is, different in the two pictures, it cannot, I should think, be difficult for us to determine on which side our faith ought to incline, even though neither possessed any strong marks of identity.

All the objections that have been made by your correspondent, I hope, have been answered, and some, perhaps, which the reader will think were scarcely worthy of an answer. There is no occasion to take notice of objections which are made in order to be confuted, namely, the pains the Critick takes to obviate a supposition which nobody ever supposed, that the writer of the memorandum on the back might, by mistake, write *her* death instead of *his* death. This is to raise conjectures in order to triumph in their confutation!

Mr. Tyrwhitt, to whom the miniature was shewn at the Archbishop of York's Table, and whose skill in matters of this kind is universally acknowledged, scouted the question which was there put to him, Whether he thought the manuscript was a late fabrication? "The orthography, as well as the colour of the ink, shews it to have been written about a hundred years since." He then remarked the mistake of the writer in supposing that Deborah Milton was dead at the time he wrote; and, though your correspondent thinks that this mistake is a sufficient reason for calling the whole a palpable fiction, we may reasonably oppose Mr. Tyrwhitt's opinion to that of your anonymous correspondent, of whom we may say, if he had possessed a greater share of critical sagacity, he would have remarked, that even the mistake of supposing Deborah Milton to be dead when he wrote shews it to be *not* what he calls it, a fiction. A man who deals in fiction

tion takes care, at least, not to be easily detected. No man in these later days but knows that Deborah Milton lived till 1727, as that circumstance was made notorious to the world from Richardson's *Life of Milton*, and from the benefit play which was given to Deborah's daughter in the year 1732. I believe Richardson (who, as Dr. Johnson says, was one of Milton's fondest admirers) was the first who made any enquiry after Milton's family, and found his daughter Deborah to be still living.

I cannot conclude without making one observation. Before a writer indulges himself in the self-congratulation of victory, or laughing at the slip which he fancies others have made, he should be sure of the steadiness of his own footing.

Your correspondent reprehends Tom Warton for his inaccuracy in historical points; he blames the aggravated immorality of the seller of the picture "in imposing on so fair and worthy a man as Sir Joshua Reynolds;" treating him as a *bon homme*, and the whole "as a palpable fiction, drawn up by some person ignorant of history, who furnished out a tale with very scanty materials." Whether this was the case, the reader will, I imagine, not find it very difficult to determine. R. J.

P. S. The progress of the picture seems to be this:—Milton dying insolvent, and Deborah Milton of course in great indigence, it is very improbable that she would keep to herself a picture of such value; it was therefore sold, as we suppose, to the author of the memorandum; and the account there given is probably such as he received from the seller of the picture, who, in order to raise its value, boasts how many great men had desired to have it. If to this it is urged, that it is too much to expect all those suppositions will be granted, we can only say, let the supposition be made of its being a forgery, and then see what insurmountable improbabilities will immediately present themselves. After all, the whole indulgence required is for the mistake respecting Deborah Milton's death; and we may add, that the great object of enquiry, that it is an original picture of Milton by Cooper, is no way affected either by this or any other mistake that may be imputed to the writer of the memorandum.

Mr. URBAN,

July 1.

I AM impelled from a strong desire to be informed by any of your

learned and philosophical correspondents, whether it is possible for lightning to happen without being succeeded by a clap of thunder? I am led to this enquiry, by having heard many people assert, that they have often seen lightning very full and vivid, but have heard no thunder. I have also myself observed this many times, and particularly on the evening of a very sultry day, Wednesday the 29th of June last, when the thermometer stood at 78 and to 80 degrees; and the distance of the lightning, I imagined, could not be so great as to prevent the thunder from being heard. I have ever understood, from the best authority, that lightning proceeded from sulphureous and nitrous particles in the air, drawn up from the earth by the rays of the sun, and rarified to a great degree of heat; and that lightning was the effect of the bursting or explosion of a cloud, and reverberated throughout the atmosphere. How then can one happen without the other? or is it that we are deceived by the distance of this sublime spectacle, the great work of the Deity? J. O.

A Vindication of Bishop Robert Ferrar (one of the five Right Reverend Martyrs burnt alive in the Reign of the Popish Daughter of Henry VIII. by his Brother's Widow) from Papistical Aspersions.

Mr. URBAN, *Ivytower, Pembroke-sh.*
June 30.

THE blessed Reformation by degrees delivered Great Britain from the heavy shackles of Popery, the incredible impositions of priestcraft and ecclesiastical tyranny; converted the harbours of sloth and iniquity into houses of industry; diverted our invocations from *fictional Saints* to our immortal MEDIATOR; and kindled an unextinguishable candle, that has dispelled the more than Egyptian darkness from this enlightened island. This memorable benefit is now so generally acknowledged by Britons, that every eulogium on it would appear altogether superfluous and fastidious.—And yet, Mr. Urban, there have not long since been invidious, time-serving, or Papistical and Jacobitical, writers, whose rancorous souls (unsatisfied with the cruel tortures and deaths of the glorious martyrs who sealed the principles of the Reformation with their blood) have, with unabated acrimony and livid malice, vented their overflowing gall against the silent and venerable ashes of those invincible champions of the Reformed

formed Church, even after the expiration of more than 160 years; so abominably and alarmingly permanent have been their diabolical prejudices and inveteracy!

One most extraordinary instance of this incessant, implacable persecution, is the brutal and unjustifiable treatment which at various periods has been shewn to the *manes* of the worthy and pious, but insulted prelate, *Robert Ferrar*, once Bishop of St. David's, and one of the Right Reverend Martyrs during the bigoted reign of Queen Mary. In defiance of the particular and impartial account of the violent and sanguinary proceedings against, and the full justification of, this righteous man, in Fox's celebrated *Acts and Monuments*, several venomous pens have been barbarously exercised in traducing and blasting his sacred memory. That pliant and simoniacal prelate Bishop Godwin, 1616, began the attack; though by him this Martyr is styled "*learned and pious*; a man undoubtedly *good and holy*, but *rigid*, and in his temper somewhat *uncourteous*;" which Godwin declares to have been in *Ferrar* an hereditary disposition; yet without taking notice of this venerable Bishop's noble descent from those heroic champions of liberty, the Ferrars Earls of Derby, whose great estates, owing to their generous struggles in the public cause, were at length seized, and applied to build up *that* of the Lancastrian Duchy. Bishop Godwin candidly owns, that *Robert Ferrar*, in the reign of Edward VI. was persecuted as a partizan of the Great Duke of Somerset his patron, without branding him with the infamy with which succeeding scribes (on no other grounds than what Fox has honestly exhibited) have most spitefully aspersed his character. Godwin infers, that, if Bishop Ferrar had accommodated himself, and yielded to the times, he might have escaped his bloody persecutors; but, a stranger to flattery and dissimulation, he irritated the cruel nature of *Gardiner*.

Next to Godwin was the quaint, partial, Papistical *Anthony Wood*, fabricator of the *Athenæ Oxonienses*; which book, for the hate libels in it, was burnt by a public decree, and himself expelled from Oxford. See Kennet's History of England, 1693. In the Biographical Dictionary, vol. XII. 8vo. *Wood* is thus represented: "His narrowness of mind, and furious prejudices, are unpardonable; his scandal holds forth no example

but his own depraved mind." In Bishop Barlow's *Remains* it is said of Wood: "Many bad characters are cast on good men—nay, our first Reformers are made fanatics;" also, "Wood was too favourable to Papists."

Bishop Kennet says, "Of the Jacobites, and even of Papists, Wood has always spoken the most favourable things." Therefore this despicable writer should have been here unnoticed, but for two cogent reasons. First, an enlarged edition of Wood's *Athenæ* is just at this time coming abroad. If the learned editor should unhappily adopt the miserable prejudices contained in that work, it may be fatal to his performance; but, from some personal reasons, I entertain a more liberal opinion of that erudite Librarian: yet in a voluminous compilation, and for want of particular information, some former errors may escape uncorrected. He is therefore hereby respectfully desired, concerning Bishop Ferrar, to have recourse to the original magazine of intelligence in Fox's Martyrology. He will there see, that the charges set on foot against that worthy Prelate, presently on his translation from Sodor and Man, merely as the Duke of Somerset's partizan, are mostly of a very frivolous nature; and that the others are as groundless as virulent, and all of them fully and satisfactorily answered: contrary to the false and injurious assertions of the noted Dr. Browne Willis, in his *borrowed* account of St. David's Cathedral; which, as it is likely soon to be enlarged upon, is my second reason for speaking of Wood's *Athenæ*, as from thence Browne Willis (whose kidney is as discoverable in his commendations of Archbishop Laud, as in his impertinence respecting Bishop Ferrar) professes principally to have deduced his viper-like accusations, and judiciary condemnation, of this great prelate;—whom Bishop Godwin, a whole century before, declared to have been learned, pious, good, and holy, but a strenuous opponent of Popery: and this too (by Willis) just after the Protestant succession; though probably in an account most hopefully prepared before, notwithstanding its passing the press a little after, the rebellion of 1715. But Willis has closed his detestable accusation with some dogmatical words of Bishop Burnet, whose account (vol. II. p. 218.) is this: "Ferrar, a *rash, indiscreet* man, drew on himself the dislike of the Prebendaries. Many articles were objected

to him; some, as if he had incurred a *premunire* for acting in his courts in his own name, not in the King's; some, for neglecting his charge; and some for little indecencies, as going *strangely habited*, travelling on foot, whistling *impertinently*; with many other things, which, if true, shewed in him much weakness and folly. The *heaviest* articles he denied: yet he was kept in prison; and commissioners, sent into Wales, took many depositions against him. In prison till Queen Mary's time, he was then kept in on account of his belief.—But his suffering afterwards for his *conscience* (when Morgan, his chief accuser before, being then his Judge, condemned him for heresy, and made room for himself to be a Bishop, by burning him) did much turn people's censures from him upon his successor." But Burnet asserts that he was *rash and indiscreet*, without any specimen; and mentions little indecencies, which, if true, were instances of folly,—but never examines if they were true or not. The most heinous of these indecencies, that incurred *burning alive*, were *subsisting* (Burnet adds, impertinently), *walking on foot*, and in a *strange habit*. It seems the Bishop was once observed to *clerup* to his infant son; a capital crime with those who insist on clerical celibacy; and, on the sudden appearance of a *jeal* in Milford Haven, the prelate, in surprise, was enormously guilty of crying—*Wheew!* He also was unfortunately fond of *walking*; and there being then nothing like turnpike-roads in Wales, walking was often absolutely necessary in the cross-roads to various parishes; and that without pomp or pontificals. It is sufficient that the *great charges* against him, such as the neglect of duty and the matter of the *premunire*, were denied, and (maugre Willis) unproved, as may be seen at full in Fox. What then can we think of the following infamous *assassinating* relation in Browne Willis, who (of himself) has said little in his book but this invective, and Laud's encomium! Robert Ferrar, a *married* man, born at Halifax in Yorkshire, and at the time of the dissolution of the priory of Nostell (which he, being a promoter of the Reformation, *readily* yielded up into the King's hands, and obtained a salary of 100*l. per annum*) succeeded, by the interest of the Duke of Somerset, to this see [of St. David's], and had the temporalities restored, July 1, 1548; where he became a *most miserable dilapidator*,

yielding up every thing to craving courtiers. But the fall of his patron put a stop to his *unworthy measures*; and he was *deservedly* imprisoned, even in Edward VI's reign, by the Precentor and other Canons, for his *dishonesty*, &c. where he continued the remaining part of that reign: and on Queen Mary's accession, being adjudged an *heretick*, he was silenced and degraded; and, having *no friends* to intercede for him, was, &c.—as may be seen at large in Fox's Book of Martyrs, where are given *no less* than fifty-six articles exhibited against him, with his answers; *though insufficient!*—Intolerable would this account be at any time; but execrable, just after the *Hannoverian* succession; just after the defeat of Jacobitical rebellion; when Protestant principles were in their meridian glory, and Papal Antichrist had just received a critical blow. This was a period when we would suppose that not even Papistical spleen could have dared in invidious and most censorious terms to accuse a Protestant Prelate, who died in support of the Reformation, in the first place of being a *married* man, and a promoter of that Reformation, who *readily* resigned his priory (like a hundred others) to sovereign power. Next he is alleged to have been a *most servile tool* of courtiers; though, on the contrary, it is known that he was incapable of adulation; see Godwin, Burnet, &c.: and that he was a *miserable dilapidator*, though he even got the temporalities restored to that see. "But his patron's fall put a stop to his unworthy measures." Where is the proof of those unworthy measures and dishonesty, on account of which Willis presumes to decide that this good Prelate was deservedly imprisoned; nay more, he was adjudged "a heretick."—Ahah! thou bigot! that even by thy cruel silence dost massacre over again a glorious martyr, plainly subscribing to this heretical guilt, even in a Protestant reign! which indeed is a noble proof of its toleration, in opposition to Papistical persecution. Whether the good Bishop answers to the articles exhibited against him, I too refer to Fox's Martyrs every candid reader. No Protestant will conceive that Bishop Ferrar would have yielded to declare his lawful wife a harlot,—his lawful issue, bastards,—or the Pope's power to indulge criminals in their crimes. But all hope of restoring this Antichristian traffick in Britain was finally destroyed at the decisive battle of Culloden: Protestant principles are triumphant;

umphant; and the scurrility of Papists only creates derision, as it merits contempt*.

FERRAR's surviving child, a daughter, became the wife of Lewis Williams, rector of Narberth in Pembrokeshire. Their only son, Robert Williams, of Saint Florence in that county, married Elizabeth Whitchurch, niece of Robert Rudd, archdeacon of St. David's; whose father, Anthony Rudd, D.D. was of Yorkshire, and fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge; and in 1593 was Bishop of St. David's. He was buried at Llangathan in Carmarthenshire; where the family-estate, on the decease of his descendant Sir Rice Rudd without issue, was sold; but the title went to his cousin-german Anthony Rudd, whose son John was father of the beautiful Lady Anne Hamilton.

W. WILLIAMS.

A concise Account of the Parish of WIDWORTHY, in the County of Devon; intended as an Answer to the Queries proposed by the Rev. R. POLWHELE, for his History of Devonshire. By WILLIAM JOHN TUCKER, A.M. Rector of Widworthy, 1791.

WYDWORTHIE (the ancient spelling) is undoubtedly a Saxon name: indeed, the appellations of most of the parishes in the county of Devon are of Saxon origin, and they are not unfrequently denominated from their approximation to some river with which this hilly country abounds, or are expressive of their situation or shape; as this of Widworthy,—that is, *Latus Fœdus*, the *Wide Farm*.

This parish is situated in the hundred of Colyton, in the South-east part of the county; and in one part adjoins to Dallwood, in the county of Dorset.—Widworthy is rather a small parish, about eight miles in circumference, nearly resembling in form a trapezium, bounded on the West and North by Offwill, on the East by Shute, and on the

South by Colyton and a small part of Northleigh. The soil varies, being in part meadow and pasture, part arable; and in the centre, on a hill, private property, though not inclosed, there is a very deep and extensive *stratum* of lime-stone, in the North-west part of the parish, which employs many of the inhabitants in burning that useful article for building and manure. There is likewise some excellent free-stone from the Northern and Southern extremity of the lime-stone rock. About a mile distant from each other, issue two remarkably transparent, warm springs, which, when diverted over some meadows immediately beneath them, leave a considerable slime on the surface, and render them luxuriantly fertile. The one falls into the river Coly, the other into a rivulet on the West side of the parish. The parish is inclosed with very good turf-hedges, on which the underwood grows fast; and the usual sorts of timber-trees are flourishing, and abound in the hedge-rows and coppices. The roads made and repaired with flints are sound, but rather rough. There is only one village, *Wilmington*, where a fair or revel is held the Monday after St. Matthew's day. It is situated on the great Western road, which divides the parish from Offwill on the North. The houses are all thatched, except the manor-house, and are neat and compact; and have all, even the cottages, gardens and a little orchard annexed to them. The inhabitants are all tenants at rack-rent. Their farms are in as good a state of cultivation as most Devonshire farms, and are from fifteen to a hundred pounds *per annum*. The number of houses, of every description, is about thirty-five. Reckoning six souls to a house, you will nearly have the number of parishioners; among whom are not more than three freeholders.—The men are mostly employed in husbandry; the women spin wool. Benedictus Marwood, Esq. of Hornshays, in Colyton, first purchased the manor of the Chichester family, and, dying unmarried, left it to his brother Thomas, whose grandson now inherits it. Besides the manor and barton of Widworthy, there are two capital estates in this parish, *Cookshays* and *Sutton*, with large, decent houses on each, built by the Marwoods about eighty years since, and twenty years before they purchased the manor of the Chichesters. See *Risdon*, part II. p. 64. "Widworthy hath had divers Knights so named dwellers there, and

* Bishop Watson alleges that Wood and Willis treat the Martyr too severely. As to his inflexibility, he was inclined to yield, in lesser matters, to the Papists; thus Bradford prevented his consenting to the Eucharist in one kind, to prevent disorders. As to his honesty, I have a schedule of his own handwriting, owning all the sums, and to whom he was indebted. His seal and noted walking-staff are also with me; who inherit his small estate in Abergwilly parish, even now only forty pounds a year: though it greatly excited the spleen of his adversaries. W. W.

and Lords thereof. The last Sir William, and Sir Hugh de Widworthy his son, in the age of King Edward I. left his daughter Emma, first married unto Sir William Prouse, secondly to Sir Robert Dinham, Knights. These lands remained divers descents in the name of *Prouse*, until by an heir of Wootton, that had wedded an heir of Prouse, it was carried into the family of Chichester of Raleigh, who gave this manor unto John his son, which he had by his second wife, the daughter of Bryett.

The manor-house is situated near the church, a large old building, in form of a quadrangle, the undoubted residence of *De Widworthy*, Knt. the founder of the church. The front of the building is of more modern erection than the three other sides. Over the porch are the arms of the Chichesters, *viz.* Cheeky, a chief vairy; crest, on a helmet, an ostrich with a bit of iron in its mouth, in lead. In the cieling of the hall is the date 1616.

The highest point of Widworthy-hill, which is as high a hill as any in the neighbourhood, is nearly the centre of the parish; on the North-east side of which are some remains of an ancient entrenchment; and near the church, on an eminence having a descent every way, is a field still called *Castle Wood*, are remains of a small entrenchment. In the Northern extremity of the parish there is a remarkably large flint-rock, five feet in height, and four in width and depth, known by the name of grey-stone; and nearly opposite, on the Southern extremity, is another stone of nearly the same dimensions, both of them evidently placed there by design. A school was founded by one Searl, but, having been endowed with a leasehold estate, is fallen into hand. A house and school have been since given by James Marwood, Esq. 1767: some other benefactions have increased the master's salary eight pounds *per annum*. No Dissenting Meeting, or Dissenters. The church is situated on a rising ground in the North part of the parish, dedicated to St. Cuthbert: it is built of flint, in the form of a Latin cross; as are all the churches I have hitherto seen dedicated to that Saint. The church is an uniform building, consisting of a nave, a chancel, and a transept; and, I should suppose, was built by one of the *De Widworthys*, Knights: though Mr. Incedon supposes it to have been built at

different times. The height of the church, inside, is 21 feet; the extreme length within, from the altar-piece to the tower, 51 feet; the breadth of the transept, including the nave, is 36 feet. The old timber being decayed, a new roof, covered with slate, was erected in 1785, and neatly plastered within, with a handsome cornice. There is a strong, square, plain tower, with battlements, in height 40 feet, with five bells; a neat wainscot altar-piece, given by Jas. Marwood, Esq.; and the church was newly-seated with wainscot by the parishioners in 1787. The font is of one solid free-stone, in an octagon form, about four feet high, and bears evident marks of antiquity. The screen and rood-loft were taken down before my remembrance. There are several small niches for the holy-water; and on removing the old plaister when the church was lately new-roofed, the walls appeared to have been painted throughout. No stained glass. On the North wall of the chancel is a handsome marble monument, erected to the memory of some of the *Yacks* of Ford, who were buried here, though they lived in the adjoining parish of Dullwood, co. Dorset; it bears date 1685. Arms: Sable, a bend, Or; in a canton Argent, a leopard's head Sable, impaling, Ermine, on a bend, between bendlets Sable, three griffins' heads Or. The rest are modern, *viz.* another on the North, erected to the memory of three brothers, James Marwood, M.D. Benedictus and Thomas Marwood, Esqrs. *eminent for honesty, piety, and good economy.* Arms: Gules, a chevron Ermine, between three goats' heads erased Ermined. On the South wall of the chancel is a monument to the memory of "Jacobi Somaster, viri probi & rei medici periti, quam Honitoni novem per annos feliciter exercuit; 1748." Arms: Argent, a castle between five fleurs de lis, within a bordure Or. Crest, a portcullis. In the South transept is a very handsome monument to the memory of Robert Marwood, of Cookthays, Esq. 1755; and Mrs. Bridget Marwood, his sister, 1756: an unmeaning inscription at the bottom. *Sua premia virtus.* Arms of the Marwoods as above described. Crest to this: a goat couchant proper, on a wreath Sable and Gules. In the North transept is a monument to the memory of the late James Marwood, Esq. which exceeds

ceeds my description: it is executed by that celebrated statuary Bacon, and is in his happiest style. [See Plate I.]. In the centre is a beautifully-enriched vase, placed upon a Roman pedestal. On the right-side is a most animated figure of *Justice*, suspending her scale; and on the left *Benevolence*, reclining over a pelican in its nest, feeding its young from its breast. The delicacy and expression of their countenances, attitude, and drapery, and the harmony and just proportion of the whole, rank it with the first performances of its artist. Beneath is an inscription: "James Marwood, Esq. died April 3, 1767, aged 65. The memory of the just is blessed." The whole is pleasingly relieved by a back-ground of deep yellow marble, with an elegant white marble bordure rising conically to an obtuse angle over it.

Under an arch in the wall, immediately under the Northern window in the same transept, lies the statue of a man, very perfect, at full length, in complete armour, with spurs; his shield, suspended by a belt from his right-shoulder, hangs over his left-arm, and reaches to the lower part of his thigh; his head is supported by a cushion, with a cherub on each side, his feet by a lion; his hands recline on his breast, in the attitude of prayer. On his shield are three lions rampant between five crosslets, two at the top, one in the centre, and two in the base. There is not the least vestige of an inscription, nor, I believe, was there ever any. There is no tradition in the parish whom it was intended for, though I should suppose it the founder of the church, *De Widworthy, Esq.* There are two large flat stones,

one in the chancel, the other in the body of the church. One has its inscription quite defaced; the other the Chichester arms, with this inscription: DORMITORIUM IOHANIS CHICHESTER, ARMIGERI, QUI OBIIT MONO DIE IVNI, AN'O SALVTIS 1661. In a table over the door at the West end of the tower, on the outside, are three emblems (as at top of *Pl. I.*); and over them some relief, but much defaced, which has the appearance of a crucifix, and on each side a person in a suppliant posture.

The following is an extract of the table of benefactions. In 1733, Robert Marwood, Esq. annually 20s. to the poor on St. Luke's day. 1741, Benedictus Marwood, Esq. the interest of 100l. to the parish schoolmaster. 1767, James Marwood, Esq. 40s. yearly. and a school-room to ditto. 1769, Rev. Joseph Somaster, Rector, the interest of 100l. half to the parish school-master; the other to the poor, in bread, on Christmas-day. The communion plate is handsome; a chalice and a large silver vessel for the wine, given by Mrs. B. Marwood, of Cookhays, dated 1756, and a patten, given by the late rector, Jo. Somaster, *in usum sacrosanctæ eucharistiæ*, 1756; who also gave a velvet cloth for the pulpit. The church-yard is large for the parish, being near half an acre; a large flourishing yew-tree decorates it. There are two old tombs, and a few head-stones,—the inscriptions not remarkable. The register is in good preservation, and quite complete from 1540 to the present date, 1791.—The population has been rather on the decline, though it is now increasing.

BAPTISMS, BURIALS, and MARRIAGES, for the last Twenty-one Years.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
First seven . . .	21	27	48	17	24	41	10
Second seven . . .	37	29	66	15	25	40	12
Third seven . . .	32	44	76	9	17	26	12
Twenty-one years	90	100	190	41	66	107	34
AVERAGE ON SEVEN YEARS.							
First seven . . .	3	4	7	2	4	6	Three every two years.
Second seven . . .	5	4	9	2	4	6	
Third seven . . .	4	6	10	1	3	4	
Total Average . .	4	5	9	2	4	6	

The parish is a rectory; the present incumbent is William-John Tucker, M. A.; the patron James-Thomas-

Benedictus Marwood, Esq. of Sutton, who is lord of the manor, and proprietor of almost the whole parish.

The

The following is a list of the incumbents since the Reformation, with the date of their institutions :

Roger Slade. 1575, Bartholomew Palmer. 1610, Robert Perry. 1644, John Chichester. 1650, Samuel Periam. 1659, John Bury. 1663, Benjamin Dukes. 1695, Robert Cole.—The Chichesters patrons.

1728, Peter Stuckley.—Sir William Poie, by grant from the Chichesters, patrons for this turn.

1736, Joseph Somaster. 1769, William John Tucker.—The Marwoods patrons.

Bartholomew Cowde was instituted May 23, 1554, in the place of Robert Coyle, deprived as *uxoratus*.

The parsonage-house is about half a furlong distant from the church, is an old building covered with thatch, but hath some good rooms, and is not inconvenient. All tithes are payable to the rector in kind; and there is a customary modus of three shillings and four pence payable to the rector for every pit of lime burned in the parish; and the manor-mills pay an annual modus of ten groats. J. T.

Mr. URBAN, June 24.

A HEAD, like that which is delineated in *Plate II. fig. 1*, was, by mistake, engraved for Bishop Gardiner in Burnet's "History of the Reformation." This is supposed to be the head of Robert Horne, Bishop of Winchester, remarkable for the havoc he made in church ornaments after the Reformation. Yours, &c. M. N.

Mr. URBAN, June 26.

IF you think an engraving of the inclosed handsome silver medal (*pl. II. fig. 2.*), struck by Pope Benedict in commemoration of his jubilee*, will afford information or entertainment to the readers of your *Miscellany*, by inserting it you will oblige, Yours, &c. CLARENSIS.

The jubilees at Rome are solemn indulgences granted by the Pope to all his communion†.

Boniface VIII. first instituted the jubilee *anno* 1300, in imitation of that of the Jews, ordering it to be observed every 100th year. Pope Clement VI. reduced it to 50 years; Urban VI. to 30; and Sixtus V. to 25; where it hath continued ever since. Besides which,

the Popes, upon their exaltation to St. Peter's chair, have frequently celebrated a jubilee upon other extraordinary occasions.

The ceremony observed at Rome for the jubilee, at every 25 years end, which they call the holy year, is this: the Pope goes to St. Peter's church to open the holy gate, which is walled up, and only opened upon this occasion, and, knocking three times at the said gate with the golden hammer he has in his hand, utters these words: *Aperite mihi portas justitie*, &c. "Open to me the gates of righteousness; I will go into them, and praise the Lord," *Pf. cxviii. 19*; whereupon the masons fall to work to break down the wall that stops the gate; which done, the Pope kneels down before it, whilst the penitentiaries of St. Peter wash him with holy water; and then taking up the cross, he begins to sing the *Te Deum*, and enters the church, the clergy following him. In the mean-time, three cardinal legates are sent to open the three other holy gates with the same ceremonies, which are in the churches of St. John of Lateran, of St. Paul, and St. Mary the Greater, and is performed at the first vespers, or evening song, of Christmas eve, and the next morning the Pope gives his benediction to the people in the jubilee form.

When the holy year is expired, they shut the holy gates again on Christmas eve in this manner: the Pope, after he has blessed the stones and mortar, lays the first stone, and leaves there twelve boxes full of gold and silver medals.

In days of old, a prodigious number of all sorts of people came to Rome from all parts of Europe in the holy year; but few repair thither now except those who reside in Italy, because the Popes afford this privilege to other countries, who have the liberty of staying at home and receiving the same favours from his Holiness. G.

Mr. URBAN, July 7.

I THINK none of your correspondents form a true idea of the theory of the Tides. The motion of the Moon, as a secondary planet round the earth its primary, seems hitherto not to have been duly attended to. All our astronomers, with whose works I am acquainted, seem not to consider two motions at the same moment of time; which, I am inclined to believe, renders their theories rather uncertain. If Mr. Urban

* See *Gent. Mag.* vol. XIX. p. 382; vol. XX. p. 46. † *Collyer's Dictionary*.

Urban will be obliging enough to mention that he will insert a small drawing*, with an intent to throw some light on that matter; a future opportunity will be taken to transmit it. J. LANGDALE.

Mr. URBAN, June 27.
I SEND you two meditated tokens of Winchcombe in Gloucestershire, and one of "Nathanell Gilbert at Hinkley, 1671, different from that engraved in the "Leicestershire Collections," p. 978.

In an ancient record, temp. Hen. III. I find a list of towns, of several of which, when united, it is expressed, "Nemina Villarum quæ pro Villatis in Itinere respondent;" and here and there one is considerable enough to be taken "pro villatâ integrâ." I wish to know to what species of Itinerary this alludes; and the precise meaning of "villata" in this sense. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, June 27.
THE inclosed drawing (pl. II. fig. 6) is an exact representation of five sepulchres hewn out of a solid rock near a churchyard at Heytham, about six miles from Lancaster, with the ruins (as they are supposed to be) of some place of worship standing a few yards from the sepulchres. These are about 11 inches deep; the breadth and depth of the largest are much the same as a common coffin; the others are in proportion. The three holes at the heads of them are about five inches deep, but so much defaced that no judgement can be formed for what purpose they were made.

If any of your ingenious correspondents, whose pursuits may enable them to gratify my request, will have the goodness to illustrate either the present drawing, or the ring which accompanies it (see p. 513, fig. 4), they will greatly oblige, INQUISITOR.

Mr. URBAN, May 30.
AFTER some years absence from my native woods, I this spring paid them a visit, and, in my perambulations through the delightful groves of Northwick, the seat of the Muses and the Graces, and where all the Rural Deities used to range with freedom, I found, by sacrilegious hands, those pleasing shades bereft of their most precious ornament. The pride of all the forest, the King of Oaks, now lies ex-

tended, despoiled of all his foliage and umbrageous branches; on which occasion the Sylvan Gods are all in mourning, Pan has broken his mellifluous reeds, the Wood Nymphs have retired to their most obscure retreats, and even my sombre pen refuses his office, further than merely to transcribe for your valuable Repository a register of the dimensions of this superb tree.

A WORCESTERSHIRE DRUID.

Measure and Particulars of a large Oak, fallen the last Month, in the Park of Sir John Rushout, Bart. at Northwick, near Bockley, Worcestershire, judged to be about 300 Years old, which is perfectly sound, and is very fine timber.

	Feet
Girth at five feet from the ground	21
Smallest girth	18
Length to the branches	30

Solid contents of the body	634
Estimated timber in the arms	200

Total	834
Supposed to be worth at least 2s. per foot, is	834
Fire-wood estimated at	6 6
Bark sold for	5 5

Total value £. 94 19

Mr. URBAN, Pentonville, June 16.
IF the following account, in addition to what Mr. William Owen has communicated, of the discovery of a nation of Indians in America that speak the Welsh language, will not be unacceptable to your readers, I shall be obliged to you for the insertion of it.

About twenty years ago, I became acquainted with a Mr. Binon, of Coyty, in the county of Glamorgan; he had been for about thirty years absent from his native country, and, during a great part of that time, an Indian trader from Philadelphia. Being once with some friends in his company, and the Welsh language happening to be the subject of conversation, he told us, that there was in North America a tribe of Welsh Indians, who spoke the language with much greater purity than we speak it in Wales. Indulging my natural inquisitive turn, and, I desired him to favour me with an account of what he knew of these people; upon which he gave me the following information, viz. that, about the year 1750, being one of a party of five or six traders, they penetrated

trated much farther than usual into the remote parts of the Continent, far beyond the Mississippi, where, to their great surprize, they found a nation of Indians who spoke the Welsh tongue; they gave Mr. Binon a very kind reception, but were very suspicious of his English companions, and took them for Spaniards or Frenchmen, with whom they seemed to be at war; but Mr. Binon soon removed their doubts, on which a friendly intercourse ensued. Those Indians had *iron* amongst them, lived in *stone-built* villages, were better clothed than other tribes; there were some ruinous buildings amongst them, one appeared like an old Welsh castle, another like a ruined church, &c.; they shewed Mr. Binon a MS book, which they carefully kept, believing that it contained the mysteries of Religion; and said, that it was not very long since a man had been amongst them who understood it. This man (whom they esteemed a prophet) told them, they said, that a people would some time visit them, and explain to them the mysteries contained in their book, which would make them completely happy. They very anxiously asked Mr. Binon if he understood it; and, on being answered in the negative, appeared very sad, and earnestly desired him to send one to them who could explain it. After he and his English fellow-travellers had been for some time amongst them, they departed, and were conducted by those friendly Indians for many days through vast deserts, and were plentifully supplied by them with a profusion of provisions which the woods afforded; and, after they had been brought to a place they well knew, they parted with their numerous Indian guides, who wept bitterly on their taking leave of them, and very urgently intreated Mr. Binon to send a person to them who could interpret their book. On his arrival in Philadelphia, and relating the story, he found that the inhabitants of the Welsh tract had some knowledge of those Indians, and that some Welshmen had before been amongst them.

Remarks on the foregoing.

Mr. Binon says, that those Indians had *MS books*, *iron*, and *stone buildings*, amongst them. It appears, by the accounts that Dr. Williams has collected in his pamphlet lately published (see pp. 42, 43, & 48), and the information of Mr. Bowles, communicated by Mr.

W. Owen (p. 397 of your May Magazine), that several others have seen *MS books* and other writings amongst them. Captain Cook found plenty of iron at Nootka Sound that did not appear to be of European, Spanish-American, or Asiatic manufacture. The Padoucas are in about 110 degrees West longitude according to most maps; Nootka Sound is in longitude 125 West according to Capt. Meares; so that the remotest part of the country inhabited by the Nootka Indians is not above seven or eight hundred miles from the Padoucas; a degree of longitude in the latitude of those countries being not above forty-five equatorial minutes (miles). See the map. By the discoveries of Captain Meares, it appears that those two Indian nations have an easy communication with each other by the straits of Juan de Fuca and the river Oregon, which appears to have been discovered as far as ten degrees at least to the East of Nootka.

It appears from what some French and other foreign writers have related, that there exists, in that part of the Continent where we place the Padoucas, a nation of Indians more *civilized* than any other on the Continent.

In Cox's Description of Louisiana, &c. 1722, it is said, p. 63 (see also p. 16), that the Baron La Honrion having traced the Missouri for 800 miles due West, found a vast *lake*, on which inhabited two or three great nations much more *civilized* than other Indians; and says, that out of this lake a great river disembogues itself into the South-sea. Qu. Does not this river seem to be the Oregon of Capt. Meares?

Charlevoix, vol. II. p. 225 of the English translation, mentions a great *lake* very far to the West of the Mississippi, on the banks of which are a people resembling the French, with buttons on their cloaths, living in *cities*, and using horses in hunting the buffalo; that they are clothed with the skins of that animal; but without any arms but the bow and arrow.

Bossu, in his Account of Louisiana, vol. I. p. 182, says, that he had been informed, by the Indians, of a nation of clothed people far to the Westward of the Mississippi, who inhabited great villages built with *rubie stones*, navigated in great Piragnas on the great salt-water *lakes*, and were governed by one grand despotic chief, who sent great armies into the field.

The

The supposed Welsh Indians are, it seems, called Panes, or Panis by some. We see in the maps that the Padoucas, Panis, and Cansez, are intermixed with each other. Charlevoix, vol. II. p. 224, says, that the Panis are a very numerous nation, divided into several cantons, which have names very different from each other, and reckons amongst their tribes the Cansez and the Mañotatas.

Coxe says, that the Matocantes, Pamimahas, Paneassas, Panelogas, and Parias, are but different tribes of the same people. See pages 11 & 16.

The Mañotatas of Charlevoix, and the Matocantes of Coxe, seem to retain something of Madog in their names; in the Silurian dialect of the Welsh it would be wrote and pronounced Matoc; Matociatt, and Matociaint, would be purely Silurian Welsh for Madawgwys, or the people of Madog; and the Silurian dialect seems, by a comparison with our oldest MSS, to have retained the most of any of our dialects the ancient orthography and pronunciation.

Should this rude and hasty piece of information be thought worthy of public notice, I may, perhaps, give you the trouble of perusing some further information that I have from time to time collected; leaving it, with all possible deference, to your better judgement, to determine whether it may or may not be worthy the attention of your readers.

EDWARD WILLIAMS.

MR. URBAN, *Edinburgh, June 20.*

I THINK the second volume of Maitland's History of Scotland was compiled from what materials he had left by Dr. James Grainger, my old and intimate acquaintance, who died at Antigua, Dec. 24, 1767, having published a translation of Titullus, 1759, 12mo, 2 vols; a Letter to Dr. Smollett on his supposed criticism on it in the Critical Review, 1759 (see vol. XXIX. 81—83); the Sugar-cane, a poem, 1764, 4to; and *Hinotia Febuis intermittentis Annotum* 1746. 8, 1757. He was a very excellent hunter, served several years as a surgeon of a marching regiment, and then sold out. It is very certain that William Maitland composed the first volume of that work, and Mr. Andrew Millar engaged the Doctor to complete the book.

Yours, &c. G. P.

MR. URBAN, *June 21.*

THE late Edward Rowe Mores's edition of Dionysius Halicarnessen-

sis "*De antiquis Oratoribus Commentarii*," which he left incomplete, having been published at Oxford, 1767, with a new title to the first part*, and address to the reader, in which the editors observe, that the original delay of publication arose from a want of the notes intended by Mr. M. who was prevented by death from executing his design; after an unsuccessful enquiry of his heirs whether any thing of the kind was existing among his MSS, it was conjectured some notes might be found written on the margin of his copy of Hudson's edition; but into whose hands that copy had fallen did not appear. "*Cum ex hæredibus statim quantum esset utrum ejusmodi quidpiam inter scripta ejus extaret, re sollicitè explorata vere nimis compertum est nihil omnino superesse; nisi fortasse editionis Hudsonianæ exemplari ab editore nostro notæ quædam adscriptæ fuerint: quod exemplar cujus in manus jam incideret, non liquet.*" The booksellers having in vain waited for some one to undertake the task, chose rather to send the book unfinished into the world than disappoint the expectations of the young students, who have long wanted such an edition.

Be so good as to inform the editors and the booksellers, that the copy of Hudson's Dionysius fell, at Mr Mores's sale by S. Paterfon, Aug. 1779, into my hands. Mr. Mores had not spared to cut out of such a scarce and valuable edition the 120 pages of vol. II. that suited his purpose, from p. 125 to p. 190. and from p. 266 to p. 320, inclusive, and, after largely correcting with his pen the translation as it stands in his printed edition, gave them to the compositor, and, when done with, stuck them into the volume again in their scribbled, dirty state. There is not in this book a note more by Mr. M. than what is printed.

R. G.

MR. URBAN,

June 28.

OBSERVING in some late newspapers an advertisement from a meeting of English Catholics, held at the Crown and Anchor, in relation to the act of Parliament lately passed for their relief; I am induced to send you the following information concerning both the act and the meeting, which my intimate acquaintance with many of the parties concerned, and the strict eye I have kept on the progress of this business, enable me to give you. I am confident there

* The second had Mr. M's title, "*Oxonize, e Theatro Sheldoniano, 1749.*" particulars

particulars cannot but prove acceptable to your readers, as they tend to throw light upon a subject which is so little understood, that the very description of persons, who have been relieved by the Legislature, is hardly yet ascertained. Every one must have observed, that they are sometimes called *Protesting Catholic Dissenters*, at other times, *Protesting Catholics*, or *English Catholics*, or *Catholic Dissenters*.

The first plan of an act in favour of these people originated in a connexion between the Noble Lords who are the respective heads of the Roman Catholicks and the Dissenters. The celebrated PROTESTATION, which is preconized in the advertisement alluded to above, was the actual manufacture of Earl S—pe; which, whatever its merits may be, a political or theological creed, is certainly an ungrammatical composition, and teems with solecisms. This, by the influence of Lord P. and his friends, was obtruded on the Roman Catholic body, and signed by about 1,500 of them; not, however, without much opposition and murmuring on one side, and many explanations and declarations on the other. Every one allowed that, in its broad meaning, and, as far as it was a test of civil and social principles, this instrument was faithful and true; but most Roman Catholicks complained that it was expressed in such vague and improper terms as to invade the particular tenets of their theological creed. They were answered, that the Protestation was the work of Government, which would not submit to have a word of it changed; that Government understood it according to the explanations that were then given; and that those, who refused to sign it in the very words in which it was conceived, must be content to sit down under the opprobrium of those infamous charges prescribed in the said instrument. At that time the Roman Catholic body did not know what precise end this Protestation was to answer. Soon after, however, the mystery was unravelled by the bill introduced into the Upper House by the aforesaid Noble Earl, for the repeal of all religious pains and penalties; in which, though there was an express clause against *Papists* being benefited by it, yet this was but a feint, as those who had signed the above-mentioned deed were conceived by this time to be transmuted into *Protesting Dissenters*, and were, therefore, deemed worthy of all the privileges then expected by other Dissenters.

It is not necessary to mention the fate of that bill, or to point out the short-sighted policy of those Roman Catholicks, who could build their hopes on the ill-judged and intemperate exertions of a man who, in his introduction to that very bill, could boast of his "teaching the Bench of Bishops Divinity, and the Lord Chancellor Law."

Disappointed in their hopes of carrying their point by a *coup de main*, and obtaining by surprise all the advantages the Dissenters were then contending for, they were obliged to have recourse to the ordinary, laborious method of raising friends in parliament, in order to procure a particular bill in their own favour. Various obstacles and delays were thrown in the way of this project by Ministry, who trembled at the idea of renewing a business, which once had well nigh proved the ruin of this country. At all events, they thought it necessary to pay attention to the prejudices of the people, and with this view required that the Roman Catholicks should swear to the terms of the Protestation which so many of them had signed. Other clauses were added or altered, still more calculated to embroil or perplex a people already divided. Accordingly, the controversial civil war amongst them became every day more violent; the heads of the Laity being for the most part on one side, and the heads of the Clergy for the most part on the other. It would be an endless task to enter into the particulars of this dispute; let it suffice to say, that a Noble Duke, in one of the highest departments of the State, declared, at the second reading of the bill in the House of Peers, that, having seen the publications on both sides, he thought the Divines had both the better of the argument.

The grand error of the committee was, in their having negotiated and agreed with Ministry to a form of oath, comprehending a number of theological questions, without the consent or participation of their head clergy. Having agreed, they conceived themselves obliged to proceed; and therefore, at the beginning of March, brought forward their bill for the exclusive benefit of *Protesting Catholic Dissenters*, as they now called themselves, leaving those of their brethren to infamy and penalty, who, however they agreed with them in the substance, objected to the wording of their oath. Every precaution having been taken by one party, and none

none at all by the other, it was conceived that the business would have been soon over, and the bill would rapidly run through parliament: but the members of that august body, in both Houses, proceeded with that caution which both policy and humanity demanded on the occasion at their hands. They were at the pains of examining into the dispute subsisting amongst the Roman Catholics; and finding it turn on the meaning of phrases and words, the Protesters believing the same theological creed with the Non-Protesters, and the Non-Protesters holding the same civil and social principles of which the Protesters so loudly boasted, they saw the impropriety of making fish of one party and flesh of the other, and refused to ground the intended Relief on the narrow and intolerant basis which was originally marked out. The consequence was, that the plan of the bill was totally changed; the oath was accommodated to the consciences of the most scrupulous; and the famous *Protestation* was not only thrown aside as unnecessary, but its very name, together with the affirmative words *Protest* and *Protesting*, were expunged from every part of the bill; they were even judged to be of a dangerous tendency, as the adoption of them might lead to objects of a very different nature from those marked out in the bill, and, in the end, might even endanger the Act of Settlement.

I conceive it to be owing to this very circumstance, of the *Protestation* having been so roughly treated by Parliament, and so disgraced in the face of the nation, that its friends have endeavoured to cover its shame with unnecessary and ill-timed eulogiums at the meeting of the Roman Catholic Committee, which took place on the 9th inst. at the Crown and Anchor tavern. I must inform you, however, that a division took place on the question, whether this celebrated instrument should be placed in the Museum or be committed to the flames; and that, even in this partial meeting, its friends were only in the proportion of 105 to 71. I must also observe, that those who adhere to it as an explicit test of their civil and social principles, do not adhere to it as an accurate exposition of their religious belief on those very points it speaks to.

After this account, you will not be surprised that a debate should have

taken place on the vote of thanks to the Committee for bringing the bill to a fortunate issue: the Non-Protesters declaring that, as the act was not formed on the original plan of the Committee, but was such as had been framed to admit them also to its advantages, and as the oath, which was the hinge on which all the advantages of the act turned, had been granted to their humble and earnest representations to Government, that, therefore, their leaders were at least as much entitled to thanks for the happy issue of the bill as were the leaders of the other party; an amendment to the vote of thanks was therefore made, and seconded, *that the Roman Catholic Prelates should be thanked in conjunction with the Committee.* This amendment, however, was over-ruled on the pretended ground, that the order of public debates required that the original motion should be disposed of before the amendment was discussed. However disorderly this conduct may appear, I apprehend it will appear much more so to have suppressed, in the public advertisement, the vote of thanks which was afterwards carried *nem. con.* in favour of one of those clerical gentlemen. A. B.—R.

MR. URBAN,

JUNE 24.

YOU are too well acquainted with the nature of the barometer to be told, that no meteorologist has hitherto been able to lay down any theory to guide the man of business or the man of pleasure in their several pursuits. I should think it, however, a desideratum not to be entirely despaired of. For my amusement, I have of late kept a diary of the barometer, wind, and weather (a specimen of which I have sent you); and find that, though I cannot always with certainty predict what changes will take place, I have, from three years experience, been very seldom mistaken. The Journal, inserted in your Magazine for May from a Northern correspondent, has tempted me to send you a similar one for May and June. It may not be unprofitable to compare diaries made in different parts of the kingdom, to fix the theory of the barometer on more certain ground than at present: and, as my residence is 120 miles due North of London, in the county of Norfolk, within 12 miles of the sea, I think, if you have room to insert my specimen, it may tempt your Northern correspondent to be regular in transmitting his; and,

and, if my example should likewise tempt him to make three observations daily instead of one, I think it possible some future greater certainty may be obtained from our meteorological amusements.

CLERIC

	Barom.	Wind.	Weather.	Barom.	Wind.	Weather.
19	29.38	W	Stormy	29.38	W	bright, starlight
20	29.87	W	fair and bright	29.88	W	ditto
21	29.97	WSW	showery	29.90	WSW	ditto
22	29.87	W	fair, brisk gale.	29.91	W	ditto
23	29.54	W	cloudy, wind high	29.70	SW	ditto
24	29.85	W	cloudless day	29.95	W	ditto
25	30.18	NNE	ditto	30.20	NNE	ditto
26	30.34	SE	ditto	30.38	SE	ditto
27	30.37	NE	blue sky with white clouds	30.37	S	ditto
28	30.39	NNE	fairly fair	30.39	E	ditto
29	30.32	NNE	overcast	30.31	NNE	ditto
30	30.30	NNE	fair, bright	30.20	NE	ditto
31	30.11	N	cloudy	30.10	S	ditto
1	30.10	SVV	fairly fair	30.10	E	ditto
2	30.09	W	ditto	30.13	W	ditto
3	30.19	SE	blue sky with light clouds	30.29	SE	ditto
4	30.22	SE	ditto	30.22	ESE	ditto
5	30.17	S	serene	30.19	NE	ditto
6	30.20	NE	ditto	30.25	NE	ditto
7	30.28	NE	ditto	30.28	NE	ditto
8	30.24	N	overcast	30.22	N	ditto
9	30.13	ENE	sunshine at intervals	30.11	ENE	ditto
10	29.91	NW	cloudy	29.91	N	ditto
11	29.71	N	light showers	29.76	N	ditto
12	29.77	N	ditto	29.78	N	ditto
13	29.77	N	heavy showers	29.78	N	ditto
14	29.81	N	ditto	29.82	N	ditto
15	29.89	N	overcast	29.94	N	ditto
16	29.70	N	continued rain	29.54	N	ditto
17	29.84	E	cloudy	29.66	E	ditto
18	29.84	WNW	light rain	29.84	W	ditto

OBSERVATIONS.

May 19. Weather cold; many horses that were turned out to graze dangerously ill with sore throats. 25. Nightingales have for some time discontinued singing from the severity of the cold. 27. A small black fly destroys the leaves and fruit of the black currant.—*Y.* A species of the cockchafer is very destructive among the early apples. 6. Early mown. 9. Peas gathered. 12. Scarlet strawberries and some few alpine. 15. Nig. fruits have destroyed all tender young annuals. 18. Farmers busy in preparing lands for turneps. Hay harvest generally begun.

GEN. T. MAC. July, 1791.

Mr. URBAN,

July 1.

IT will certainly oblige Antiquaries Conservator (see p. 401), and probably some others of your readers, to be informed of the existence of another silver heart, or memorial of Charles I. in every respect the same as that described on page 401, except the inscription on the inside of the lid (or that part answering to fig. 4 in the plate p. 401); this has on the inside of the lid *I morne for monerchia*. Underneath this inscription, and also underneath the King's head on the other half, are the figures II rudely scratched; which, I think, puts it beyond doubt that these different memorials were made by one and the same person, and that the figures VI and II are marks whereby to distinguish the respective halves.

J. R. W.

Mr. URBAN,

July 2.

YOU will please to correct an error in your Obituary for the last month, p. 590, concerning the monument erected in Wallbrook church for Mrs. Macaulay. It was taken down (by the statuary who erected it) in the life-time of Dr. Wilson, and by his order. Whether the Doctor was instigated so to do from motives of revenge, because she married Mr. Graham, or whether from fear, because the Vestry was just upon citing him to the Commons for it, I will not undertake to say; perhaps from both; for, very soon after, he sold the vault, which he built to deposit her remains in, to a branch of the Roysds, a wealthy and respectable family in that parish; so that it was *her doating admirer, then rector*, not his successor, *most profanely* (if Mr. Pennant will have it so) *pulled it down*.

Whatever idea Mr. Pennant may have of this transaction, the inhabitants of the parish thought the church was not a proper place for *antibussastic Party and politics*, and was determined to carry the matter into the Ecclesiastical Court, if the Doctor had not thought proper to have it taken down almost as suddenly as it was put up. The present incumbent, who, was his successor, did not, nor could he, take any steps whatever about this business.

A. Y. Z.

Mr. URBAN,

July 3.

DO me the favour, pray, to insert in your next publication my kind acknowledgements to Mr. Williams, of Pembrokehire, for the very handsome manner in which he hath corrected my

apprehensions respecting the Lunar Tides. Having frequently the opportunity to notice the beneficial influence of the Moon on our well-known Thames a few miles East of the metropolis, I have often applied the great change daily made therein to the superior power of the Earth on the waters of the Moon; and I can but admire that, while I well knew that opaque body always presented the same aspect to our view, it did at no time occur to my mind, the almost uniform attraction of this globe on the seas of that satellite, however great, so circumstanced, could make but little variation in its rivers.

Letter from the late COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON to Dr. DODDRIDGE.

Rev Sir, [No date to it.]

SINCE I wrote my last to you, I have received a letter from my beloved Dutchess of Somerset, who thus writes concerning you:

"I should be very glad to see any sermon of Dr. Doddridge's, and should look upon a letter from him as an honour, provided he would write to me as a person who wants both instruction and reproof, but not as one who has attained any share of that Christian piety and self-denial, without which all pretensions to the name of a Disciple are vain."

I could not satisfy myself till I had sent you the above, as it will not only encourage you to write to her, but shew you how amiable and humble a disposition you have to address. I pray God to improve this friendship to you both, and then I shall think myself of some service in life.

You were so good as to design for us a parcel, which I shall be glad to receive, as there is nothing you either write or do but I am interested in. You must forgive my reminding you, that so faithful a minister of the Gospel not only merits our highest regards, but our many blessings also. I dread slack hands in the vineyard. We must be all up and doing, considering that the Lord is at hand: and let us not lose the things we have wrought, but labour and exhort each other to diligence and faithfulness. O, my friend! we shall reap plentifully if we faint not. It is thinking of your unwearied labours that inspires my dead heart at this moment with great earnestness; and I want words to tell you what shall be your reward. All I can say is, that it is infinite bounty which is to pay you; and this is much beyond my reckoning. You have, you ever will have,

my

my prayers, poor and bad as they are. My kindest respects to Mrs. Doddridge and the young gentleman who was with you here; and to Mr. Jones, whom I shall be extremely glad to see whenever he has an opportunity of coming my way. Live assured of the most sincere regard of a very unworthy, but truly faithful, and most obliged friend,

S. HUNTINGDON.

Mr. URBAN, *Wood-street, July 8.*

YOUR correspondent D. N. pp. 414, 415, wishes to know what plants would grow in a town garden. As I have for some years kept one, I have made bold to offer a few, which, if he pleases, he may cultivate. I can only say they always grew well with me; and, if he tries them, hope they will do the same. The plants I would recommend are, Stocks, Pinks, Carnations, Auriculas, Geraniums, Lilies of the Valley, Wallflowers, Mignonettes, Nasturtiums, and many more, too numerous for me to mention. But, for a more particular account, I would refer him to Curtis's "*Botanical Magazine*," where he will find the method of cultivation, the soil, and what flowers are fit for town cultivation.

If by these means he should gain a town garden, I shall be happy in having had it in my power to employ a few idle minutes of another's, as mine was all cultivated at leisure hours; and, by a little attention, he will become soon a complete town gardener.

A CULTIVATING FLOMIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Honiton, April 14.*

IN the course of reading I have made the following remarks; any additional information from your correspondents on them may be as grateful to the generality of your readers as to me.—I find that Mr. Grew, in his "*Anatomy of Plants*," folio 1682, speaking of the *apices of flowers*, by him called *attire seminisformis*, observes, that their colour, for the most part, is white or yellow, but, he adds, *never red*. Now, in contrast to this passage, I beg to instance the Maragon, or Turk's-cap lily, where the *apices* are of a very fine red colour. Whether this may be the only flower in which they are so, I am unable to say. In another part, Mr. Grew mentions his having had some conversation with Sir Thomas Millington, the named *Savilian* professor (thus early), relative to the *sexual* distinction and

offices of the *parts of flowers*. I presume, therefore, that these gentlemen were the first whose critical researches into the oeconomy of the vegetable creation produced an idea upon which Linné, in our times, has formed so complete and systematic an arrangement.

To leave the vegetable for the more animated kingdom: the reverend author of the "*Natural History of Selborne*" informs us of the deafness of *bees and fishes*; and, in another part, very ingeniously accounts for the particular fatness of partridges, woodcocks, &c. in frosty weather, or when it should seem as if they were prevented getting food, by attributing it to the check that is given by such cold weather to the perspirable matter. The subject is curious, and I think it very happily, as well as philosophically, elucidated.

Yours, &c. JOHN FELTHAM.

Mr. URBAN,

July 4.

Sæpe exiguus mus

Sub terris posuitque domos atque horrea fecit.

Virg. Georg. l. 131.

WILL you be kind enough to allow me a corner in your *Magazine* to solicit an answer to the following question, which, however trifling some may perchance deem it, yet I am confident that, to many of your readers, who, like myself, suffer much from these noxious vermin, the enquiry will appear of sufficient importance to occupy a place in your useful *Miscellany*; and I very much hope that those who are fortunate enough to possess a composition, or any method to destroy them, will do myself and the publick the kindness to impart it through the medium of your publication.

My house has been for a length of time infested with rats and mice; my library suffers much from the latter, and my whole house and out-buildings greatly from both of them. I have used various means to get rid of them, but to very little purpose. I trust, Mr. Urban, you will not think the insertion of this any way beneath your *Magazine*; and any of your readers, who will communicate a method or means to destroy them, will be doing a greater service to the publick than, perhaps, they themselves may be at first aware of.

Yours, &c.

T. T.

Mr. URBAN,

July 5.

WILL you permit me to give a short answer to your correspondent

ent M. F. p. 514, enquiring after the *true character of Swedenborg*, whose extraordinary pretensions certainly demand a candid investigation. He will find abundant information in the *Preface* to the "Treatise on Heaven and Hell;" in the *Dedication* of "The Doctrine on Influx" to the Universities of England; and in the *Prefaces* to "The Universal Theology" and the "Arcana Cœlestia." The two first were written by the Rev. T. Hartley, a worthy and pious clergyman of the Church of England. When he has carefully read these, I trust that he will find every question answered, and every doubt resolved. But let me caution him, and every one who dips into those writings, that they impose on every one the greatest necessity of leading good lives; they admit no false substitutes, no base compromise; a man must be sincere and upright, or they will afford him no pleasure, will administer no screen for his vices or ill-temper.

Should M. F. desire further information, I shall willingly communicate any knowledge which I have gained, or any observations which I have made.

Latus aliis, sapiens sibi,
is a good motto for one who is *seeking after wisdom.* CANDIDUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Southminster, Essex,*
July 12.

A CORRESPONDENT, M. F. p. 514, wishes to know the general opinion of the Learned concerning the works and veracity of that most extraordinary man Swedenborg.

If you think the sentiments of an obscure individual will tend to illustrate his character, they are at your disposal, for I do not profess to know the general opinion.

M. F. concludes him either one of the most favoured of mankind, or one of the greatest impostors. I must beg leave to dissent from both these conclusions.

Neither his fanatical assestion of superior sanctity, nor the history of mankind, nor reason, nor Revelation, warrant us in believing him to be little less than a second Messiah, who, in his mission, has reverted all the natural order of things by conversing with angels, having immediate intercourse with the Divinity, giving us the whole organization of Heaven and Hell, and many more such absurd reveries, contained in his works.

With respect to the idea of his being an impostor, there do not appear sufficient

grounds to lead us to suppose a man would renounce all claim to Heaven, in order to propagate what he knew to be false, without wishing or enjoying any temporal advantages to induce him to make such a sacrifice.

The way in which his character will suffer least, in the eyes of posterity, is that of supposing him to have been *de-ranged in his mind*. And that he was affected with a species of *insanity* is my fixed opinion. We have abundant data in his writings to corroborate this; and it would be trifling with the understanding of your readers to argue further, *at present*, in confirmation of it, than by referring them to a perusal of his writings, which are filled with absurdities and moral impossibilities.

Should his disciples object, that this idea is incompatible with the whole tenor of his life in other respects, my answer is, that an acquaintance with the history, rise, and progress of this unhappy malady, proves to a demonstration, that the most incredible combinations of reason and folly often exist in the same person.

I some time ago saw an insane visionary of this class: he poured forth his vision in ejaculations that would have done credit to the whole Bench of Bishops: he could neither read nor write, and was extremely illiterate; yet my faith does not extend so far as to think him either inspired or an impostor.

What led me to trouble you, Mr. Urban, on this subject was, that I conceive it to be of great importance to the interests of mankind to attempt to place in a proper point of view a person likely to become the founder of a sect of *New Jerusalemites*, whom I neither wantonly mean to offend, nor to screen myself from their choler by an anonymous signature.

LANCELOT HARE.

Mr. URBAN, *July 13.*
YOUR correspondent M. F. discovers a candour and goodness of heart which it would be unpardonable to insult. But if he possessed an equal knowledge of human nature, he would scarcely be so solicitous to obtain satisfaction touching such an enthusiast as Swedenborg, who imposed on himself before he attempted to impose on the world, and is just as worthy of general attention as Jacob Behmen, or the French Prophets. In every century of English history we have seen sectaries arise. No ages have been so fertile in them as the present and the preceding. Nothing.

in the whole circle of enthusiasm, is so surprising as *self-denial*. It will attract admiration in a bad as well as a good cause, from the Indian Fakirs to our modern courtiers of "martyrdom." All true followers of Jesus Christ will believe him in preference to the innumerable pretenders to a divine mission, who, as he forewarned his followers, will say, "Lo, here is Christ, or there. For there shall arise false Christs, and false prophets, and shall shew great signs and wonders; inasmuch, that, if it were possible, they would deceive the very elect." Let us attend to the awful caution that follows: "BEHOLD I HAVE TOLD YOU BEFORE. Wherefore, if they shall say unto you, Behold he is in the desert, go not forth; behold he is in the secret chambers, believe it not. *For wheresoever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together.*" (Matt. xxiv. 23—28) Wheresoever there is credulity to work on, there will always be found pretenders to make dupes, and to make a prey of them. What need have we of credentials when we know the Christian is the last revelation from Heaven? Shall we, who live under its brightest display, seek after the glimmerings of a feeble enthusiast? Can we learn more from Swedenborg, or Priestley, than from Jesus Christ? or are they not bedimming and putting out "that light which illuminates every man that cometh into the world," to make their own candles shine the brighter? Does it not remind you of some lines in Quarles' Emblems?

Blow wind, made strong with spight,
When thou hast puffed the greater light,
Thy lesser sparks may shine and warm the
new-made light.

Deluded mortals! tell me, when your darling
breath has blown

Heaven's taper out, and you have spent
your own,

What fire will warm you then?

Let Dr. Priestley, in the spirit of Catholicism, to swell the number of Dissenters from the Establishment, embrace Swedenborgians, and every new religionist that can add a chapel and a hamlet to the over-extended buildings of Birmingham, where fools are speculating away their own little property, and ensnaring as much of others' as protested notes and discounted bills will allow. But to us, who hold the faith as it is in Jesus, and adhere to it with a confidence which hath so great recompence of reward, though an angel from Hea-

ven preach any other gospel unto us than that we have received, be accursed: for it is not another (or it is nothing other, nothing more or less) but there be some that trouble us, and would *pervert* the Gospel of Christ. The original word is strong: META-ΣΤΡΕΪΤΑΙ, *overturn*. St. Paul, we see, lays under interdict not only men that preach *beyond* or *beside* (ἸΑΡ' Ο) what had been already preached, but even angels; how much more then men who pretend to have had personal communication with angels and God himself? St. Paul, who had been himself carried up into the third Heaven, but in what way he knew not, and in Paradise heard the unspeakable words which it is unlawful for any man to utter, modestly declined boasting of himself as such a man, nor grounds a single argument on his ecstasies, visions, and revelations, but glories in his infirmities alone. How different from the self-deluded Swede, who glories in nothing but extatic visions! B. A.

Mr. URBAN,

July 10.

YOUR correspondent W. p. 509, has so well handled the principles of Hackney College and its conductors, that it might seem almost superfluous to enlarge upon it. A circumstance, however, respecting its *discipline*, which has lately come to my knowledge, deserves to be made public, as a specimen of the discipline observed in the college. A young man, placed by his guardians under the care of one of the tutors, who keeps a private boarding-house, being found not to have made the expected progress, his tutor had no better way of accounting for the deficiency than by telling the complainants that he was so afraid to correct the youth's disinclination to business, that, should he even fly into a passion, and beat his occasional instructors in drawing, French, or other branches of polite education, he should apprehend the same treatment to himself, for noticing it. Now this mode of discipline, Mr. Urban, seems so perfectly consonant to that want of subordination which, if the National Assembly do not inculcate, they find themselves forced to connive at, that it is impossible to be surprized at the eager concurrence of our own revolutionists with those of a neighbouring country.

To the above anecdote might be added

ed another, respecting the same seminary, that when the collector of certain public taxes applied to one of the occupiers of the house for certain taxes, or rates, he was told that they were overrated, but that was of little consequence, for such levies would not *last long*.

Let the parties contradict these assertions if they can; and let them, if they can, conceal the debt they have contracted, and the deficiency of their friends;—if, indeed, the last anniversary sermon does not sufficiently imply this.

Yours, &c. QVOZ.

Mr. URBAN, *July 11.*

YOU did me the favour, some time since, to insert a letter of mine, on the advantages of a system of medical topography of this country. I did not send you any plan, because I was in hopes some more able hand would have approved my thoughts on that subject, and improved the hint I gave. That, however, has not been the case; and a view of England, agreeably to the plan I wish, is not likely ever to be attempted. It is, undoubtedly, a proposition for an immense work; and the collecting materials and the labourers in such an undertaking must be very numerous, and years elapse ere its completion.

In every natural history of any particular county there is ever the least said on the subject I wish examined. General remarks only are made on the air, water, prevailing winds and diseases, &c.; no notice taken of the peculiarities of particular towns, villages, or spots, in which many singular circumstances present themselves, deserving notice, but as yet unnoticed, or attempted to be accounted for, and scarcely known, except to residents, the generality of whom can only wonder.

County history is gaining ground now apace: it is a *disperdatum*, and I hope will be pursued by every county throughout the kingdom. But that, though it takes in its natural history, is general only, and not systematic and particular enough for application to the object I have in view,—the benefit of all persons residing, or disposed to take up a residence, in any city, town, village, or spot, throughout England or Wales; and that this work might direct choice, without dear-bought experience, which happens to many. To this may be added, the benefit to be derived by a medical practitioner, on his

first setting-up to practise in any place, from a work of this kind, founded and formed on the most established authority and accuracy of information. The philosophic private gentleman would be gratified by such a work; and the country derive a benefit hereafter, at this instant not thought of. This work should be aided by maps, or rather surveys, constructed to convey information, not only of the exterior surface, but also the interior circumstances of each spot.

This, Sir, is an outline of my former hint, which was noticed by a correspondent of yours at Liverpool in terms of approbation, and mention made of a work on this plan, respecting that town, from whence he had drawn some advantage, and seconding the views of,

Yours, &c. NESTOR.

N.B. In my former paper I did not mention a map or survey.

Mr. URBAN, *July 12.*

IN vol. LIX. p. 25, inquiry is made respecting the fashionable phrase of "*being sent to Coventry*," which is pronounced upon a person when he has done a dishonourable act: I find the following elucidation of the expression; your insertion of which will make the same more generally known.

Yours, &c. HINCKLEIENSIS.

When the sentence of being *sent to Coventry* is passed upon a person, not one of his former acquaintance will take the least notice of, or exchange a single word with him; even in his own house every one looks on him as a person entirely unknown, and continues so to do, until he has made an atonement for his fault. This punishment is sometimes carried to a great length. A gentleman, on being *sent to Coventry*, in the North of England, remained refractory, and, to avoid the disagreeable situation of being treated as a stranger by his greatest intimates, came up to London. Here his friends, being apprized of the judgement passed upon him, would not seem to know him, when he met with or visited them. From hence he went to Bath, thinking to get rid of the persecution. There he found things in the same situation; all his acquaintance being informed, by letter, of the sentence. At last he returned quietly to the place from whence he set out; and, on making a proper submission, was again received into society. Whoever speaks to a person
who

who is in Coventry, or takes notice of him, he is immediately put into the same situation himself, unless he makes an apology, or declares it was done inadvertently.

H.

to be seen whether what is yet to come, either in that head, or in any other part of the eagle, will prove as suitable to what Esdras has said as this does.

Yours, &c. T. B.

Mr. URBAN,

July 8.

IN p. 437, Philanthropos quotes a prophecy, relating to the ten tribes of Israel, out of the second book of Esdras: he is not universally acknowledged as a prophet, being one of the apocryphal books; but he boldly claims the title, and prophecies very freely. I think Philanthropos supposes the Israelites to have travelled much further than is necessary; for there are many parts of Tartary where they may be concealed from our knowledge; and some of the Tartars have claimed to be descended from them. Or if, as Esdras says, they returned over the Euphrates, they may now be hidden in Arabia or Africa. Wherever they are, I imagine their retreat will not be known till they are about returning; for Isaiah seems to speak of them as a nation "*born at once*" (chap. lxvi. ver. 8); that is, appearing all of a sudden: and Zion, describing their return to their own land, says, "*These, where had they been?*" (xliz. 21.)

There is another prophecy of the second of Esdras, in chap. xi. and xii. where he represents the Roman empire as a flying eagle. It is described to have "*three heads*" (xi. 1), which were to "*be preserved for the last*" (ver. 9). The great middle head (ver. 4) has been long supposed to mean France; and I think that opinion is very probable. It is said that the middle head "*suddenly appeared no more*" (xi. 33); and this is interpreted to be, "*that one of them shall die upon his bed, and yet with pain*" (xii. 26). And in that it is distinguished from the other two heads, which "*shall be slain with the sword*" (ver. 27). That is, they shall be destroyed by a foreign enemy; whereas the middle head seems to perish on its own bed, and by its own power. This I take notice of as very remarkable at this time, for it looks as if the time was now come, for the late Revolution in France was very sudden and very great; and what the further event of it will be, no man yet knows. At present, it is, according to the description given of it, in their own land, and by their own act; for no foreign nation has as yet interfered with it. It now remains

Mr. URBAN,

July 9.

I WAS reading your entertaining Miscellany for May; when a friend came in, and taking it up, he accidentally turned up that part in which the Abstract of the Premiums offered by the Society instituted at London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, is inserted. He surprised me by saying, "that it is the most illiberal Society in Great Britain!" I requested he would explain himself; which he did, to the following effect:

"Some time ago I saw, in a cover of a Monthly Review, a similar Abstract to the one here; and it occurring to me that I might offer myself a candidate to this Society, I sent up a letter, stating a fact, which I had attested by several justices of the peace; and, in return, received a very polite answer from their Secretary; the purport of which was, thanks from the Society for my communication, and that it was referred to their Committee. Some months afterwards, when writing to a correspondent in London, I asked the fate of my paper; when he informed me, that in p. 348 of the VIIIth volume of the Transactions of the Society, I should find a law, that all the premiums of this Society are designed for England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed; so, as I dwelled a few miles North of the Tweed, I was excluded."

My friend farther added, that he thought this regulation ought to have been made public, *at least* in the Abstracts circulated in Scotland.

I could not help, Mr. Urban, seeing the propriety of my friend's remark; and hope the Society, in their future Abstracts, will publish that clause excluding Scotland from the benefit of their public-spirited system. A. B. C.

Mr. URBAN,

June 10.

I WAS extremely pleased with the observations made during the month of April, inserted in the second page of your last Magazine; and I sincerely join you in wishing such a journal may be continued by so attentive a correspondent. Indeed, were such remarks committed to paper near the middle of every county, and recorded in this manner, they would prove useful, I should think, to every person concerned in agriculture, and the less important products of the garden, to refer to, and compare

compare the present times and seasons with the former, which are thus brought back again to our view. And I am persuaded such notes would prove a source of considerable amusement to the thinking part of mankind (many of whom may not be qualified, perhaps, to make such judicious comments on several articles), were it only to shew the progress of Nature through the island, and wherein might be seen the causes or events by which her operations had been affected; and from whence the minds of those interested in the immediate appearance of vegetation may derive consolation from a probability of a favourable change, or not be too sanguine, and rely wholly on the present smiles of so capricious a beauty.

It would prove a secondary pleasure also to have the opportunity to compare the days of Spring on which the cuckoo was first heard, that destroyer of the peace of many a feathered pair; for the coupling of birds is ever, I believe, a pretty sure indication of the advance of the season; and the same congenial power which promotes their union operates, in the same degree, on the *silent animation* of the earth. We could then observe too in what county first the nightingale commenced his solemn air; but especially in which part of the kingdom the swallows make their first appearance. Your correspondent, I find, saw two of those birds 100 miles N.W. of London, on the 28th of April; but I had already seen two or more on Easter-Monday, the 25th, within five miles of the metropolis.

The coming and the going, or, if you like it better, the appearance and disappearance of these beneficial creatures, and particularly how they are reserved until the appointed season, demand man's admiration. Were it not for these three tribes, which take all their food upon the wing, our atmosphere, in the Summer months, would soon be rendered unfit for respiration. The unfledged night-bird, so well known in every village, may be said to exist, in like manner, upon the wing; and they reduce the number of those insects which do not appear in the day. Thus does Providence give life and happiness to myriads of creatures of various unknown classes, the redundancy of which serve for the support of others of a superior order. And though innumerable lambs are now daily slain to gratify the appetites and the wants of men, yet we

cannot say but their existence, though short, hath been blithe and happy: and how fortunate for man, these are not cut off by the numerous ills which flesh is heir to!

I am inclined to think that swallows, swifts, and martins, like the bat with us, sleep through the Winter months; but where, or in what manner, I am yet to learn. * * *

Mr. URBAN,

June 15.

THE Apostle Paul's repeated caution to Timothy and Titus, that a bishop be "no striker," is much insisted on in a late publication, to which Archdeacon Paley affixes the quaint title of "Horæ Paulinæ," as "*aliena* from one who lived under a *Hierarchy*, and as what could not have been written after the Government of the Church had acquired that *dignified form* it soon and *naturally* assumed." Far be it from me to question the authenticity of any works ascribed, in Scripture Canon, to that great luminary of the Gentile world. I have only to remark, that arguments so extremely captious and trifling do far more harm than good to any cause whatever. We need only to take a cursory view of the situation of these Churches with whom St. Paul corresponded, to satisfy ourselves that they were by no means in a state of barbarism. That the Grecian cities, Rome and Jerusalem, in the apostolic days, exhibited the refinements, together with all the virtues and vices, of polished life, the Scriptures, and various ancient profane historians, abundantly testify. The accounts we every where meet with of their luxuries, particularly in their apparel, and at their feasts, shew that, instead of just emerging from a ruder state, they had passed the due bounds of civilization, and were verging apace towards that effeminacy which drew on their ruin.

But, from reading Mr. Paley, we should be led to infer that the Apostle was addressing himself to the uncivilized Goths, or that he echoed the dissonant jargon of those Picts who inhabited the Northern parts of this island, and, without garments to protect them from the severity of the climate, ran howling over their inhospitable mountains; or that the bulk of his converts were of a similar stamp with those savages our Saxon predecessors, who, with brutal exultation, dragged shrieking victims to the altar, where their Druids officiated, and

and deemed their hands, even reeking with human gore, when lifted up in solemn devotion, could best appease the wrath of an offended Deity?

Bishops, in the primitive days, were quiet, unambitious men: in the reign of Constantine they grew extremely turbulent; and, in process of time, became "strikers" in a very emphatical sense indeed. In records of the middle-ages we find them falling forth, accoutered in mail, and cleaving down their foes with pole-axes and scymitars, instead of the sword of the Spirit. Among our contemporaries, if we look to France, we shall see prelates lusting after the mammon of unrighteousness, who forbear, perhaps, to combat with their own hands, but have been peculiarly active in raising seditious insurrections against the laws, the king, and the senate of their country; men plunged in debauchery, and addicted to every evil work.

If "striking," in a Scripture sense, mean acts of violence and oppression, as well as mere blows, the *dignified Hierarchy* of England, in the eighteenth century, stands by no means wholly clear of the charge. The hard treatment which either Infidels or Separatists have received I purposely waive, in order to mention notorious instances of a persecuting spirit exerted against those of their own communion, men whose virtues, piety, and learning, would have done honour to any communion whatever. Furious were the assaults of Bigotry against Bishop Hoadly, for having expounded, in a most temperate manner, the wholesome orthodox doctrine, that Christ's kingdom is not of this world; and against the excellent Dr. Clarke, merely for having laid before the publick a clear deduction of what Scripture teaches concerning the Trinity. But if their threats were in these instances frustrated by a wise Government, the ecclesiastical despots, in some measure, avenged their disgrace on Mr. Whiston, who was less guarded in his conduct, and (what to them was by far more material) less powerfully patronized. They stripped that respectable conscientious man of his income; they reduced him and his family to great distress, though the times would not admit of their completely satiating their malice by burning him at the stake.

Scotland, on whose borders our valiant polemick's archdeaconry of Carlisle is

GENT. MAG. July, 1791.

situated, does not "*naturally*" assume the form he idolizes, or boast of its *dignified Hierarchy*. No croziers, golden prebendaries, or fat sinecure *commendams*, are there displayed: yet is it not found that similar outrages with those which disgraced the English Convocation are committed in their General Assemblies?

Breaking the context of a verse, in order to dwell on one single word, always looks disingenuous; and it is very remarkable that, in both passages cited, "no *striker*" is separated only by a comma from "*not given to filthy lucre*;" and why is the Archdeacon quite mute on so important a topic? Had he not scope enough for shewing how narrowly it was requisite to watch the immediate successors of the Apostles, those humble tent-makers and fishermen, who laboured with their own hands to avoid being burdensome to their congregations? He might then have proceeded to contrast the picture, and expatiate on the great things done in modern days by prelates (some nobly born, and nobly bred, and almost all the rest of them attached, by some tie or other, with those of the highest rank,) towards eradicating every species of Nepotism and Simony from the Church. A description of the legitimate descendants of St. Peter, not only grasping the keys of Heaven, but standing forth, even in these dregs of time, truly uncorrupt and patriotic examples to the whole senate, could not have failed to afford some amusement, if not edification, to the publick.

But if nothing else will serve, and Mr. Paley is determined to keep to the single point of "*striking*," I could wish that when the thirtieth of January is again commemorated with its *usual* solemnity, he would indulge us with a sermon on that excellent text in Isaiah: "Behold, ye fast for strife and debate, and to *smite* with the fist of wickedness; ye shall not fast as ye do this day, to make your voice to be heard on high." The defects of Jewish fasts might thence be expounded, and compared with such as are recommended by the holy governors of our Church, who keep up such institutions without any view to party debates, but merely for the sake of conciliating, by the mildest and most affectionate persuasions, the minds of those who entertain any ideas repugnant to the strictest orthodoxy.

In every page of Barrow, Tillotson, and

and Foster, exalted benevolence, and a zeal for the great interests of piety and morality, are to be discovered by readers of the meanest capacity; nor is the torch of devotion, which they kindle, in danger of being extinguished when transmitted to such hands as those of the animated and energetic Bishop Watson, or the elegant Dr. Blair, of Edinburgh. But in the performances of our modern spiritual *Aristocrats*, I can discover only one great leading idea, which runs through the whole, and is nearly as follows:—"The lowliness with which St. Paul and his correspondents, Timothy and Titus, conducted themselves, could arise only from meanness of spirit, or indigent circumstances, it being clearly shewn that the Church was originally instituted merely for a few scores of bishops and overgrown pluralists, like so many Levitarians, to take their pastime therein, and domineer over things creeping innumerable, both small and great beasts." But when an individual, of but slender rank in the ecclesiastical corps, and certainly of no very superior abilities, rashly descends into minute particulars, and reduces the immediate successors of the Apostles, the primitive Fathers of the Church, beneath the level of so many drunken parsons quarreling at a visitation-dinner, I hope it will not be deemed too presumptuous if I have taken upon me to answer the scorn in his own unseemly language. L. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Paris, July 18.*

AS every Frenchman is now become a politician, and as I, an Englishman, came hither a ready-made one, I will tell you what, and, as a Frenchman says, "for my part, I do not know, but I am very sure," that this same town was always a very comical place, and now more so than ever; for formerly they had but one king, and now every body is a king *but the king*, and he is justly despised; for, certainly, had he stood his ground, and kept his word, he would have been happier than any king in Christendom, though no longer *his Christian Majesty*. If General Bouillé holds his resolution, and marches foreign troops into France, he will have the greatest part of his countrymen to oppose; and, though disciplined men can do wonders, so can a whole nation, where man, woman, and child, are on their side; and that seems to be the case at present. The long-oppressed have now talked of the sweets of liberty; and it is

my opinion they will never go back to abject slavery again. When I read the spirited letter of Bouillé, I was for a while stationary like a floating balloon; but when I know that a starving peasant, whom the Duke de Noailles offered a cow to 20 years ago, declined the acceptance of it, left the Farmer-general should tax him higher, under the idea of his being rich, I could not but say, all this is *very fine, very loyal, and very soldier-like*, but not very Christian-like. It is now, "live and let live;" formerly it was, "Live, ye nobles! and starve, ye peasants!" And I already see as wonderful a change in the face of the earth too as I do in the faces of mankind; and if my single *coup de pistolet* was to determine the fate of France, those who till the earth should have their share of the enjoyment of it. How it will terminate, God only knows! for France is certainly in a very unsettled situation at this minute; so much so, that, had not a sore throat stopped me, I should, ere this, have been on your side of the water. Mons. Bouillé has been removed, and will never more have authority or power in France till he has not left "one stone upon another in Paris," and then there will be materials enough to re-edify another-Babylon. Boretti had the baseness to call London "the sink of Europe," yet *he had often seen Paris!* And I am glad to see that the National Assembly have, amidst their great works, not neglected to bestow some attention to the safety of the people who walk the streets, and to set an example to London, in fining and imprisoning such, who, by the rapidity of their horses, wound their fellow-citizens, or over-drive ferocious animals, and thereby annoy the public ways: Every article of life, and even of luxury, is cheap here, because money is scarce. Vast sums and treasure is under-ground; and much of it, no doubt, will remain for the *spade* an hundred years hence. Sudden death and murders, in such times as these, occasion such earthly losses. Yours, &c. P. T.

Mr. URBAN, *June 30.*

SOME circumstances having engaged my attention toward a species of animals that are very common, but very disagreeable, visitors in many houses in this country, I mean those which are generally known by the name of *black beetles*, I have endeavoured to obtain, if possible, some knowledge of their origin and economy; and observing that they have,

have, more than once, been a subject of consideration in your useful and entertaining Miscellany, I have thrown together such thoughts as occurred to me upon the subject, hoping that the publication of them may be a mean, if not of conveying to such of your readers as are troubled with them useful information, at least of engaging some persons, who are better informed, to throw more light upon the subject.

I find no reason to suppose that Beetles are antient inhabitants of the houses in this country. Shakspeare, indeed, makes Macbeth speak of "shard-born" Beetles, i. e. says Dr. Johnson, "produced among broken stones or pots;" or, as Bishop Warburton, "hatched in clefts of wood;" but, in the same line (act III. scene 3,) he mentions also their "drowsy hums ringing night's yawning peal." Now, as our modern house-beetles are perfectly silent, the poet must certainly refer to that insect which we call a cockchafer, which is a sort of flying beetle, very frequently to be seen and heard, and even felt, in a summer evening in the country, for it flies about making a humming noise, and often striking against one's face as it flies. And, if Beetles had been as numerous formerly as they are in some houses at present, we should certainly find more frequent references to them in old books than we meet with: besides, how general; and how immensely numerous, must they by this time have been, especially considering the smallness of the rooms in days of yore, the loose tapestry with which they abounded, the closeness of the buildings in large towns, and the general want of party-walls! On the contrary, they seem to me to abound most in newer houses: there are, within less than a mile of me, several new, well-built houses, in all parts of which, I understand, they swarm to such a degree as to be absolutely intolerable; and I myself, but a few days ago, killed one that was walking, at noon-day, in a new and elegant building of three or four years standing. I have heard of their abounding at Bristol, and, I think, in some part of Lincolnshire. They delight in hot and dry places, such as chimnies, ovens, sugar-houses, &c.; and I am persuaded that it is a mistaken idea which some persons have adopted; that the primary and chosen residence of these animals is in sewers. They are very voracious; and, I apprehend, eat almost any thing they can get at. But we are by no means fully informed of

their history. They will sometimes totally, and, so far as appears, finally, abandon a house, without any cause known to the inhabitants. This has actually been the case, as I am informed, in two houses in my neighbourhood, in both which they were very numerous. I have known them swarm in one house in a prodigious degree; and in the adjoining house, which was separated from the former only by a thin party-wall, not above one or two have been seen in a twelvemonth. With respect to the common remedy, a hedgehog, one of my neighbours procured one, which used to be kept in his kitchen, and let loose to devour the vermin at night; but he was at length glad to get rid of it, for he thought it was the means of driving them into a bedchamber over the kitchen: and I have heard that another person who kept a hedgehog lost several little chickens, and, after some time, found that the hedgehog destroyed them; they are, moreover, I understand, very nasty creatures.

Some time since I purchased a house, which I knew swarmed with these vermin, though it had not been built forty years. No means had been seriously thought of, or pains taken, to get rid of them, for a long course of time: the servants of my predecessor very seldom opened the sashes, and, I apprehend, were not very liberal in the use of soap and water. I could find nobody that pretended to possess any specifick for the eradication of the vermin; and most of the remedies that I ever met with were mere palliatives, like that in your Magazine for May last. The places where they principally swarmed were the kitchen and an adjoining closet, which are facing the S. or SSE. and below the level of the garden. My surveyor directed the workmen to pull those two rooms to pieces, to take down the wainscot and chimney-piece (behind the latter of which were found thousands of young beetles, that looked more like ear-wigs), neatly to whiten the walls, and to fit-up the rooms again without wainscot; for "thus," says he, "there will be no place in which they can breed, or behind which they can be hid." For a time none appeared; but afterward I saw a few, and heard that there were more below stairs. At length a friend found in a country paper, and communicated to me, the following "remedy for extirpating cock-roaches" (a larger and more offensive species of beetles): "Take a small quantity

quantity of white arsenick, finely pulverized, strew it on some small crumbs of bread, and lay it, the last thing at night, on the hearth-stone, or any other place where they principally haunt. Repeating it a few nights will have the desired effect." Thinking that it seemed to promise fair, I resolved to try it, and applied for some arsenick to my apothecary, an intelligent man, who advised me to mix with it fine-powdered sugar instead of crumbs of bread. I followed his prescription for a night or two; but, not finding that it produced any visible effect, I gave it up. I had some conversation with him about the origin of these vermin. I observed, that the most of those which I had seen in my house were not black, as the true beetles are, but reddish, which I understand to be the colour of the West-Indian cock-roaches; and he seemed of opinion, that they must have been originally produced by the importation of those animals; an idea which seems to be confirmed by their colour, unless it be supposed that all the *black* beetles are originally of that colour, and afterward turn black. Now, if there be any ground for this hypothesis, may we not imagine that they are first introduced into our houses by beams of old ship-timber made use of in the building, which are impregnated with the eggs of these vermin derived from sugar-hog-heads, and warmed into life when the timbers happen to be fixed near a fire-place, oven, copper, or the like? and does not this argument receive some strength from the appearance of the animals in so short a time after the building of houses? Where I have been able to discover crevices, from whence it might be supposed that the vermin would come forth into the rooms, such as the edges of a marble hearth, the bottoms of door-posts that have shrunk, or the like (and their bodies are so very thin that it is amazing through what small crevices they make their way), I have had the places carefully stopped with plaister of Paris, or putty, and that appears to have answered the desired end. Upon the whole, the house is very tolerably, I will not say totally, freed from this nuisance: and, though I apprehend that the introduction of fresh air and light, by the constant opening of shutters and sashes, frequent scowering of rooms, and the destruction of them whenever seen, have done much toward ridding the house of these vermin, yet there is one thing which, I am inclined to think, has

been more effectual than all the other, and *that* I have heard ridiculed as a piece of superstition and folly, namely, a *black cat*, which the servants say they have frequently seen eat the vermin. I mention his colour, because I have reason to believe that *white* cats never eat them: at the same time I must acknowledge I have heard it observed, that cats which eat these animals soon grow sick and die; however, the scavenger of my family seems at present in good health and spirits.

I transmit to you, Mr. Urban, these imperfect hints, fancying that, if you think proper to favour them with a place in your Magazine, both you and I may, perhaps, receive the thanks of some of your numerous readers, who, like me, have a great antipathy to vermin.

Yours, &c.

E.

MR. URBAN,

July 1.

THOUGH I am by no means sorry to be undeceived, I must own I have always suspected Mr. Mickle to be author of the pretendedly antient ballads in the third and fourth volumes of Evans's Collection. This suspicion arose from the following causes: first, Mr. Mickle was a poet of genius, of which the forgeries in question carry some marks; secondly, I knew that he and Evans were very intimate; and lastly, he was a native of Scotland, and (though I abhor national prejudices) I firmly believe that more persons of that country have been concerned in literary impositions upon public credulity than of any other in the world, from Hector Boetius, in the fifteenth century, down to his Prototype in the present: it remains for your correspondent to tell us, whether the actual perpetrator of this piece of villainy is to be added to the list. Of Mr. Mickle's circumstances I can say nothing; but as he had, for some time, before his death, solicited subscriptions for a guinea quarto of his "*Poetical Works*," (which I need scarcely say was never published), I have a right to conclude that they were far from affluent. That Evans published the volumes as containing original ballads of genuine antiquity, no one who looks into them can entertain a doubt; and I shall never think that a law of principle would allow so profligate an imposition to be practised with impunity: indeed, I know an eminent lawyer who is of opinion that the culprit may be indicted as a common cheat. Being a sort of smatterer in old poetry, I called at Evans's shop to exam-

mine

mine the volumes, and thereby saved my 7s; but those who have made the purchase in a confidence of the publisher's integrity, will be sufficiently mortified to find themselves taken-in by such unprincipled forgeries.

P. S. I take the liberty to inclose an effusion of George Alexander Stevens, and an excellent song; neither of which, so far as I know, has ever appeared in print.

PHILARKAIOS.

1. *On a Window in the Red Lion, Doncaster.*

FROM Wakefield drove by powerful laws,
I gam'd, 'tis true: ay, that 's the cause:
Condemn'd for what deserves applause;
Fallere fallentem non est fraus.

June —, 1750. G. ALEX. STEVENS.

2. THE HOGAN OF HOUGHTON.

A S O N G.

SOME bards of old time, who delighted
in sack, [smack;
Have wrote in its praise, and extoll'd its sweet
Some too have spoke in the praise of mild ale,
And others stand up (while they 're able) for
stale;

Ding-dong O'Durfee (peace be to his soul!)
Has render'd immortal the strong-beer of
Knowle; [sung;
But the Hogan of Houghton remains yet un-
Though more excellent liquor was ne'er tipp'd
o'er the tongue.

Had the Trojans drank Hogan, those blades
of renown [their town,
Had ne'er suffer'd the Greeks to demolish
But had fought all like furies, inspir'd by this,
And Paris had long kept his favourite Mifs,
He who drinks but one cup on't was ne'er
known to sneak;

'Tis the only thing extant to make a cat speak;
So says Doctor Turner; and sure he can tell,
At least when he gets himself rocky with Nell.

Old ballad-wright Homer delighted in nec-
tar, [Hector;
And made a great fuss with the tall boy call'd
Bot, had been cast upon Norfolk's fair coast,
He'd have drunk only Hogan, and sung
Col'nel Ost *.

Among all his heroes, not one could be found
That could drink his six bottles, and yet stand
his ground; [damn,
And Achilles, that bully, who'd swagger and
The Doctor with Hogan had soon made a lamb.

Come, fill one cup more on 't, I'll drink
though I die; [mond's lust eye:
You know my old toast—'tis Miss Ham-
She 's lovely, the 's lively, 's the blooming
bud fresh; [pres:
She 's all language can utter, or painting ex-
'Twas well-judg'd in Venust to stay in the sky,
She'd made a poor figure when t' other was
nigh.

* A relation of Sir Robert Walpole.

Let poets of drawing-room beauties make
toast,

I defy them to match or my liquor or toast.

N. B. The Hogan of Houghton was brewed
14 bushels to the hoghead, and kept 14
years in the cask before tapped.

Mr. URBAN,

June 30.

I THINK you allow a little laugh is
good for the health of your readers;
and that, amidst so much serious, but
entertaining, matter, which you serve up
monthly, a small *service of laugh* may
occasionally be brought upon your board.
I, therefore, send you an original letter,
containing a *description of Lisbon*; and,
though not so full of information as some
others which I have occasionally given
you, yet still it has its *entertainment too*,
especially when I tell you it came from
the *only son* of a man, who, in his time,
made no small figure in this country,
and whose son now possesses many thou-
sand pounds a year.

B. F.

"SIR,

"I am vastly sorry that I have not had
the pleasure of writing to you before now,
which I hope you'll excuse, Lisbon is very
fine place for business, but is badly situated,
for carriages, &c. and monstrous dirty they
make nothing here to sling water and piss
upon you as you pass by, I like the place
where I am and my masters too, they are
both very worthy gentlemen, I am vastly
hurried to night that I can but just write
this letter—so I hope you'll excuse the short
description of Lisbon, I will tell you farther
the next time I write, let me know what I
can serve you in and I will do it with great
pleasure, only let me know what it is, let
me have an answer to this letter and you'll
oblige me, mighty, so pray excuse my bre-
vity. I am dear Sir your most affectionate
friend."

MORRISIAN MISCELLANY.

ARTICLE II.

*Of the Necessity of having the true and
real Names of Persons and Places re-
corded in History; if otherwise, the
Story is false.*

ALL men, who have the use of let-
ters and of their reason, know,
that in reading of histories, or an account
of any transactions, antient or modern,
unless they have the true names of the
persons acting, and the places where they
acted, it is no account at all, and is but
like an apothecary that gives you *ipca-
cuanha* instead of *jallap*. Is not this ex-
actly the case of an Historian, who gives
you *Walgunus* instead of *Gwalchmai*,
Brigh mons instead of *Eryri mons*, *Mu-
dibrae*

diras for *Rhun-baladr-bras*, *Halteren-*
nes for *All yr ynys*, *Kentigern* for *Cyn-*
yrn Garibwys, *Gannoc* for *Dyganwy*,
Dannoniun for *Dysnaint*, *Nuewin* for
Aneurin, &c. &c.? Is there any body
then that takes a pleasure in reading the
actions of his ancestors, or of the antient
inhabitants of Britain and Gaul, in the
old books that treat of Britain, but who
would willingly have the real and true
names of the people and places he reads
of? The occasion of the errors of au-
thors in this respect being either their
want of knowledge in the Celtic tongue,
or owing to the ignorance of transcribers,
or to the publishers of antient MSS. in
print, or else to that vicious custom of
modeling or Latinizing Celtic names,
whereas the names of men and places in
all nations should be transmitted as they
are used in the language that imposed
them.

It vexes me to see the renowned king
of the Britons, *Caswallon*, nicknamed, in
Cæsar's Commentaries, *Cassivelaunus*,
and several of the like, as *Cyrovlyn*, *Cu-*
nobelinus: to see *Cyn-las*, in that patched
piece of Gildas, called *Canoglassus*, and
explained *Lanofulver*, a yellow butcher;
a plain mark of the forgery: and, in the
same author, *Marigawn Gwynedd* trans-
mogrified into *Maglo Cunus*. I am sorry
to see the lands of *Gwyr* and *Cydwal*,
in Glamorganshire, transformed in dif-
ferent corrupt copies of Nennius, to
Guiber cet Gwely, *Gubir tee Guili*, *Gwir*
Geegadi, *Guircat Gweli*, and *Gubir cet*
Gwely. The inhabitants of Ireland are
under no obligations to Ptolemy, or his
transcribers, for calling their island
Iupis, instead of *Iuipnus*, or, as the
Britons wrote it, *Y Werddynys*, and, as
it is to this day, *Y Werddon*, the *green*
island, or, as the last name imports, the
green place.

I shall now pass over Bede, Matthew
Paris, Matthew of Westminster, William
of Newbury, and all the Saxon and Eng-
lish authors that succeeded them, being all
swarming with errors where they have
touched on the British names of men and
places; but must observe, that the Welsh
name *Cynfelyn* is, by Roman writers,
Latinized *Cunobelinus*; the meaning of
the word is *yellow head*, and is com-
pounded of *cyn* and *melyn*, and was the
name of one of our antient kings of Bri-
tain about 1,800 years ago: but there is
no more necessity for a person of this
name to have a yellow head, than for
Mr. *Whitehead* the poet to have a white
head, or Mr. *Breadhead* to have a broad

one. *Cyn*, in the antient Celtic, signi-
fied *first*, *chief*, or *principal*; *cynfas* is
first; *cyn*, *before*; so that it seems it was
used but metaphorically for a head in the
compositions of names of men. So *Cyn-*
twrch, *Hog's-head*; *Cynsarch*, *Horse-*
head; *Cynllo*, *Calf's-head*; *Cynwaleb*,
Hawk's-head, &c. were men's names
among the antient Britons, but were
originally titles of offices of standard-
bearers, or officers that carried such and
such figures in their banners. This
shews the vanity of etymologists, that
search for the nature or offices of persons
in their names; for every body knows
that names of offices are often turned in-
to common names, as *Steward*, *Butler*,
Mason, *Smith*, *Carpenter*, &c. Cam-
den finds *Brenbin*, a king, in the name
Brennus, the Gaulish leader, whose real
name was *Bran*, a common name in
Wales; and *Brutwn mawr*, a *great*
Briton, in the name *Britomarus*; as if
people's names shewed their qualities and
offices; for the same reason Mr. *John*
King should wear a crown; every one
of the name of *Armstrong* should be
strong; and Mr. *Button* should be a very
little, round man. Some English writers,
for want of a competent knowledge in
the old Celtic, have coined names for
some of our antient kings, which, with
great confidence, they have imposed on
the world as real names, and genuine;
most audaciously setting up their own
guesses against the authorities of the an-
tient MSS, monuments, and traditions,
of a whole nation. Sir Winston Church-
ill, in his *Divi Britannici*, fancied
that Belinus and Brennus, the two bro-
thers (called in Welsh *Beli a Bran*),
sons of Dyfnwal Mochnud, were the
same individual person; and that *Belin*
signified the same with Cæsar, or Pha-
raoh, and was only a title of majesty
and having found another Belin (*Belin*
Mawr ab Manogan), as he calls him,
father of Cassivelaunus (who fought Ju-
lius Cæsar), and of Lludd and Niniaw;
and that (after this Cassivelaunus) there
was a king here called Cunobelinus, of
whose coins we have several, he makes
bold with them all, and turns them into
Belins—Cassibelin, Cunobelin, Ludbelin,
Mortiobelin, Tubelin or Tudorbelin,
Guithbelin, Belinarvirag, Cælibelin,
Cymbelin, &c.—names never so much as
heard of in any other historian in the
world; and all founded on his mistaking
and confounding the name of *Beli*, who
was the father of Cassivelaunus, or Cas-
wallan, with *Cynfelyn*, who is Latinized
Cunobelinus.

Cunobelinus. It would be endless to mention all these kind of mistakes in our English authors. The etymologies of the names of persons and things ought to be looked-for in their own language, and not after they have been translated into another, and adapted to the tongues of strangers. Tyffilio's antient British History (who was a Welch bishop, and son of Brockwel Ylgithrog, Prince of Powys), and our other antient Welch writers, poets, and genealogists, should be the authors consulted on this occasion about Welch etymologies; and, without these helps, it is but groping in the dark, and amusing the world with dreams and fancies.

TO THE MAN OF LETTERS.

IN perusing books which have passed through several editions, I frequently meet with the titles of authors, of statesmen, bishops, and other men eminent for their rank or understanding, together with allusions to events then recent; of all which, as a lover of biography and anecdote, I want to ascertain the true name and date. Again, I have in my time bought up several books immediately on their publication; and before I could give them a hasty perusal, another edition has issued from the press, with numerous alterations or additions, so interspersed in different parts of the work, that, without the trouble and expence of buying the last, to compare throughout with the preceding edition, I cannot know whether I am in possession of the actual opinions of the author. Many readers must have experienced these inconveniences. Might not the publishers obviate the former, if they understood it to be the concurrent wish of writers and readers, that the date of every preceding edition were printed in some conspicuous part of the book, as, for example, where the *imprimatur* is, or used to be, exhibited? Some booksellers may, perhaps, on certain occasions, be averse to this obvious method of information: but the united influence of purchasers would prevail; nay, it must be a *desideratum* with every author who avails himself of the publications of others. The author alone, or a person appointed by him, is competent to the removal of the latter inconvenience complained of; and, out of regard to his own character, and in gratitude to such as buy up his first productions, ought he not to mark in a preface, more carefully than is usually done, every substantial

alteration, whether of correction or improvement?
 QUERIST.

TO THE MAN OF FASHION.

BY an association which may be thought a little extraordinary I pass from the Man of Books to the Man of the World. The transition, however, is not uncommon in real life. The reverse is indeed extraordinary. I would fain unite these two characters; and, having lain-in a fund of scholastic lore, I should like to set it off by the acquisition of a little *ton*; as a preliminary step to which, I should be glad to be informed how I may distinguish the several colours which, in their several seasons, are worn by the fair and fashionable. My taylor is not always at hand; and truly I cannot remember half of them with any degree of accuracy. I have fancied, that as colours are simple ideas, of which a person who has never seen them, or a person who has totally forgotten them, can have no conception, the painter might supply this defect of our knowledge and understanding by depicting some of the most remarkable hues of which the stuffs commonly worn are susceptible. Or, as you are the arbiters of taste and elegance, you might direct the makers of fashionable magazines and memorandum-books to give us, from time to time, a tablet of fashionable colours, with their appropriate epithets. By these means we should not only apprehend the colour itself; but such of us as have not travelled may learn, by reference, the qualities of things and of persons whom we never saw. Our ideas would be multiplied, and we should understand your language though we might not enrich our own.
 QUERIST.

MR. URBAN, *Salop, July 12.*

IF the dialogue between the late Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Knowles really passed, as it is related in p. 300—302, it perfectly convinces me of what for many years I suspected, *viz.* that Dr. Johnson was but a very superficial Divine; and that he had never drunk deep at that sacred fountain of *Revealed Truth*, which records the plan and œconomy of human redemption; nor had ever well informed himself of the *MEANS* by which the Christian religion was *originally* communicated to fallen man, and has ever since been preserved from perishing from off the earth.

Had Dr. Johnson's capacious mind been stored with those *data* which the sacred Hebrew Scriptures, divested of the
 vail

vail with which the Rabbis and apostate Jews have obscured them, do amply furnish, he never could have been so "*chafed*" and confounded, either by Mrs. Knowles, or even by Robert Barclay himself.

Was not this ignorance respecting true theology, rather than mere constitutional morbid melancholy, the source of those superstitious notions which so harassed the good Doctor, and which held him in continual bondage and fear of death throughout the greatest part of his life?

I have conversed with Quakers of much ingenuity and acuteness; but I never met with an intelligent person among them, who, when properly dealt with, was not soon and easily induced to give up his pretended LIGHT WITHIN as naturally inherent in every man, or driven into the tents of downright *Deism*, to which camp the Quakers certainly belong. The story of AHI EB'N YOCK-DAM, so pompously related in Barclay's "Apology," is now well known to be nothing more or less than part of an *Arabic Romance*.

Although Charles Leslie (who knew the Quakers and their tenets better than any man not of the sect), in his "Snake in the Grass," and the defences of it, has effectually exposed the delusions of that subtle sect (originally systematized by the *Jesuits*), yet, in my opinion, no writer has more completely overturned their whole fabric than the Rev. Daniel Gittins, in his "Remarks on the Tenets and Principles of the Quakers," one vol. 8vo. London, printed for E. Withers. The book is now rather scarce, but very well deserves to be re-printed, especially at this time, because it is an excellent ANTIDOTE, not only to the reveries of the Quakers, but also to those of the Swedenborgians, and all other enthusiasts, whether antient or modern. To this book I particularly refer your correspondent M. F. p. 515.

Is there any expectation that Mr. Parkhurst's Hebrew and English and Greek and English lexicons will be soon re-published? Many persons in this neighbourhood have long been anxiously wishing for them.

W. C.

Mr. URBAN,
THE seal of the friars preachers of Great Yarmouth, which you have given p. 513, was engraved from the original matrix in his own possession, and sold at his death, by the late Mr. Ives, F. A. S. among other Norfolk

seals, on a private plate. See "British Topography," vol. II. p. 18.

If the name of the old mansion in Hertfordshire had been mentioned, the initial on the ring might more easily be ascertained.

Are the figures on the brown jug in relief or enameled? The first, inscribed *De Liefde*, or rather *Liefde*, represents *Charity*; the second, *De Gerechtighe*, or *Gezaghtigheyd*, *Justice*; the third, *Der Geloof*, or *Geloof*, *Faith*.

I have somewhere before seen such a figure as you have engraved in pl. III. fig. 5. of last month.

The seal fig. 6. is not peculiar to *Sperle* priory. Such an one, found at *Shafisbury*, was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries about two years ago. It still remains to be accounted for.

Dr. Johnson will satisfy your correspondent p. 529, that *effluvia* is used by Sidney, and derived from the French, *effluver*.

P. 534. Dr. Butler published "Lives of the Saints," in 5 vols. 4to. 1745; reprinted at Dublin, in 12 vols. 8vo. 1779.

A short answer to all the blunders of the news-papers is, that the *Lady Grosvenor*, who died May 11, was the mother of the present Earl, and relict of his father, Sir Robert Grosvenor.

Yours, &c.

B. B.

Mr. URBAN, July 18.
THE truly ingenious and learned Baronet, in p. 91, col. 1, l. 9, deserves from his countrymen more than a single line in your Obituary. He died on the third day of January last at his seat at Colinton, near Edinburgh, after a long illness, which he bore with Christian patience, at the advanced age of 77 years.

P. 468. The two last verses of the extract from Dr. Downman's excellent didactic poem are, in the fourth edition, printed at Edinburgh in 1788, more elegantly reduced to one:

"For benefits receiv'd atton'd the lyre."

The other poems of this ingenious author are recorded in pp. 254, 5.

P. 485, col. 1, l. 8, 9, read "Samuel Bever, elq. at Monimer, in Berkshire." In his possession is a very large and exquisite picture, in oil colours, of Leonidas taking leave of his wife and infant son, painted by Mr. Sherwin, which may be justly esteemed as a most valuable

They are in relief. EDIT.
acquisition,

acquisition, it being almost the only, if not the only, performance of the *palette* by this surprising artist, the pupil and rival of Bartolozzi in the line of *engraving*.

P. 503, col. 1, l. 42, read "rechristianizing."

P. 529. Johnson's Dictionary supplies an instance from *Sidney* of what your philological querist deems "purely Scottish."

P. 531, col. 2. Your "Constant Reader" will find the term *gooseberry* accounted for in the same Dictionary.

P. 538. Read "Continued from p. 441."

P. 563, col. 1. Enquiry is made after the author of "The Beggar's Petition," whose name, &c. may be found mentioned in pp. 971, 2, of your last volume. Let me prevail with you to admit this specimen of "beautiful and pathetic simplicity" among your Select Poetry; as, though it is represented as having "found its way into almost every collection," it does not occur among the various poetical volumes in the possession of,
Yours, &c.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

* * It shall readily be inserted, if a copy of it be sent to us. EDIT.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1791. (*Continued from p. 544.*)

H. OF LORDS.

April 12.

HEARD counsel on behalf of the petition of Sir John Sinclair, claiming the title of Earl of Caithness.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Grey rose to make his promised motion relative to the state of the nation. He contended, that the principles on which war would be maintained were only those which originated in the principle of self-defence. He reprobated the latitude given to the construction of defensive treaties; and asserted, that if such latitude was given, the country might be eternally involved in wars, termed wars of expediency, but which might be, in reality, unjust wars, and wars ruinous to the country. He trusted, the House were not to be told, that the armament was for the support of Prussia. He agreed in the policy of maintaining the balance of power in Europe, but ridiculed as chimerical the hunting out of an enemy to contend for a port in the Black Sea, for the purpose of adding taxes to the country. He justified the claims of Russia upon Oczakow and the Niester, for her boundary, as calculated alone for the purpose of defending her possessions from attack. He contended, that the war was neither politic nor just; and condemned, as unconstitutional, the implicit confidence called for by Ministers; and concluded by moving a string of motions, the first of which was, "That it was at all times, and particularly under the present circumstances, the interest of this country to preserve peace."

Major Maitland seconded the motion. He felt himself impressed with the perilous situation of this country, and con-

tended that no good reason for the proceeding had been, or could be, advanced.

Lord Belgrave contended, that from the general character of his Majesty's Ministers, and from the experience the House had had of their conduct, they highly merited the confidence necessary upon the present occasion; to prove which assertion, his Lordship shortly stated the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in the affairs of Holland and Spain; and concluded, by moving the previous question.

Mr. Pybus was strenuous in support of the conduct of Administration; asserted the policy of the country in checking the progress of the Russian arms, independent of the treaty with Prussia; and seconded the previous question.

A debate then began, which continued till two in the morning, when the House divided on the previous question: Ayes 252, Noes 172.

H. OF LORDS.

April 13.

Heard counsel in the appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland, T. Livingston, Esq. appellant, and the Earl of Breadalbane respondent. Affirmed the decrees.

April 14.

Heard counsel on the contested vote of the Earl of Caithness, relative to the Scots election.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir Gilbert Elliot, chairman of the Dorchester Election Committee, reported, that the Hon. Cropley Ashley is duly elected; and that George Damer, Esq. is not duly elected.

H. OF

H. OF LORDS.

April 15.

Heard counsel on the appeal in which John Irving, late provost of the burgh of Annan, and others, were appellants, and Mrs. Nancy Shortreid, and others, respondents. Affirmed the interlocutor complained of.

In the Commons, the same day, balloted for a Committee to try the merits of the Orkney contested election petition.

Thomas Masters, Esq. chairman of the Ludgerhall Election Committee, reported, that *William Atheron Harbord*, Esq. and *George Augustus Selwyn*, Esq. were duly elected.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a representative to serve for Ludgerhall, in the room of *George Augustus Selwyn*, Esq. deceased.

Mr. Baker said, he meant to bring under consideration what ought never to be forgotten in that House, — their duty to enquire into the justice and necessity of all measures; to the support of which the money of their constituents was likely to be wanted. He then contended, that the war we were now about to be plunged into was a war not only unpopular within that House, as was evidently proved by the respectable and growing minority; but was a war reprobated by the majority of the country. It was his hope that gentlemen would exert themselves to compel the Minister to an explanation; and, until such an explanation was made, or until the project was abandoned, he entreated gentlemen to bring the business forward upon every occasion. He concluded by moving,

“That it is, at all times, the right and duty of this House, before they consent to lay any new burdens on their constituents, to enquire into the justice and necessity of the objects in the prosecution of which such burdens are to be incurred.”

This motion, if successful, he meant to follow by another; viz. “That no information had been given to that House which could satisfy the House that the expences to be incurred by the present armament were necessary to support the interest of this country.”

Mr. St. John seconded the motion.

Mr. Cox considered the great minority of that House to be a decided proof that the sense of the nation was against the war with Russia, and should support the motion.

Mr. Carew, considering the motions

just submitted to the House to be merely an attempt to enforce the propositions before submitted, though in a different shape, he felt it to be his duty to move on them the previous question.

Mr. John Elliott seconded the previous question.

Mr. Martin, Lord *Fielding*, Sir *James St. Clair Erskine*, *Mr. Fox*, and others, supported the original motion.

Mr. Yorke, Sir *James Murray*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and others, were for the previous question, which was carried: Ayes 254, Noes 162.

April 18.

Sir *Gilbert Elliott* presented a petition from the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, praying relief against certain clauses of the Test Act.

In a Committee on the Slave trade, Sir *William Dolben* in the chair,

Mr. Wilberforce opened the important business of its abolition. He reviewed the evidence before the House, commencing with that part which treats of the manner in which Slaves were obtained from the continent of Africa. He quoted Governor *Patry*'s letter, who condemned the trade, as having been too long a disgrace to the country, and urged the necessity of its abolition. He said, from several proofs of the depredations made upon the coasts by the captains of the Slave ships, he had not a doubt, could the House see the misery occasioned by this bloody trade, from the obtaining of the Slaves to their carriage in the Middle Passage, and to their treatment in the Islands, that there would be an unanimous vote for its abolition, and that the most strenuous defenders of the trade would abandon it in despair. He went at some length into the proof of the mortality it occasioned among our seamen; and, after endeavouring to prove that it would not be finally of any great loss to the nation at large, moved for a total abolition of the Slave Trade.

Col. Tarleton, *Mr. Grosvenor*, and *Mr. Burden*, were against the abolition; *Mr. Martin* and *Mr. Francis* were for the motion.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, wishing to have the business amply discussed, proposed to adjourn the debate until tomorrow.

Mr. Cawthorne and *Col. Tarleton* objected to the adjournment of the question; but, finding it to be the sense of the House, acquiesced; and the House rose at half after eleven o'clock.

April

April 19.

In the adjourned debate on the Slave trade,

Sir *William Young* opposed the motion. The House, he said, if they abandoned the trade by an abolition, would abandon it to other countries, which, instead of bettering the miseries we desired to remedy, would render them ten times more severe and aggravating. Upon those grounds he was determined to give his negative to unqualified abolition, though no man was more desirous to see the object of abolition obtained in a moderate way.

Lord *John Russell* considered the plan proposed to abolish the Slave trade as visionary, chimerical, and dangerous; and that the general interests of humanity and liberty would not be advanced by abolishing it.

Mr. *Stanley* said, that he should not have ventured to speak upon a subject of so much importance, if he had not had some local knowledge of the West India islands by the experience of near thirty years; and if the cause of the Planters and Merchants, while it was attacked by the eloquence of the most able men in and out of that House, did not very much want the assistance of those, whose experience gave them some degree of competence to the subject. Mr. *Stanley* then spoke for a considerable time in defence of the trade, and supported his opinions by some copious quotations from the Scripture, and from *Locke*, and other authors.

Mr. *W. Smith* defended the motion. He reprobated the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman, who had endeavoured to prove from Scripture that Christianity and Slavery were not incompatible. He then read several instances of the most atrocious cruelty in the captains of Slave ships, which excited, in a wonderful degree, the merriment of some part of the House. He concluded, that the Slave trade was as prejudicial to the interest of our West-India possessions as it was adverse to humanity.

Mr. *Carwathorne* opposed the motion, as did Col. *Phipps*.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* and Mr. *Fox* spoke long and animated for the motion; after which the House divided, for the abolition 88, against it 163. Adjourned at four o'clock.

H. OF LORDS.

April 20.

Heard counsel further in the appeal

from the Court of Session in Scotland between *John Laird*, merchant, of Greenock, appellant, and Messrs. *Robertson and Co.* of the same place, respondents. Upon the motion of the *Lord Chancellor*, the interlocutor complained of was reversed, and the cause remitted to the Court of Session, with instructions.

Adjourned to the 2d of May.

In the Commons, the same day, the Roman Catholic bill was read the third time, and passed.

Lord *Titchfield* took the oaths and his seat for the county of Buckingham.

April 21.

Mr. *Elliott*, chairman of the Orkney contested election Committee, reported, that *J. Balfour*, esq. was duly elected; and that the petition of Col. *Dundas* appeared to be frivolous, but not vexatious.

H. OF LORDS.

May 3.

The Roman Catholic bill was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

In the Commons, the same day, a bill for building a new bridge over the Thames at *Staines* was brought in, and read the first time.

H. OF LORDS.

May 4.

Lord *Grenville* moved, "that the report of the Committee, appointed to search for precedents relating to the continuance of the impeachment, should be taken into consideration on Monday se'n-night; and that the House be summoned for that day."

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee on the pilchard fishery, came to a resolution to grant an additional bounty of 1s. 6d. on every cask of 50 gallons.

H. OF LORDS.

May 5.

The *Lord Chancellor* came down to the House about three o'clock; and, after a long conference between his Lordship and Lord *Grenville*, their Lordships went into a Committee of Privileges.

In the consideration of the several petitions respecting the election of Scotch peers, counsel were heard in the case of Lord *Moray*.

In the Commons, the same day, a new writ was ordered to be made out for the election

election of a member of parliament for the town of Lymington, in the county of Hants.

May 6.

Mr. *Newnham* presented a petition, complaining of the Ludgershall election. To be considered on the 15th of August.

The order of the day being read, for the House going into a Committee upon the Quebec bill, Mr. *Hobart* in the chair,

Mr. *Burke* delivered his promised opinion upon the bill then before the Committee. They were about to exercise the highest possible act of sovereignty, in the formation of a Constitution for the government of a considerable body of men: in doing of which they ought to be well assured of their competence; and it was necessary to enquire where the right originated that we claimed to legislate for Canada. If the right of legislation, and of forming governments, was to be guided in this country upon the foundation of the rights of men, it would be an absolute usurpation. There was, however, another ground of right to form a government, namely, the laws of nations. Having obtained Canada by conquest, we had a right by the laws of nations to form a government for her, founded on justice, equity, and for the happiness of the people. We had the cession of the former sovereign, and the laws of prescription; and, on those grounds, he was convinced we had a right to make laws for Canada. Having established that right, it would be readily admitted, that we were bound to give them the best government they were capable of receiving, for the promotion of their internal happiness, and the external relation they had to this country. In doing this, some gentlemen might conceive it improper and unnecessary to resort to the experience of antiquity, but would give the preference of resort to the happiness of Paris, to the proceedings of London clubs, and to the Paris lanterns for illumination. Neither would he resort to antiquity; but would take, as the examples on which he should argue the Constitution to be given to Canada, the example of the American, the French, and the British Constitutions. The Constitution of America was fit to be considered, on account of its being in the neighbourhood of Canada; and as we were bound by policy to provide a Constitution that would give the Canadians no reason to envy their neighbours. The American Constitution was made as agreeable as

the circumstances would admit to the British—the difference between their Revolution and that of France would bear no comparison; the Americans had what was essentially necessary for freedom, they had the phlegm of the goodtemper of Englishmen—they were fitted for republicans by a republican education in the form of their government, maintained by a vigilant and beneficent monarch. Their Revolution was not brought about by base and degenerate crimes; nor did they overturn a government for the purposes of anarchy, but they raised a republic as nearly representing the British Government as it was possible—they did not run into the absurdity of France, and, by seizing on the rights of men, declare that the nation was to govern the nation, and Prince Prettyman to govern Prince Prettyman. There were in Canada many of the ancient inhabitants; would it be proper to give them the French Constitution? In his opinion, there was not a single circumstance that recommended the adoption of any part of it, for the whole of it was abominably bad—the production of folly, not wisdom—of vice, not virtue; it contained nothing but extremes, as distant from each other as the Poles—the parts were in eternal opposition to each other—it was founded on what was termed the rights of men; but, to his conviction, it was founded in the wrongs of men, and he then held in his hand an example of its effects on the French colonies—Domingo, Guadaloupe, and the other French islands, were rich, happy, and growing in strength and consequence, in spite of the three last distressing wars, before they heard of the new doctrine of the rights of men; but these rights had no sooner arrived at the Islands than any spectator would have imagined that Pandora's box had been opened, and that Hell had yawned out discord, murder, and every mischief, for anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed, raged every where, it was a general summons for

Black spirits, and white,
Blue spirits, and grey,
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
You that mingle may.

When the Assembly heard of these disorders, they ordered troops to quell them; but it proved that the troops had joined the insurgents, and murdered their commander. He looked on the Revolution with horror and detestation; it was a Revolution of consummate folly,

ly,

ly, formed and maintained by every vice. The House had been told by a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) on a former day, that the Revolution was a *memento* of human integrity; but he would shew, before he sat down, from the last accounts from the National Assembly, what their proceedings had lately been in respect to their boasted *memento*. They had formerly declared it to be an eternal Constitution, never to be shaken; they had made the whole nation swear to it; and, when they had obtained every thing they appeared to wish, a king and no king—their sovereign a prisoner to the chief gaoler of Paris—they were not content; but, wishing to shew what a degraded thing a king might be, the chief gaoler, M. de la Fayette, allowed his nominal monarch a day-rule from Paris, to make an Easter holiday—but against this the magistrates of the Municipality remonstrated, fearing an escape, though to him it appeared of very little consequence whether the unfortunate Louis was or was not among his people, unless it was for the purpose of insulting him, and of making him the channel of insult to every kingdom in Europe. The remonstrance, however, was not attended to, and the King, with his attendants, set out for St. Cloud in a coach, which was stopped by a grenadier with a presented bayonet, and a declaration that he (the King) should not proceed.

Here Mr. Baker said, that, great as his opinion was of the Right Hon. Gentleman's integrity, he must call him to order, as he was totally deviating from the order of the day, and going into a discussion on foreign governments.

Mr. Fox said, he believed the Right Hon. Gentleman looked upon this day as a day fixed for satirizing governments; he thought such discussions totally out of order, and wished to hear the business of the day.

Mr. Burke, with some warmth, observed, that the introduction of the French Constitution upon the discussion of the Quebec bill was at least as proper as the introduction of his (Mr. Fox's) declaration, during the consideration of the Russian treaty, of the French Constitution being a beautiful and stupendous fabric. The Right Hon. Gent. was proceeding, when

Mr. Taylor rose to order, and insisted that the Right Hon. Gentleman was

disorderly in proceeding to state the Constitution of France.

Mr. Burke insisted, that, when we were forming a Constitution, we had a right to discuss on any, so as to give the best. He conceived the present crisis to be a momentous one; and, whenever other Constitutions were applauded as preferable to the British, he would ever stand forward, and attempt to prevent our hunting after theoretical Constitutions. He hoped the people of England were married to their Constitution, and that they would never be separated from it. He knew that he was discharging his duty, in warning his country against impending danger; but could not comprehend what game those were playing who attempted to prevent the present discussion.

Mr. St. John rose to order.

Mr. Martin called Mr. St. John to order; for he was of opinion, that Mr. Burke was not disorderly, and sincerely hoped he would proceed. A Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) declared, on a former day, that the public had a right to the opinions of public men; he therefore wished that the Right Hon. Gentleman might experience no farther interruption.

Mr. Burke felt it to be his duty to give no countenance to schemes, which he knew did exist, to overturn every fundamental principle of the Constitution. He knew it, and he charged it, that such machinations were in existence; and though they might not be immediately attempted, they might be, when brought to maturity, in other reigns, and at other times.

The cry of *order! order!* became general through the House, in which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Mr. Martin, Mr. Orde, and Col. Phipps, spoke in support of the orderly proceedings of Mr. Burke. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Grev, Mr. St. John, and Lord Sheffield, contended that he was disorderly; and

Lord Sheffield concluded by moving, "That dissertations on the French Constitution, and a narrative of the transactions in France, are not pertinent to the question before the House."

Mr. Fox seconded the motion.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* considered the introduction and discussion of the French Constitution to rest on discretion and order; and should give his negative to the motion.

Mr. Fox replied, and, in the course of

of his speech, lamented the present difference with his Right Hon. Friend the more deeply, because to him was owing the most of what he knew, and from him he learnt the principles of a free government. He was astonished at his present conduct, when he remembered the length of their friendship, when he recollected the length of time in which they had acted together on the same principles. He recollected when they both rejoiced in every victory of a Washington, and when they wept at the defeat of a Montgomery: he remembered that his Right Hon. Friend had taught him that a general revolt could not be countenanced, that it could only be provoked. After a few more observations upon the conduct of Mr. Burke, he concluded for the motion.

Mr. Burke again asserted the Constitution to be in danger, and called for timely checks. When clubs of men are suffered to meet and correspond with the National Assembly; when regular anniversaries are permitted to commemorate such events as have happened in France; then the country is in danger: when such plots and conspiracies are going on; when seditious and rebellious sermons are delivered from pulpits; when the King's right to the throne is openly disputed; and when a bank of sedition is established in the heart of the country; the House ought to take fire and destroy them. He then concluded by moving an amendment to the motion, to omit the words after "dissertation," for the purpose of inserting "tending to shew that examples from the said Constitution of France, to prove it inefficient for every good purpose, and tending to anarchy, confusion, and the destruction of liberty and property; is applicable to the question before the Committee."

Mr. Fox rose extremely affected; he shed many tears, and with difficulty proceeded to declare, that, notwithstanding what had passed that day, he could not give up a friendship that had existed for 25 years. He replied to many parts of Mr. Burke's speech; and concluded by declaring, that, unless their mutual friends exerted themselves to restore to him and the Right Hon. Gent. their former friendship, he should not think they acted affectionately to him.

The question of order was withdrawn, and the debate on the clauses adjourned to Wednesday next.

H. OF LORDS.

May 9.

Lords *Hertford* and *Darnley* took the oaths and their seats.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* called their Lordships' attention to the subject of our armament against Russia. He entered into the value of our trade with Russia; and, from calculations, demonstrated the impolicy of our entering into any dispute with that power; and, with a view of conveying the sense he entertained of it, moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that he may be graciously pleased to take into his most serious consideration the material injury which the trade and manufactures of this country must sustain in consequence of our dispute with Russia; and to beseech his Majesty not to hazard the consequences of a war with that power, on account of the possession of the fortress of Oczakow, and the uncultivated track of ground adjoining thereto."

A long debate then ensued, in which Lord *Rawdon*, Lord *Stormont*, and the Marquis of *Landown*, spoke in favour of the motion; and Lords *Grenville*, *Mulgrave*, and *Hawkebury*, against it; when the House divided, Contents 29, Non-Contents 96.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Yorke*, in a short speech, moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the twelve Judges, to receive and forward letters postage free.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* seconded the motion.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* and Mr. *Fox* spoke against the motion; and the House divided, Ayes 32, Noes 58.

H. OF LORDS.

May 10.

In a Committee of Privileges, heard counsel on the Scotch Peerage Election.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *Gilbert Elliott* moved, that the petition of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland be read; which being done, Sir *Gilbert* stated the grounds upon which it had originated, and moved, That the House do resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration such part of the Act of Union as relates to the Ecclesiastical Establishment of Scotland.

Mr.

Mr. *Pulteney* seconded the motion.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* opposed the motion, as being inexpedient, and not being the act of the people, but only of the clergy, of Scotland. He apprehended the motion infringed on the spirit of the Articles of the Union.

The *Master of the Rolls*, Mr. *Dundas*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, spoke in opposition to the motion; Mr. *Anstruther*, Sir *A. Ferguson*, and Mr. *Fox*, in favour of it; and, upon a division, the numbers were, Ayes 62, Noes 149.

H. OF LORDS.

May 11.

The final bearing of the Scotch cause, in which Sir John Henderson, bart. was appellant, and Robert Bruce Henderson, Esq. respondent. It respects the feudal possessions of the barony of Earls-hill, in the county of Fife, and consequently gives a title to vote for the Scots Peerage. Affirmed the judgment of the Court of Session.

In the Commons, the same day, the order of the day, for going into a Committee on the Quebec bill, being read, Mr. Hobart took the chair. Upon the clause being read for dividing the province into Upper and Lower Canada, a conversation took place, in which Mr. *Hugley*, Mr. *Powys*, Mr. *Fox*, Lord *Sheffield*, Mr. *Sheridan*, Alderman *Watson*, and Mr. *Francis*, took a part against the division, as injurious particularly to the British settlers, who would be harassed, in consequence thereof, in Lower Canada, by an establishment of the Canadian commercial law.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* contended, that the division was a fundamental principle of the bill, and calculated for the happiness and prosperity of the people.

Several other clauses were debated; after which, the chairman was directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again: after which, the House adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

May 12.

In a Committee of Privileges, heard counsel further in the case of Lord Ochiltree.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Grey* moved for a Committee to enquire into the present practice and effect of imprisonment for debt.

Mr. *Burke* seconded the motion.

The *Attorney General* concurred with the motion, as the likeliest mode of getting at that mass of evidence which was absolutely necessary to enable gentlemen to form a proper and adequate idea of the subject. The learned Gentleman lamented the situation of the debtor, and the unfortunate creditor, who might be swindled out of his property, and kept at arm's length by the swindler; who, at the same time, rioted in gaol on his property. To relieve the one and the other, and to punish the knave, was, he believed, the object of the present motion; and, under that opinion, he should give it his assistance, but was still afraid that it must be a work of time, and that, if it could be brought to a degree of maturity, in an advanced period of the next session, it was as much as could reasonably be expected.

Mr. *Burke* supported the motion, on the ground of humanity, national honour, industry, and sound policy.

The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. *Powys* brought up the report of the Felons bill.

Mr. *Mainwaring* objected to it; and moved, that it should be taken into consideration on that day three months; which was put and carried.

H. OF LORDS.

May 13.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to several bills.

Lord *Portchester* moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order an account to be laid before that House, of the state of the war in India."

Lord *Carlisle* seconded the motion, supported by Lords *Stormont* and *Loughborough*; and it was strenuously opposed by the *Lord Chancellor*, the *Duke of Montrose*, Lords *Mulgrave* and *Grenville*, and negatived without a division.

Lord *Portchester* then moved for a copy of the minute of the Council of Bengal, intimating the intention of Earl Cornwallis to proceed to take upon him the conduct of the war; and of the minute of the Council of Mr. Speke and Mr. Cooper, members of the Council, signifying their consent to the measure. Ordered.

In the Commons, the same day, the order of the day was moved to be read, for the House going into a Committee

on the bill for granting a reward, in certain cases, on the conviction of felons.

The *Speaker* wished to inform the House, that the intent of the bill was, to amend an act of the 6th of Queen Anne, which granted, in certain cases, a reward of 40l. on conviction of felony. The Lords, however, by the present bill, had taken upon themselves so far the disposal of the public money as to lower, according to circumstances, the rewards offered by that act.

The *Master of the Rolls* moved, That the House resolve itself into a Committee on the said bill this day three months. The motion was agreed to, and the bill, consequently, lost.

The *Master of the Rolls* then moved for leave to bring in a similar bill, as he thought the intention of the Judges extremely wise, in wishing for the discretion of granting the rewards in such cases as to them might seem proper.

Several gentlemen spoke in favour of the bill, and leave was accordingly given to bring it in.

The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means; in which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed the following alterations in the duties on bills of exchange:—Bills amounting to 2l. and up to five guineas, to pay the old duty of three pence; from five guineas up to 30l. six pence. Bills not payable on demand, whether above or below five guineas, six pence; from 30l. 20 100l. one shilling; from 100l. to 200l. one shilling and six pence; and 200l. and upwards, two shillings. He then proposed, that the re-issuing of promissory-notes should be legal, paying six pence duty for a five-guinea note, and so in proportion. His next proposition was an alteration in the receipt-tax, viz. two pence upon all receipts from 40s. to 20l.; four pence from 20l. to 50l.; and six pence from 50l. and upwards. He concluded by moving, "That all the duties on bills of exchange, promissory-notes, and receipts, should no longer be paid, or payable."

The resolutions were put, and agreed to, and the report ordered to be received on Monday.

M. OF LORDS.

May 16.

The order of the day being read, to take into consideration the report from the Committee appointed to search into

precedents relative to the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq.;

Lord *Portchester* rose, for the purpose of making a motion, which might bring the question fully and fairly before the House; and would therefore, without further preface, move, "That a message be sent to the Commons, to inform them, that the Lords were ready to proceed in the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq."

The *Lord Chancellor* was against this mode of proceeding; he was of opinion, that the grave and proper mode would be to refer the report to the consideration of a Committee of the whole House.

Lord *Hawkbury*, wishing the business to be referred to the Committee, moved the previous question.

Lord *Radnor* moved, "that the Judges be summoned to give their opinion upon the question of recognizances being in force."

Lord *Mulgrave* was for the continuance of the impeachment, as were Lords *Grenville*, *Stormont*, *Loughborough*, *Guildford*, and the Bishop of *Salisbury*.

The *Lord Chancellor*, Lord *Kenny*, Marquis of *Lansdowne*, and Lord *King*, were for going into a Committee; they contended that impeachments did abate by a dissolution.

A very long debate was maintained by the above Noble Lords until three o'clock in the morning, turning principally upon the report of precedent.

The question being called for, their Lordships divided, first upon Lord *Radnor's* motion, which was negatived by, Contents 20, Non-contents 70.

The previous question, moved by Lord *Hawkbury*, was then put upon the original motion, and negatived by a division of, Contents 18, Non-contents 66.

Lord *Portchester's* motion, "that the message be sent to the Commons," &c. was then carried without a division; and it was ordered, that the trial of Warren Hastings, esq. be proceeded with in Westminster-hall on Monday next.

In the Commons, the same day, the expiring laws and the pawnbrokers bills were read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Ald. *Watson* brought up a proposal from the Governor and Directors of the Bank, of the loan of 500,000l. for the use of the publick, on such conditions as would enable them to pay dividends; which was accepted.

(To be continued.)

26. *A Treatise on Air, containing new Experiments and Thoughts on Combustion; being a full Investigation of Mr. Lavoisier's System; and proving, by some striking Experiments, its erroneous Principles; with Strictures upon the chymical Opinions of some eminent Men.* By Richard Bewley, M. D.

THE pleasure which we felt upon the first opening of this work, and a consequent perusal of the very animated and well-written dedication to the Royal Society, in which the author appears to sit down with a determined resolution to support the theories and opinions of Dr. Harrington on the subject of the atmosphere, and the various doctrines which are so intimately connected therewith, the importance of which hath long been conspicuous to us, was not a little allayed, upon our further progress, by the harsh and sarcastic reflexions which he so frequently casts upon several names of the greatest eminence in the chemical world. Whatever cause Dr. Harrington himself may have for feeling sore and tender in consequence of the *apparent* neglect which he hath experienced, or the piracies which his philosophical volumes have sustained, we cannot conceive why Dr. Bewley, who is very little, if at all, known in the literary world, and who, from his ardent and desultory manner, we should apprehend to be a very young writer, should, upon his first *début*, rush at once into a nest of chemical hornets, who, no doubt, will defend the trash of their opinions with as much zeal and animosity as if they were possessed of the rich and genuine honey of science. We cannot help, indeed, upon this occasion, exclaiming, "Mild and gentle "spirit of the benevolent Bewley, whilst thou art thou fled?"

But it hath been suggested to us, by a younger brother, though, we believe, a much older and more flagitious offender in the craft and mystery of reviewing*, that probably no such person as Dr. Bewley exists. To this we can say nothing; but, from the spirit of the work before us, we cannot doubt but he will soon be known;—indeed, from another quarter we have heard that he is at present very busily occupied in composing a *CHEMICAL DUNCIAD*. But, whatever may be his present pursuits, or wherever he may at present reside, we think the *learned Doctor*, we mean

the author of that Review, has little reason to complain of the tricks of authorship, in which, during a literary warfare of more than 20 years, he hath been himself so deeply engaged. Perhaps the learned Doctor is not sensible of the trick of authorship, in which he hath been himself indulging in the very instance to which we allude, viz. "the cogent reasons for declining to make "a regular analysis of Dr. Bewley's "*Treatise on Air.*" To us, however, and to our readers, it may be matter of very curious enquiry to discover what these cogent reasons may be. We are persuaded, that, had a regular analysis been given, several quotations must have appeared, which would have discovered that the true and very *cogent reasons* are widely different from those which are held forth in *The Analytical Review*. The work appears to be expressly written with a view to show that, during the last twenty years, the *learned Doctor*, we mean the author of that Review, has been maintaining chemical opinions on the most important subjects, which, however much they may have been celebrated, are diametrically opposite to truth; one of which, and perhaps by no means the least important, is, *that the existence of animal life depends upon the DISCHARGE of phlogiston from the lungs during respiration*. Had a regular analysis of this work been given, it must, on the contrary, have appeared, that, during more than half of the above period, Dr. Harrington hath been demonstrating, in various publications, *that the existence of animal life depends upon the RECEPTION of phlogiston from the atmosphere*.

Here, therefore, two opinions have been promulgated, on the truth or fallacy of either of which an immense variety of chemical and philosophical deductions depends.

Neither shall it, however, be our business, at present, to enter into a regular analysis of Dr. Bewley's treatise; but, for the entertainment of our readers, we will select a few quotations, which, we apprehend, will point out some of the many *cogent reasons* which may induce Dr. Priestley (we beg his pardon, we mean the author of the chemical criticism to which we allude,) to wish, that by the influence of a mean, contemptible, and meretricious general censure, the publick may be prevented from fairly and openly canvassing the theories

* See *Analytical Review* for May, 1791, p. 54.

theories of Dr. Harrington, which he now *knows himself* unequal to the task of refuting.

Dr. Bewley, like the author whose system he supports, sets out upon the incontrovertible principle, that "fire, when concentrated and fixed, forms "phlogiston." In his progress he shews the fallacy of every aerial opinion hitherto promulgated by the celebrated philosophers, Crawford, Lavoisier, Kirwan, Priestley, Cavendish, and others. He maintains, as we have long since done before him, that Dr. Harrington hath discovered the true formation of the atmosphere, viz. that it consists of *fire, fixed air (or the aerial mephitic acid), and water*. He publicly throws down the gauntlet, and challenges any one of those gentlemen to controvert the truth of this doctrine. Like Dr. Harrington, through his whole progress, he has the candour to appeal to their own experiments in proof and support of his deductions. He challenges them to come boldly forward, and not meanly to skulk behind the entrenchments of a Review. He knows the system to be true, and appears determined never to abandon the cause of injured and neglected merit.

We were much entertained by the facetious manner in which he explodes Dr. Crawford's supposition, that heat and phlogiston are two distinct bodies; and in the fifth page we laughed very heartily with him at the ridiculous race which Dr. Crawford introduced as a corollary to one of his experiments in support of this futile hypothesis.

"Would but our aerial chemists (he observes, p. 85) attend to reason, every doubt about the truth of this doctrine might be removed by the following fact. The electrical spark will produce fixed air, when taken in atmospherical air. Now, need I inform chemists, that is most combustions dephlogisticated air is turned to fixed air; that when the combustion is more intense, it is turned to the nitrous acid, as in the combustion of dephlogisticated and inflammable airs; nay, Mr. Cavendish says, he actually turned atmospherical air into the nitrous acid, and not fixed air, in this same experiment. Dr. Priestley, I think, need not be told this, since he has followed Dr. Harrington in proving it; though, from an illiberal policy, he has omitted to mention that gentleman's name: but time, which

"exhausts all things, truth excepted, strengthens those doctrines which are founded upon just principles."

This we conceive to be one of the many *cogent reasons* which may have induced the learned Doctor, we mean the author of the chemical criticism to which we allude, to decline entering into a regular analysis of Dr. B's publication.

Dr. Bewley (p. 84) takes notice, as we have done before, that Dr. Harrington hath, in the most public, open, and candid manner, called upon Mr. Cavendish, either to acknowledge the truth of his theory, or to defend his own; and we think, with him, that it certainly becomes that gentleman to do it publicly. This too may perhaps be one of the many *cogent reasons*; but we flatter ourselves that it will operate in a different manner upon the mind of that honourable and truly respectable character, who surely cannot still be ignorant of the important truths contained in the writings of Dr. Harrington.

P. 116. Dr. Bewley, with much humour and success, ridicules the theory of Mr. Lavoisier, in the following passage:—"Now, can Mr. Lavoisier, upon the formation of pure air from fixed air, and the carbone, which ought to have been deposited in the water, being set free from its combination with fixed air? Nay, will it not give our reader a laughable surprize, when I tell him, that Mr. L. seriously proposes a manufactory to obtain charcoal by the decomposition of fixed air? See his *Elements*, p. 230. But I will hint to him a better manufactory, and one more conformable to his hypotheses. He says, that water consists of hydrogen and oxygen gases; and that these gases, with the addition of *carbone*, or charcoal, form alkohol, or spirits. Now, as the river *Seine* produces plenty of water, and as charcoal is a cheap commodity, the transmutation of water into spirits would be a manufactory that would turn to good account. This would lower the price of French brandy in Old England; or, as several of our English chemists are no less industrious and ingenious than Mr. Lavoisier, the Thames might be turned into good British spirits, which would render that article still cheaper. But, alas! this, I am afraid, will still be one of the chemical *desiderata*. And as this kind of chemistry will not effect so much good, an alarm may be spread on the other

"other hand. For, according to them, "water is formed of inflammable and "oxygen gases, two bodies the most "combustible in nature. If, therefore, "they should be able to set the Thames "on fire, London would again be in "danger of being reduced to ashes."

Whether or no the learned Doctor has any serious thoughts of carrying these principles into effect, is best known to himself; but we certainly must acknowledge ourselves obliged to Dr. Bewley for thus accurately pointing out the tendency of those principles which the learned Doctor appears to have adopted; and whenever the real existence of Dr. Bewley can be ascertained in *The Analytical Review*, we have no doubt but the Legislature will take proper measures to draw him from his present obscurity. This too may be a *cogent reason*. Or possibly the learned Doctor may take it amiss that Dr. Bewley should have asserted, p. 125, that "the true, solid principles of chemistry "have been kicked out of doors, to "make room for the *aërial flights* of "modern chemists."

"Can any one possibly be mistaken " (says Dr. Bewley, p. 149) of this nitrous dephlogisticated air, even from "Mr. Kirwan's history of it? Indeed, "after reading Dr. Harrington's account, it was impossible for Mr. Kirwan, or any other chemist, who was "in the least acquainted with chemical "principles, to suppose it was dephlogisticated: but that disposition which "has been the ruling mark of our *aërial* "philosophers is, to make it a point not "to name Dr. Harrington. What does "Mr. Kirwan do? He does not make "or call this air dephlogisticated, but "calls it *deacidified*. We have got a "number of new terms into chemistry "from their extraordinary ideas of it. "But I suppose he means by this, the "air is more neutralised. Could he not "have said, agreeably to Dr. Harrington, more phlogisticated? But, even "to take his own term, deacidified, "what bodies were there to deacidify "it but the sulphur and alkaline air? "And as, according to their hypothesis, "air that will admit of the life of combustion (call it dephlogisticated, deacidified, or what they will) it is, they "say, the *ascendent* principle or principles of acidity. Then, must not it "appear to form a chasm in reasoning "to suppose that an air, which has got "its acid taken from it, should, from

"that cause, become the *ascendent* principle? But such are their absurdities." This too may be enumerated amongst the *cogent reasons*. And in p. 153 we apprehend that he has given another reason equally *cogent*. "Can *aërial* "chemists, after this review, pass by "Dr. Harrington's theory as not deserving notice? If they do, it is evident they are not willing (however "much convinced in their own minds) "to acknowledge to the world that "they have been mistaken. But chemical philosophers, who will not attend to truth, when it is told them, "do not deserve the name."

But the limits of our Review will not permit us to particularise a twentieth part of the *cogent reasons*, which this publication affords, why the author of that criticism which we have here noticed may wish to decline giving a regular analysis of the work before us. We shall therefore, at present, bring forward one more only, referring to ourselves the privilege of recurring to others, as occasion may require, at some future period.

"I shall now take a view (says Dr. Bewley) of those chemical writings with which Dr. Priestley has favoured the world since the publication of Dr. Harrington's Letter. But the reader will allow me to make a previous observation; which is, that Dr. Priestley has been very careful not to mention that gentleman as a fellow-labourer. What reason shall we assign for his silence? The question, I think, may be very easily answered. There is an opposition of hypotheses; and, if Dr. Harrington's is the true one, Dr. Priestley's must of consequence be false. However, not to mention the chemical doctrines of his antagonist is, in my opinion, very wrong; fair discussion is the best way to know who has truth on his side. Let, then, the two hypotheses be candidly canvassed by those of an impartial publick, who are able to judge. Will it be said, in extenuation, that Dr. Harrington's theory deserves no answer? Was any man, who in the least pretends to the name of a chemist, to make such an assertion, I should not scruple confidently to assert, that he knows nothing of chemistry.

"It is very possible, after the usage Dr. Harrington has met with, that my labours may receive the same treatment. However that may be, I publicly call upon modern chemists (some of whom deserve the highest praise, and whose works will be esteemed as long as true science lasts,) not to shrink from the present investigation, but to come boldly to it. If they do not, their labours, instead of promoting science, will rather retard it.

For,

For, when a person, presuming upon the reputation he has obtained in the world, endeavours, by an uncandid behaviour, to draw the curtain over truth, this conduct will, in the end, counterbalance all his labours. I throw down the gauntlet, as Dr. Harrington has done; and if none takes it up, it must be for fear of being failed: or, to drop the metaphor, I openly avow my chemical principles, and challenge a fair discussion of them. But, should Dr. Harrington's theory, and these my well-meant attempts in favour of it, continue still to be passed over with a contemptuous silence; and should time, which does justice to philosophers and their principles, shew ours to be right; in this case, to avoid discussion, which leads to truth, is worthy of blame, and posterity will, in this instance, undoubtedly condemn their conduct. I might mark such behaviour with its proper stigma. This, however, I will not do, but leave the reader to make his own reflexions.

"This age is, with great propriety, called *enlightened*: it is the age of science; and the many discoveries made in it have been happily applied to the purposes of human life. Nay more, it is the age of truth; and philosophers, both natural and moral, profess to have only truth in view in all their investigations. Hence to me it is matter of surprise that no old chemist has, before me, paid a proper attention to Dr. Harrington's principles; for if a theory, which accounts for, and proves by solid reasoning, all the chemical phenomena in opposition to principles contrary to Nature and Reason, and which account for none of the phenomena, should be attended to and adopted, that gentleman's is the one: and if any chemist is not disposed to adopt it, let him, at least, treat it with the candour it deserves. Dr. Priestley is anxious to know what he breathes before he ceases to breathe. When this is told him, he will not, I hope, think it below him to accept of information.

"Dr. Harrington clearly proved, as long ago as the year 1780, that an acid and water are neutralised with fire, and changed into atmospheric air; that in respiration this fixed fire is attracted by the blood from the acid and water; that the acid is left in the state of fixed air, and a great quantity of the water is condensed in the process; that, in putrefaction, the air undergoes a similar decomposition, and the fixed fire is attracted by the putrid body, so as to become putrid, or alkalescent; that, in combustion, the fixed fire (as we have proved) is set loose. These discoveries were only a prelude to those of the first principles of animal and vegetable life,—the phenomenon of animal heat, with other secondary phenomena. He published, in 1785, a full history of the different airs, clearly shewing the formation of each. That the air is again renewed after being injured, he proves from its levity; owing to which,

it is taken up into the higher regions of the atmosphere, where the fixed air and water are again saturated with fixed fire; by which, becoming more specifically heavy, it descends again; that phlogiston is fixed fire chemically attracted, and that it is capable of being set loose again by various processes in nature.

"Now, I scruple not to declare, that all the principal and leading discoveries respecting atmospheric air, its formation and composition, with the manner in which it supports animal and vegetable life, and the life of combustion; I say, that all these are fully shewn by Dr. H. The only thing that appeared to me rather obscure was, the life of combustion; but this I hope I have, conformable to Dr. Harrington's principles, fully demonstrated in this treatise. I should be sorry to endeavour, like some chemists, to take away any part of his merit. However, I venture to predict, that the time is fast advancing, when every thing relating to this chemistry will be properly understood, and settled upon a right foundation. Dr. Harrington has, in his Letter (printed in 1788), very fully detected the errors of his opponents, concluding it with this pointed language, but as yet he has received no answer: "I hope I have made it appear in this Letter, and in the rest of my writings, that the present hypotheses of philosophers account for none of the phenomena we have considered, and that mine give an explanation of them all, both consistent and satisfactory. Therefore, gentlemen, I thus publicly call upon you, either to vindicate your opinions, or to renounce them. Science and the publick claim it of you."

But we have already exceeded our usual bounds; we must therefore, unwillingly, defer an investigation of the many other *cogent reasons* till another opportunity. (*To be continued.*) * * *

87. *Poems. Namely, The English Orator; an Address to Thomas Pennant, Esq.; an Ode on the Susceptibility of the Practical Character; Twenty Sonnets; an Epistle to a College Friend; and the Lock reformed. With Notes on the English Orator. By Mr. Pulwhele.* 4to.

TO those who love the daughters of Mnemosyné, and are pleased to see their inspiration applied to its best and genuine purpose, that of instructing and delighting, whilst it tends to invigorate and call forth the finer susceptibilities of the heart, this elegant volume will be an acceptable present. As a beautiful didactic poem, we have already had the pleasure to recommend "The English Orator," and are pleased to see our opinion of it ratified by the best judges. Of the smaller pieces in this collection we shall, at least for the present, only observe,

observe, that we have read them with considerable pleasure, and (which we deem no mean praise) think them in every respect worthy of their ingenious author. His notes on the principal poem evince much select and various reading, with great correctness of judgement, and refinement of taste. Our readers, we presume, will not be displeased to see his sentiments respecting the comparative oratorical merits of the following conspicuous members of the lower house of parliament: "Mr. Burke has a rich fancy, and is sometimes great: but, upon the whole, he is not to be compared to Mr. Pitt, or Mr. Fox, for fluency of language, force of argument, and effect of speaking. And of these, Mr. Pitt has much the advantage, in an incomparably full, mellow, and manly voice—in an easy command of words, and peripatetic arrangement of his arguments. Mr. Fox, when he speaks with vehemence (as he generally does), hath a harsh, broken voice, and is less clear in his arrangement; but he has exceedingly strong argument, and the art of placing it in the most striking points of view. Mr. Sheridan is at least next in rank, as an orator. His forte is poignant wit, as well as strong argument."

88. *Salmagundi; a Miscellaneous Combination of Original Poetry.* 4to.

WHAT the *Olla Podrida* was in prose is here presented to us in verse (and indeed their appellations are synonymous), a Miscellany of *Amatory*, *Elegiac*, *Lyric*, and *Epigrammatical* Poems. We have some little objection to the word *Amatory*, which looks like affectation; and why, when we have a very good word of our own at home, should we go abroad for a new one? These compositions certainly display a great deal of taste, very mellifluous versification, and a certain portion of genius; but we have no scruple in asserting that the author's decided talent is *humour*, which, in the publication before us, often appears with the happiest advantage. We were sorry, however, more than once to have discovered in them a fondness for alliteration; concerning which, the best critics seem no longer divided, but agree in rejecting them altogether, as puerile conceits. In the "Illusions of Fancy" we were sorry

to read thus. Speaking of *Raffaele**, the author says,

"I seem to see his magic hand
Wield the wondrous pencilwand;"
which certainly presents us with a strange combination. A little farther we meet with a singular inaccuracy:

"While Athens, rapt in wonder, hears
Truth's energetic voice proclaim
Her unknown God's tremendous name."

The unknown God to whom the Athenians erected an altar had no name. "*Alesto's iron hair*," in another part, is also an expression which a little militates with our classical prejudices with respect to her *furious ladyship*. These, however, are slight blemishes in a performance which contains many beauties, and which will amply reward the reader's curiosity. The Ode to the "*Naiad of Glympton Brook*" possesses much chaste and simple excellence, which none but a mind highly cultivated could have produced. In his Latin compositions we think our author has been less successful; but the Monody on the Death of an Academical Cat discovers throughout a vein of the richest humour, and justifies our again repeating, that in this species of writing the present publication is eminently happy. We shall give the following specimen:

"Nay, two-legged cats, as well as cats with
Shall Dick's irreparable loss deplore;
[four,
Cats who frail nymphs in gay assemblies guard,
As buckram stiff, and bearded like the pard;
Calumnious cats, who circulate *faux pas*,
And reputations maul with murderous claws;
Shrill cats, whom fierce domestic brawls de-
light; [bite;
Cross cats, who nothing want but teeth to
Starch cats, of puritanic aspect sad, [mad;
And learned cats, who talk their husbands
Confounded cats, who cough, and croak, and
cry,
And mandlin cats, who drink eternally;
Prim cats, of countenance and mien precise,
Yet oftener hankering for men than mice;
Curst cats, whom nought but castigation
checks,
Penurious cats, who buy their coats by pecks;
Fastidious cats, who pine for costly cates,
And jealous cats, who catechize their mates;
Cat-prudes, who, when they're ask'd the
question, squall,
And ne'er give answer categorical;
Uncleanly cats, who never pare their nails,
Cat goths, fond of Canterbury tales;
Cat-grandams, vexed with asthmas and ca-
tarrhs,
And superstitious cats, who curse their stars;

* As this illustrious name has long been naturalized amongst us, why not write it *Raphael*, for which there is authority in all our English Classics?

Cats, who their favours barter for a bribe,
And canting cats, the worst of all the tribe;
And faded virgin-cats, and tabbies old,
Who at quadrille remorseless mow for gold.
Cats of each class, craft, calling, and degree,
Mourn Dick's calamitous catastrophe."

The following also, in our opinion, exhibits no mean example of what is rarely to be found, — epigrammatical point and wit:

"A Case of Conscience, submitted to a late Directory of the Church, on his Narcotic Exposition of Watch and pray, lest ye enter into Temptations."

"By our pastor perplext,
How shall we determine?
Watch and pray, says the text;
Go to sleep, says the sermon."

For this entertaining work the world is said to be indebted, *principally*, to a Mr. Huddesford, a gentleman of Oxford; though, at the conclusion of the volume, if we are not mistaken, we recognize one or two things that have been otherwise imputed. The frontispiece is engraved by Heath, from a painting by Burney, very much in the spirit and manner of Fuseli. The letter-press and paper are singularly beautiful; and the whole does honour to the state of the Arts in this country.

89. Rules of the Unitarian Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, &c. &c.

AS part of the history of what is doing in our own day, the proceedings of public religious societies, of whatever denomination, have some claim to our notice. Under this idea, we shall transcribe the prefatory address prefixed to these Rules, without suggesting any comment.

"Christianity, proceeding from God, must be of infinite importance; and a more essential service cannot be rendered to mankind than to advance the interests of truth and virtue, to promote peace, liberty, and good order in society, to accelerate the improvement of the species, and to exalt the character, and secure the greatest ultimate happiness of individuals, by disseminating right principles of religion, and by exciting the attention of men to the genuine doctrines of revelation.

"This is the chief object of *The Unitarian Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Practice of Virtue*, by distributing such Books as appear to the members of the society to contain the most rational views of the Gospel, and to be most free from the errors by which it has long been sullied and obscured. Error, voluntary or involuntary, so far as it extends, must have a pernicious influence. The members of this society think, therefore,

that they are doing signal service to the cause of truth and good morals, by endeavouring to clear the Christian system from all foreign incumbrances, and by representing the doctrines of Revelation in their primitive simplicity. Truth must ultimately be serviceable to virtue.

"The fundamental principles of this society are, that there is but **ONE** God, the **SOLE** Former, Supporter, and Governor of the universe, the **ONLY** proper object of religious worship; and that there is one mediator between God and men, the **MAN** Christ Jesus, who was commissioned by God to instruct men in their duty, and to reveal the doctrine of a future life.

"The beneficial influence of these truths upon the moral conduct of men will be in proportion to the confidence with which they are received into the mind, and the attention with which they are regarded. Consequently, all foreign opinions which men have attached to this primitive system of Christian doctrine, and which tend to divert their thoughts from these fundamental principles, are, in a degree, injurious to the cause of religion and virtue. While, therefore, many well-meaning persons are propagating, with zeal, opinions which the members of this society judge to be unscriptural and idolatrous, they think it their duty to oppose the farther progress of such pernicious errors, and publicly to avow their firm attachment to the doctrines of the **UNITY** of God, of his **UNRIVALLED** and **UNDIVIDED** authority and dominion, and that Jesus Christ, the most distinguished of the prophets, is the **CREATURE** and **MESSENGER** of God, and not his **EQUAL**, nor his **VICERENT**, nor **COPARTNER** with him in divine honours, as some have strangely supposed. And they are desirous to try the experiment, whether the cause of true religion and virtue may not be most effectually promoted upon proper unitarian principles, and whether the plain, unadulterated truths of Christianity, when fairly taught and inculcated, be not of themselves sufficient to form the minds of those who sincerely embrace them to that true dignity and excellence of character to which the Gospel was intended to elevate them.

"Rational Christians have hitherto been too cautious of publicly acknowledging their principles; and this disgraceful timidity hath been prejudicial to the progress of truth and virtue. It is now high time that the friends of genuine Christianity should stand forth, and avow themselves. The number of such, it is hoped, will be found to be much greater than many apprehend. And their example, if accompanied with, and recommended by, a correspondent purity of life and morals, will naturally attract the attention of others, and produce that freedom of enquiry, that liberal discussion, and that fearless profession of principles embraced after due examination, which can be formidable to nothing but to

error and to vice, and which must eventually be subservient to the cause of truth and virtue, and to the best interests of mankind.

"The first general meeting of this society was holden on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1791."

90. *A Letter from Mr. Burke to a Member of the National Assembly, in Answer to some Objections to his Book on French Affairs. The Second Edition. Paris printed, London reprinted.*

MR. B. acknowledges some of the errors pointed out by his correspondent, who addressed to him a letter dated November 17 last; but thinks only one of these errors material. The evils on his remarks on the *gradations* of the new constitution do not affect the substance of his objections; accordingly, he avoided marking the alterations perpetually making "by bungling practice" to correct absurd theory."

"I am unalterably persuaded, that the attempt to oppress, degrade, impoverish, confiscate, and extinguish the original gentlemen, and landed property of a whole nation, cannot be justified under any form it may assume. I am satisfied, beyond a doubt, that the project of turning a great empire into a vestry, or into a collection of vestries, and of governing it in the spirit of a parochial administration, 's senseless and absurd, in any mode, or with any qualifications. I can never be convinced that the schemes of placing the highest powers of the state in churchwardens and constables, and other such officers, guided by the prudence of litigious attorneys and Jew-brokers, and set in action by shameless women of the lowest condition, by keepers of hotels, taverns, and brothels, by pert apprentices, by clerks, shop boys, hairdressers, fidlers, and dancers on the stage (who, in such a commonwealth as your's, will in future overbear, as already they have overborne, the sober incapacity of dull, un instructed men, of useful but laborious occupations) can ever be put into any shape that must not be both disgraceful and destructive. The whole of this project, even if it were what it pretends to be, and was not in reality the dominion, through that disgraceful medium, of half a dozen, or perhaps fewer, intriguing politicians, is so mean, so low-minded, so stupid a contrivance, in point of wisdom, as well as so perfectly detestable for its wickedness, that I must always consider the correctives, which might make it in any degree practicable, to be so many new objections to it." p. 3, 4.

"I do not conceive that the persons who have contrived these things can be made much the better or the worse for any thing which can be said to them. They are reason-proof. Here and there, some men, who were at first carried away by wild, good intentions, may

be led, when their first fervours are abated, to join in a sober survey of the schemes into which they have been deluded. To those only (and I am sorry to say they are not likely to make a large description) we apply with any hope. I may speak it upon an assurance almost approaching to absolute knowledge, that nothing has been done that has not been contrived from the beginning, even before the States had assembled. *Nulla nova mihi res inopinate surgit.* They are the same men and the same designs that they were from the first, though varied in their appearance. It was the very same animal that at first crawled about in the shape of a caterpillar, that you now see rise into the air, and expand his wings to the sun." p. 5, 6.

Mr. B. proceeds to detect the impudent *charlatanerie* of the National Assembly, in their last manifesto, or mountebank's bill. "It is said, in the last quackish address of the National Assembly to the People of France, that they have not formed their arrangements upon vulgar practice, but on a theory which cannot fail, or something to that effect," p. 10, note.—He paints in strong colours the difficulty of reducing the people again to reason and order (p. 11—13), when such persons are appointed by the National Assembly to administer justice, and manage the affairs of religion; and compares the conduct of Cio well, in choosing Hales for his chief justice, with that of the National Assembly in the choice of *their* judges: and asks, "have not such men made bishops to administer in temples in which (if the patriotic donations have not already stripped them of their vessels) the churchwardens ought to rake security for the altar-plate, and not so much as to trust the chalice in their sacrilegious hands, so long as Jews have assignats on ecclesiastical plunder to exchange for the silver stolen from the church?" p. 17.... "In matters so ridiculous it is hard to be grave. On a view of their constitution it is almost inhuman to treat them lightly." p. 18.—Mr. Burke proceeds to shew, that, to cure the people of France of their present delusion, "these madmen must first, like other madmen, be subdued. The sound part of the community, which I believe to be large, but by no means the largest part, has been taken by surprise, and is disjunct, terrified, and disarmed. The sound part of the community must first be put into a better condition before it can do any thing in the way of deliberation or persuasion. This must be an act of power, in the hands of firm, determined patriots, who can distinguish the misled from traitors,

traitors, who will regulate the state (if such should be their fortune) with a discriminating, manly, and provident mercy; men who are purged of the surfeit and indigestion of systems, if ever they have been admitted into the habit of their minds; men who will lay the foundation of a real reform, in effacing every vestige of that philosophy which pretends to have made discoveries in the *terra australis* of morality; men who will fix the state upon these bases of morals and politics, which are our old, and immemorial, and, I hope, will be our eternal possession.— This power, to such men, must come from *without*. It may be given to you in pity; for surely no nation ever called so pathetically on the compassion of all its neighbours. It may be given by those neighbours on motives of safety to themselves. Never shall I think any country in Europe to be secure, whilst there is established, in the very centre of it, a state (if so it may be called) founded on principles of anarchy, and which is, in reality, a college of armed fanatics, for the propagation of the principles of assassination, robbery, rebellion, fraud, faction, oppression, and impiety." p. 19, 20.

"The King of Prussia, in concurrence with us, nobly interfered to save Holland from confusion. The same power, joined with the rescued Holland and with Great Britain, has put the Emperor in the possession of the Netherlands; and secured, under that prince, from all arbitrary innovation, the ancient, hereditary constitution of those provinces. The Chamber of Wetzlar has restored the Bishop of Liege, unjustly dispossessed by the rebellion of his subjects. The King of Prussia was bound by no treaty, nor alliance of blood, nor had any particular reasons for thinking the Emperor's government would be more mischievous or more oppressive to human nature than that of the Turk; yet, on mere motives of policy, that prince has interposed, with the threat of all his force, to snatch even the Turk from the pounces of the Imperial Eagle. If this is done in favour of a barbarous nation, with a barbarous neglect of police, fatal to the human race, in favour of a nation by principle in eternal enmity with the Christian name; a nation which will not so much as give the salutation of peace (*Salam*) to any of us, nor make any pact with any Christian nation beyond a truce;—if this be done in favour of the Turk, shall it be thought either impolitic or unjust, or uncharitable, to employ the same power to rescue from captivity a virtuous Monarch (by the courtesy of Europe considered as Most Christian) who, after an intermission of 175 years, had called together the states of his kingdom, to reform abuses, to establish a free government, and to strengthen his throne; a Monarch, who, at the very outset, without force, even without solicitation, had given to his people such

a Magna Charta of privileges as never was given by any king to any subjects? Is it to be tamely borne by kings who love their subjects, or by subjects who love their kings, that this Monarch, in the midst of these gracious acts, was insolently and cruelly torn from his palace, by a gang of traitors and assassins, and kept in close prison to this very hour, whilst his royal name and sacred character were used for the total ruin of those whom the laws had appointed him to protect?" p. 21—23.

"However, Sir, what I have here said of the interference of foreign princes is only the opinion of a private individual; who is neither the representative of any state, nor the organ of any party; but who thinks himself bound to express his own sentiments with freedom and energy in a crisis of such importance to the human race." p. 24.

Mr. B. checks the apprehension of his correspondent, that, in speaking freely on the subject of the King and Queen of France, he shall accelerate the execution of traiterous designs against them.

"Nothing that I can say, or that you can say, will hasten them, by a single hour, in the execution of a design which they have long since entertained. In spite of their solemn declarations, their soothing addresses, and the multiplied oaths which they have taken, and forced others to take, they will assassinate the King when his name will no longer be necessary to their designs; but not a moment sooner. They will probably first assassinate the Queen, whenever the renewed menace of such an assassination loses its effect upon the anxious mind of an affectionate husband. At present, the advantage which they derive from the daily threats against her life, is her only security for preserving it. They keep their Sovereign alive for the purpose of exhibiting him, like some wild beast at a fair; as if they had a Bajazet in a cage. They choose to make monarchy contemptible by exposing it to derision, in the person of the most benevolent of their kings. In my opinion, their insolence appears more odious even than their crimes." p. 26.

"Till the justice of the world is awakened, such as these will go on, without admonition, and without provocation, to every extremity. Those who have made the exhibition of the 14th of July, are capable of every evil. They do not commit crimes for their designs; but they form designs that they may commit crimes. It is not their necessity, but their nature, that impels them. They are modern philosophers, which when you say of them, you express every thing that is ignoble, savage, and hard-hearted." p. 29.

* Besides

" Besides the sure tokens which are given by the spirit of their particular arrangements, there are some characteristic lineaments, in the general policy of your tumultuous despotism, which, in my opinion, indicate, beyond a doubt, that no revolution whatsoever, in *their disposition*, is to be expected. I mean their scheme of educating the rising generation, the principles which they intend to instil, and the sympathies which they wish to form in the mind, at the season in which it is the most susceptible. Instead of forming their young minds to that docility, to that modesty, which are the grace and charm of youth, to an admiration of famous examples, and to an averfeness to any thing which approaches to pride, petulance, and self-conceit (disfempers to which that time of life is of itself sufficiently liable), they artificially foment these evil dispositions, and even form them into springs of action. Nothing ought to be more weighed than the nature of books recommended by public authority. So recommended, they soon form the character of the age. Uncertain indeed is the efficacy, limited indeed is the extent, of a virtuous institution. But if education takes in *vice* as any part of its system, there is no doubt but that it will operate with abundant energy, and to an extent indefinite. The magistrate, who, in favour of freedom, thinks himself obliged to suffer all sorts of publications, is under a stricter duty than any other, well to consider what sort of writers he shall authorize, and shall recommend, by the strongest of all sanctions, that is, by public honours and rewards. He ought to be cautious how he recommends authors of mixed and ambiguous morality. He ought to be fearful of putting into the hands of youth writers indulgent to the peculiarities of their own complexion, lest they should teach the humours of the professor, rather than the principles of the science. He ought, above all, to be cautious in recommending any writer who has carried marks of a deranged understanding; for where there is no sound reason there can be no real virtue; and madness is ever vitious and malignant." p. 29—31.

Such is Mr. B's idea of the writings and opinions of *Rousseau*, whose leading principle, to influence his heart, or to guide his understanding, was *vanity*. " With this vice he was possessed to a degree little short of madness. It is from the same deranged eccentric vanity that this, the insane *Socrates* of the National Assembly, was impelled to publish a mad Confession of his mad faults, and to attempt a new sort of glory, from bringing hardly to light the obscure and vulgar vices which we know may sometimes be blended with eminent talents." p. 33, 34.

GENT. MAG. July, 1791.

" Your Assembly, knowing how much more powerful example is found than precept, has chosen this man (by his own account without a single virtue) for a model. To him they erect their first statue. From him they commence their series of honours and distinctions. It is that new-invented virtue, which your masters canonize, that led their moral hero constantly to exhaust the stores of his powerful rhetoric in the expression of universal benevolence; whilst his heart was incapable of harbouring one spark of common parental affection. Benevolence to the whole species, and want of feeling for every individual with whom the professors come in contact, form the character of the new philosophy. Setting up for an unfocial independence, this their hero of vanity refuses the just price of common labour, as well as the tribute which opulence owes to genius, and which, when paid, honours the giver and the receiver; and then he pleads his beggary as an excuse for his crimes. He melts with tenderness for those only who touch him by the remotest relation, and then, without one natural pang, casts away, as a sort of offal and excrement, the spawn of his disgustful amours, and sends his children to the hospital of foundlings. The bear loves, licks, and forms her young; but bears are not philosophers. Vanity, however, finds its account in reversing the train of our natural feelings. Thousands admire the sentimental writer; the affectionate father is hardly known in his parish." p. 34, 35.

" Through *Rousseau* the National Assembly teach men to love after the fashion of philosophers; that is, they teach to men, to Frenchmen, a love without gallantry; a love without any thing of that fine flower of youthfulness and gentility which places it, if not among the virtues, among the ornaments, of life. Instead of this passion, naturally allied to grace and manners, they infuse into their youth an unfashioned, indelicate, sour, gloomy, ferocious medley of pedantry and lewdness, of metaphysical speculations, blended with the coarsest sensuality. Such is the general morality of the passions to be found in their famous philosopher, in his famous work of philosophical gallantry, the *Nouvelle Eloïse*." p. 39, 40.

These, and the observations on the same subject, in the two subsequent pages, are, we fear, but too well founded.

" Perhaps," continues Mr. B, " bold speculations are more acceptable, because more new to you than to us, who have been long since fatiated with them. We continue, as in the two last ages, to read more generally, than I believe is now done on the continent, the authors of found antiquity. These occupy our minds. They give us another taste and turn;

cern; and will not suffer us to be more than transiently amused with paradoxical morality." p. 42.

"However, I less consider the author, than the system of the Assembly in perverting morality, through his means. This, I confess, makes me nearly despair of my attempt upon the minds of their followers, through reason, honour, or conscience. The great object of your tyrants is, to destroy the gentlemen of France; and for that purpose they destroy, to the best of their power, all the effect of those relations which may render considerable men powerful, or even safe. To destroy that order, they vitiate the whole community. That no means may exist of confederating against their tyranny, by the false sympathies of this *Nouvelle Eloïse*, they endeavour to subvert those principles of domestic trust and fidelity which form the discipline of social life. They propagate principles by which every servant may think it, if not his duty, at least his privilege, to betray his master. By these principles, every considerable father of a family loses the sanctuary of his house. *Debet sua cuique domus esse perfugium tutissimum*, says the law, which your legislators have taken so much pains first to decry, then to repeal. They destroy all the tranquillity and security of domestic life; turning the asylum of the house into a gloomy prison, where the father of the family must drag out a miserable existence, endangered in proportion to the apparent means of his safety; where he is worse than solitary in a crowd of domesticks, and more apprehensive from his servants and inmates than from the hired blood-thirsty mob without doors, who are ready to pull him to the lanterns.

"It is thus, and for the same end, that they endeavour to destroy that tribunal of conscience which exists independently of edicts and decrees. Your despots govern by terror. They know, that he who fears God fears nothing else; and therefore they eradicate from the mind, through their Voltaire, their Helvetius, and the rest of that infamous gang, that only sort of fear which generates true courage. Their object is, that their fellow citizens may be under the dominion of no awe but that of their committee of research, and of their lanterns.

"Having found the advantage of assassination in the formation of their tyranny, it is the grand resource in which they trust for the support it. Whoever opposes any of their proceedings, or is suspected of a design to oppose them, is to answer it with his life, or the lives of his wife and children. This instant, cruel, and cowardly practice of assassination they have the impudence to call *merciful*. They boast that they have operated their usurpation rather by terror than by force; and that a few reasonable murders have prevented the bloodshed of many battles.

There is no doubt they will extend these acts of mercy whenever they see an occasion. Dreadful, however, will be the consequence of their attempt to avoid the evils of war by the merciful policy of murder: If, by effectual punishment of the guilty, they do not wholly disavow that practice, and the threat of it too, as any part of their policy; if ever a foreign prince enters into France, he must enter it as into a country of assassins. The mode of civilized war will not be practised; nor are the French who act on the present system entitled to expect it. They, whose known policy it is to assassinate every citizen whom they suspect to be discontented by their tyranny, and to corrupt the soldiery of every open enemy, must look for no modified hostility. All war, which is not battle, will be military execution. This will beget acts of retaliation from you; and every retaliation will beget a new revenge. The hell-hounds of war, on all sides, will be uncoupled and unmuzzled. The new school of murder and barbarism, set up in Paris, having destroyed (so far as in it lies) all the other manners and principles which have hitherto civilized Europe, will destroy also the mode of civilized war, which, more than any thing else, has distinguished the Christian world. Such is the approaching golden age, which the Virgil of your Assembly* has sung to his Pollios!" p. 42-46.

His comparison of Monk and his army with that of France is so beautiful and just, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of transcribing it:

"I doubt whether you possess, in France, any persons of a capacity to serve the French monarchy in the same manner in which Monk served the monarchy of England. The army which Monk commanded had been formed by Cromwell to a perfection of discipline which perhaps has never been exceeded. That army was, besides, of an excellent composition. The soldiers were men of extraordinary piety, after their mode; of the greatest regularity, and even serenity of manners; brave in the field, but modest, quiet, and orderly, in their quarters; men who abhorred the idea of assassinating their officers, or any other persons; and who (they at least who served in this island) were firmly attached to those generals by whom they were well treated and ably commanded. Such an army, once gained, might be depended on. I doubt much, if you could now find a Monk, whether a Monk could find, in France, such an army." p. 47, 48.

Nor is there less propriety in his comparison of the state of England under and after the death, or his representation of Charles II.

* "Mirabeau's speech concerning universal peace."

"Yet the restoration of our monarchy, even in the person of such a prince, was every thing to us; for without monarchy in England, most certainly we never can enjoy either peace or liberty. It was under this conviction that the very first regular step which we took on the Revolution of 1688, was to fill the throne with a real king; and even before it could be done in due form, the chiefs of the nation did not attempt themselves to exercise authority so much as by *interim*. They instantly requested the Prince of Orange to take the government on himself. The throne was not effectively vacant for an hour." p. 49.

Speaking of the Aristocrats, who have braved every danger for their country, and remained in it, Mr. Burke rises above himself.

"But when I am driven to comparison, surely I cannot hesitate for a moment to prefer to such men as are common those heroes who, in the midst of despair, perform all the tasks of hope; who subdue their feelings to their duties; who, in the cause of humanity, liberty, and honour, abandon all the satisfactions of life, and every day incur a fresh risk of life itself. Do me the justice to believe that I never can prefer any fastidious virtue (virtue still) to the unconquered perseverance, to the affectionate patience, of those who watch day and night by the bed-side of their delirious country, who, for their love to that dear and venerable name, bear all the disgusts and all the buffets they receive from their frantic mother. Sir, I do look on you as true martyrs; I regard you as soldiers who act far more in the spirit of our Commander in Chief, and the Captain of our Salvation, than those who have left you; though I must first bolt myself very thoroughly, and know that I could do better, before I can censure them. I assure you, Sir, that, when I consider your unconquerable fidelity to your sovereign, and to your country, the courage, fortitude, magnanimity, and long-suffering of yourself and the Abbé Maury, and of Mr. Cazales, and of many worthy persons of all orders, in your Assembly, I forget, in the lustre of these great qualities, that on your side has been displayed an eloquence so rational, manly, and convincing, that no time or country, perhaps, has ever excelled. But your talents disappear in my admiration of your virtues." p. 51—53.

As to a remedy for these shocking evils, Mr. B. professes himself totally unable to offer a plan, situated, as he is, at too great a distance to judge of *men or opportunities*. It is easier to see that one great error was, that the Parliament of Paris "suffered the King's ministers to new-model the whole representation of the *Tiers Etat*, and, in a great measure, that of the clergy too, and

to destroy the antient proportions of the orders. These changes, unquestionably, the King had no right to make; and here the Parliaments failed in their duty, and, along with their country, have perished by this failure," p. 60. 61.—When Mr. B. praised the British constitution to his correspondent, he meant to recommend the principles from which it has grown, and the policy on which it has been progressively improved out of elements common to the French and us.

"I do not advise an House of Lords to you. Your antient course, by representatives of the noblesse (in your circumstances), appears to me rather a better institution. I know, that, with you, a set of men of rank have betrayed their constituents, their honour, their trust, their king, and their country, and levelled themselves with their footmen, that, through this degradation, they might afterwards put themselves above their natural equals. Some of these persons have entertained a project, that, in reward of this their black perfidy and corruption, they may be chosen to give rise to a new order, and to establish themselves into an House of Lords. Do you think that, under the name of a British constitution, I mean to recommend you such lords, made of such kind of stuff? I do not, however, include in this description all of those who are fond of this scheme.—If you were now to form such an House of Peers, it would bear, in my opinion, but little resemblance to our's in its origin, character, or the purposes which it might answer, at the same time that it would destroy your true natural nobility." p. 63, 64.

"Still less are you capable, in my opinion, of framing any thing which virtually and substantially could be answerable (for the purposes of a stable, regular government) to our House of Commons. That House is, within itself, a much more subtle and artificial combination of parts and powers than people are generally aware of. What knits it to the other members of the constitution; what fits it to be at once the great support and the great controul of Government; what makes it of such admirable service to that monarchy which, if it limits, it secures and strengthens; would require a long discourse, belonging to the leisure of a contemplative man, not to one whose duty it is to join in communicating practically to the people the blessings of such a constitution.

"Your *Tiers Etat* was not, in effect and substance, an House of Commons. You stood in absolute need of something else to supply the manifest defects in such a body as your *Tiers Etat*. On a sober and dispassionate view of your old constitution, as connected with all the present circumstances, I was fully persuaded, that the crown, standing as things

things have stood (and are likely to stand, if you are to have any monarchy at all), was and is incapable, alone and by itself, of holding a just balance between the two orders, and, at the same time, of effecting the interior and exterior purposes of a protecting government. I, whose leading principle it is, in a reformation of the state, to make use of existing materials, am of opinion, that the representation of the clergy, as a separate order, was an institution which touched all the orders more nearly than any of them touched the other; that it was well fitted to connect them, and to hold a place in any wise monarchical commonwealth. If I refer you to your original constitution, and think it, as I do, substantially a good one, I do not amuse you in this, more than in other things, with any inventions of mine. A certain intemperance of intellect is the disease of the time, and the source of all its other diseases. I will keep myself as untainted by it as I can. Your architects build without a foundation. I would readily lend an helping hand to any superstructure, when once this is effectually secured — but first I would say so; *my son*." p. 64, 65.

"I believe, Sir, that many on the continent altogether mistake the condition of a King of Great Britain. He is a real King, and not an executive officer. If he will not trouble himself with contemptible details, nor wish to degrade himself by becoming a party in little squabbles, I am far from sure, that a King of Great Britain, in whatever concerns him as a king, or indeed as a rational man, who combines his public interest with his personal satisfaction, does not possess a more real, solid, extensive power than the King of France was possessed of before this miserable Revolution. The direct power of the King of England is considerable. His indirect, and far more certain power, is great indeed. He stands in need of nothing towards dignity; of nothing towards splendour; of nothing towards authority; of nothing at all towards consideration abroad. When was it that a King of England wanted wherewithal to make him respected, courted, or perhaps even feared, in every state of Europe?" p. 67.

"I am constantly of opinion, that your states, in three orders, on the footing on which they stood in 1614, were capable of being brought into a proper and harmonious combination with royal authority. This constitution by estates was the natural and only just representation of France. It grew out of the habitual conditions, relations, and reciprocal claims of men. It grew out of the circumstances of the country, and out of the state of property. The wretched scheme of your present masters is, not to fit the constitution to the people, but wholly to destroy conditions, to dissolve relations, to change the state of the nation, and to subvert pro-

perty, in order to fit their country to their theory of a constitution.

"Until you could make out practically that great work, a combination of opposing forces, 'a work of labour long, and endless praise,' the utmost caution ought to have been used in the reduction of the royal power, which alone was capable of holding together the comparatively heterogeneous parts of your states. But, at this day, all these considerations are unreasonable. To what end should we discuss the limitations of royal power? Your king is in prison. Why speculate on the measure and standard of liberty? I doubt much, very much indeed, whether France is at all ripe for liberty on any standard. Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites; in proportion as their love to justice is above their rapacity; in proportion as their soundness and sobriety of understanding is above their vanity and presumption; in proportion as they are more disposed to listen to the counsels of the wise and good, in preference to the flattery of knaves. Society cannot exist unless a controuling power upon will and appetite be placed somewhere; and the less of it there is within, the more there must be without. It is ordained, in the eternal constitution of things, that men of intemperate minds cannot be free; their passions forge their fetters." p. 67—69.

Mr. B. proceeds to paint the characters of the present reformers, those who have effected the Reformation by every act of violence, bold and wicked enterprises, and those who, calling themselves *moderate*, are only the inferior instruments of the other, the Fairfaxes of the Cromwells; and his colouring here is as all such occasion.

"You ask me too, whether we have a committee of research. No, Sir,—God forbid! It is the necessary instrument of tyranny and usurpation; and therefore I do not wonder that it has had an early establishment under your present Lords. We do not want it." p. 71.

The conclusion is admirable:

"In England we *cannot* work so hard as Frenchmen. Frequent relaxation is necessary to us. You are naturally more intense in your application. I did not know this part of your national character until I went to France in 1773. At present, this your disposition to labour is rather increased than lessened. In your Assembly you do not allow yourselves a recess even on Sundays. We have two days in the week, besides the festivals; and besides five or six months of the Summer and Autumn. This continual, unremitted effort of the members of your Assembly I take to be one among the causes of the mischief they have done. They who always

always labour can have no true judgement. You never give yourselves time to cool. You can never survey, from its proper point of sight, the work you have finished, before you decree its final execution. You can never plan the future by the past. You can never go into the country, soberly and dispassionately, to observe the effect of your measures on their objects. You cannot feel distinctly how far the people are rendered better and improved, or more miserable and depraved, by what you have done. You cannot see, with your own eyes, the sufferings and afflictions you cause. You know them but at a distance, on the statements of those who always flatter the reigning power, and who, amidst their representations of the grievances, inflame your minds against those who are oppressed. These are amongst the effects of unremitted labour, when men exhaust their attention, burn out their candles, and are left in the dark.—*Malo mecum negligentiam, quam istorum obscuram diligentiam.*" p. 71—74.

It has been said, that Mr. B. falls short of himself in this publication. We leave the publick to judge of the propriety of this observation from the copious extracts here laid before them. In our opinion Mr. B. deserves to be heard, and will be heard, both in France and England.

91. *A Letter to Joseph Priestley, LL.D. F.R.S. on his Discourse delivered on Wednesday, April 27, 1791, to the Supporters of the New College at Hackney.* By Samuel Turner, M.A.

CONTAINS some simple truths, below Dr. P's notice.

92. *An Answer to Mr. George Dixon, late Commander of the Queen Charlotte, &c. By John Meares, Esq. In which his Remarks on the Voyage to the North-west Coast of America, &c. are fully considered and refuted.*

WE announced this Answer in p. 64; and, as we then conjectured, the controversy has not ended here.

93. *Further Remarks on the Voyage of John Meares, Esq. in which several important Facts, misrepresented in the said Voyage, relative to Geography and Commerce, are fully substantiated. To which is added, a Letter from Capt. Duncan, containing a decisive Refutation of several unfounded Assertions of Mr. Meares, and a final Reply to his Answer.* By George Dixon, &c.

SORRY are we to observe that any expedition, undertaken by sea or land, for the sake of useful discovery, should be defeated by private resentment. But

the bare mention, by Capt. Dixon, in his narrative of his voyage, that Capt. Meares's crew suffered the excesses of the scurvy, by the too free use of spirits, has involved them in a dispute, into which Capt. Duncan has been drawn, by Capt. Meares making him say, that Capt. Dixon refused him relief at sea; which "assertion Capt. Duncan avows "to be without foundation." On this statement of facts, by Mr. Meares's opponents, we, as far as our limited knowledge of the disputed points in question goes, cannot help being of opinion that Mr. M. has gone too far.

94. *Speeches in the House of Commons upon the Equalization of the Weights and Measures of Great Britain; with Notes, Observations, &c. &c. Also, a general Standard proposed for the Weights and Measures of Europe; with brief Abstracts of the most material Acts of the British Legislature, and other Ordinances and Regulations, for the Equalization of our Weights and Measures, from Magna Charta to the present Time, &c. &c. By Sir John Riggs Miller, Bart. Together with Two Letters from the Bishop of Autun to the Author, upon the Uniformity of Weights and Measures; that Private's Proposition, respecting the same, to the National Assembly; and the Decree of that Body, of the 8th of May, conformable to the Bishop's Proposition: with English Translations.* 8vo.

THE first object of this curious investigator, whom we are sorry not to see prosecuting his researches and plans in his place in St. Stephen's chapel, is, to satisfy the House, that much uncertainty and perplexity prevail now, and have at all times prevailed, both in this and in every other country, in respect to weights and measures. His second object was to lay open to them the cause of this uncertainty and perplexity; and to prove that, under the present circumstances, it is permanent and inevitable. His third object is to shew the mischievous influence which the inequality of our weights and measures has on science, on commerce, and on the comforts and morals both of individuals and of the community at large. His fourth would be to offer some immediate corrections of the abuses now prevailing from such inequality; and his fifth object would be to suggest some general standard, from which all weights and measures may be in future raised; being itself derived from something in nature that is invariable and immutable; and which must necessarily be at all times, and in all places, equal, and the same.

same.—The three first are self-evident propositions; the fourth is not discussed in this pamphlet; and, in respect to the fifth, Sir John states the *essential* and *eligible* qualities of an universal standard for weights and measures. The essential qualities seem fully enumerated in his explanation of his fifth object; and those which may be thought eligible are, that if it be of a proper extent; neither so large nor so small as to create any difficulties either in the construction or use of it; that its denominations be in tens; that, if possible, it may be derived from, or connected with, two things in nature, so that one of them may be a check on, or proof of, the other; that it should agree nearly with some one of the measures now in common use; that it should correspond, in some degree, with the measures of other nations; and, if possible, be a medium between them; and that both the standard, and its denominations, be such as neighbouring nations may be inclined to adopt. He next examines the properties of several objects which have, at different times, been proposed as proper standards for an universal measure; and points out the advantages and defects of each. The first that he mentions is taken from a drop of distilled water, or spirit of wine, rectified to a certain degree of strength, and the drops made in a certain temperature of the atmosphere; a certain number of these drops may be denominated a ton weight; and the side of the cubic vessel which contains them, as it will be about 38 or 39 inches, if the ton weight be of its present magnitude, may, very conveniently, be established for the standard yard. The internal capacity may also be a ton of liquid measure, 32 bushels, or four quarters of corn, and a chaldron of coals. Sir John Miller thinks this the most unexceptionable of *small* standards; but he doubts whether the drops, whatever care may be taken, can be made so nearly alike as not to admit of a very considerable error in the total quantity of such a vast number as would be requisite for the purpose. The second standard which he proposes is taken from the admeasurement of the space through which heavy bodies fall in a second of time. This Sir John rejects, on account of the difficulty which would occur in determining the space with sufficient exactness. The third standard is taken from the measure of a degree of a great circle of the earth. He enu-

merates several advantages which would result from deriving our standard measure from this source: but he allows that the trouble, time, and expence of first finding it, and recurring to it afterward, are very great objections to it. He also, very justly, doubts whether it admits of being determined with sufficient accuracy; and gives his reasons for this suspicion. The fourth standard is proposed to be taken from the length of a pendulum, which makes one vibration in a second of time. This appears to our author, and perhaps justly, to be “the most proper for a standard, as it is “the simplest, the most easily obtained, “and the most accurate.” But, for a fuller view of the subject, we must refer our readers to the pamphlet itself, and to some remarks on it, suggested by our brethren the Monthly Reviewers, in their Review for May last, vol. V. p. 60—65.

95. *A Vindication of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke's “Reflections on the Revolution in France;” in Answer to all his Opponents.*

IF Mr. B's *Reflections* needed a *Vindication*, this writer has taken in the whole range of his opponents; and if, while he sets up for candour and liberality of sentiment, he appears to depart from his professions, he does no more than the generality of those whom he replies to. These are, Mrs. Wolstencraft; the Lessons to a young Prince, by a Statesman; Major Scott; the Short Observations on Mr. Burke's *Reflections*, Doctors Price, Towers, and Priestley; Messieurs Lofft and Roux; and Mrs. Macaulay Graham: all whom he characterizes; and, in doing this, shews that he is not destitute of abilities, improved, in this instance, by a residence, for the last three years, in Paris. In characterizing the National Assembly, he is not a whit more favourable to it than Mr. B.; nor is he, perhaps, wide of the mark when he calls it “a disgusting mixture of weakness and effrontery, superstition and impiety, ignorance and presumption, folly and cruelty, mischievous boys “in legislation, protectors of unheard-of cruelty, and notorious violators of “property (p. 50); who have reduced “robbery to a system. There is nothing that men can do, that I do not “conceive the National Assembly capable of; I mean the majority, that are “led by Mirabeau: and nothing more
“probable

"probable than that the people would assent to any thing they could do" (p. 102. One instance we have, and this writer was eye-witness to it, in the condemnation of M. de Favras by the Chatelet, for fear of the mob. This vindicator of Mr. B. declares himself totally unacquainted with him, or with any one who knows him; and that he has only seen him once, and shall, in a few weeks, leave this country, perhaps never to return (p. 142). He "conceives Whiggism to be a jealous attachment to the Constitution, as settled at the Revolution; and, on this principle, Mr. Burke is the best Whig, and Mr. Burke's book the best Whiggish book in the language. He is not a Whig that says Mr. Burke is not a Whig; he is not an honest man that says Mr. Burke is not a virtuous Whig" (p. 141).—Upon the whole, we consider this Vindication as the best detection of the sophisms and evil principles adopted by the revolutionists of France, and their worshippers in this country.

96. *A Statistical & Account of Scotland, drawn up from the Communications of the Ministers of the different Parishes. By Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Vol. I. Edinburgh, 1791.* †.

IN the Introduction, dated Edinburgh, May 25, 1791, Sir John tells us,

"It is now about twelve months since I first had the honour of circulating, among the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, a variety of queries for elucidating the natural history and political state of that country. My original idea was to have drawn up, from their returns, a general Statistical View of North Britain, without any particular reference to parochial districts. But I found such merit and ability, and so many useful facts and important observations in the answers that were sent me, that I could not think of depriving the Clergy of the credit they were entitled to derive from such laborious exertions; and I was induced to give the work to the publick in its present shape. It would have been more desirable to have had the accounts of the different parishes arranged by presbyteries, or counties, for the purpose of connexion, and to prevent repetition, where the circumstances of the different districts were nearly similar. But it was not to be expected that complete information,

respecting any one of the larger divisions of the kingdom, could be at once obtained. It was therefore thought most advisable to throw as much variety as possible into the first volume, that our readers might be enabled to form some general idea of the state of the kingdom even from this part of the work. Whether the same plan is to be persevered in, or whether more regularity and connexion are to be attended to in future, will depend on the unanimity and dispatch with which the Clergy transmit the necessary information to the author.

"The variety of business, both of a public and private nature, in which I have been of late engaged, has prevented me from arranging or abridging, so completely as I should have done, the answers included in this volume; and indeed that part of the work must be attended with considerable difficulty, unless the Clergy in general will do what many of them have very successfully executed; namely, transcribe the accounts prepared for immediate publication. Answers to the queries, however, which have been circulated are still requested; but where it is equally convenient, it is certainly more desirable that the Clergy should consider the answers merely as a key to inquiry; and the models which are now set before them, together with the annexed analysis, will be of service in pointing out the best mode of drawing up the statistical account of the different districts.

"It would be improper to conclude without returning my best acknowledgements to the Clergy in general for the attention they have paid to the different requisitions with which I have troubled them, and for the very polite and flattering manner in which they have personally addressed themselves to me on the occasion. The spirit and alacrity with which they have engaged in so laborious an undertaking must ever do them infinite credit; and they must feel the utmost satisfaction from the reflexion that they have contributed to the formation of a work, of which may be truly said, in the words of a respectable citizen of this county (George Dempster, Esq.) that no publication, of equal information and curiosity, has appeared in Great Britain since Domesday-book; and that, from the ample and authentic facts which it records, it must be resorted to by every future statesman, philosopher, and divine, as the best basis that has ever yet appeared for public speculation."

The parishes described are in number 53; viz. Jedburgh, Holywood, Port Patrick, Hounam, Kirkmichael, Spreukon, Longformacus, Lauder, Aylton, Air, Carriden, Croyton, Ballantrae, Terregles, Edrom, Innerwick, Linton, Newlands, Kirkmaiden, Tinwald, Croftmichael, Parion, Covington, Troquair, Blairgowrie, Penpont, Cramond, Dalmeny, Serbie, Kiltarny, Rothsay,

* We wish our good neighbours of North Britain, who have already too many foreign words in their language, would not load or obscure it with more. See p. 54.

† See an analysis of this account of a parochial in our p. 566.

Rothsay, Kingarth, Houslow and Kilallan, Biggar, Dunfyre, Yester, Bathgate, Stranraer, Kettle, Delling, Kiltrennie, Arngask, Dunnichen, Carmylie, Panbride, Lunan, Auchterderran, Kinkels, Outblaw, Gamrie, Gask, Lismore and Appin, Meikle. The four first are published in a pamphlet intitled *Specimen of the Statistical Account of Scotland, drawn up from the Communications of the Ministers of the different Parishes.* By Sir John Sinclair, Bart.; given out in the beginning of the year.

The principal heads of inquiry are, "name, situation, *surface*, air, population, cultivation and produce, manufactures, wages, prices, and poor; rents of land, church, and stipend; mineral springs and roads; manners, customs, miscellaneous observations, including antiquities." The parish of Ballantrae has no person in it connected with the law, not even a constable or sheriff's officer, nor a justice of the peace, and the sheriff's court is 36 miles distant; there is no surgeon or physician within 12 miles, and it is doubted whether half a dozen such parishes would *give bread* to one. We presume the spiritual pastor supplies all these wants.

97. *Waiting for God's Salvation.—A Sermon, occasioned by the Death of our Rev. Samuel Morton Savage, D.D. who departed this Life February 21, 1791, in the Seventieth Year of his Age.* By William Bennet. To which is added, *An Address at the Grave,* by Thomas Towle, B.D.

THIS Sermon, from Gen. xlix. 18, speaks the language of the orthodox puritans and dealers in *experiences* of the last age, of whom so few survive.—The salvation Dr. S. waited for was very different from that which his friend Dr. Price sang his *Nunc dimittis* upon. Both are removed from the present scene of turbulence in religion and politics, to contemplate the true principles of both in their full display; or, if we believe certain philosophers, to await the consummation of all things in the silent sleep of the grave, till Consciousness, as well as Existence, be restored, and Doctors Priestley and Price shall have something else to do than to talk over the fate of states and empires, and the freshest news from France and England, whose theatres of action will have been long annihilated.

From Mr. Towle's Address we learn, that, under the influence of Christian

evangelical principles, an unshaken integrity reigned through Dr. Savage's whole deportment; an integrity which discovered its reality and strength by rousing his indignation at every appearance of deceit and duplicity, and inspiring him with a disdain of all that was mean, base, and servile.

"*Dr. Savage's natural abilities,*" says Mr. Towle, "were above the common size. His apprehension quick—his memory retentive—his judgement discriminating—to all which valuable endowments were joined a strong inclination, and proportionable capacity, to communicate his ideas, not indeed surrounded with those tinsel ornaments, or arrayed in that gaudy dress, by which some are greatly captivated, but attended with what is much more deserving esteem—perspicuity—precision—and accuracy.

"*His literary attainments* were a treasure indeed! By the blessing of God, on extensive reading and close study he acquired learning, both various and valuable; inasmuch, that whoever does justice to his character, in this part of it, must acknowledge—*he was an eminently learned man.*

"By the advice and under the patronage of good judges—after a course of suitable preparatory studies, which he passed through with reputation and advantage—he was brought forward into *public life*. For many years he was *pastor* of that Christian Society of Protestant Dissenters of the Congregational Denomination, where the greatly venerable Dr. John Owen, the eminently learned Mr. David Clarkson, the truly ingenious and pious Dr. Isaac Watts, and the justly-esteemed Mr. Samuel Price—not to mention other names deservedly honoured in the religious world—sustained the same sacred character. Nor was *this*—honourable as *this* was—the only public department for which Providence had designed him. After having conducted other parts of a learned education, to his own credit, and to the approbation of those with whom he was connected, *he was seated in the divinity chair at that Seminary of Religion and Learning* * where the Rev. Dr. David Jennings for many years worthily and honourably presided.

"That *impartiality* which I desire ever to maintain constrains me here to say, that though there were many who highly esteemed him, and to whom he was greatly useful, in both these departments—of whose regard he retained and expressed a grateful sense to the day of his death—it must be acknowledged his *apparent* success was not such as, from his piety, abilities, and learning, some might expect. *The cause of this* *first* the present time and place will not permit me to in-

* A seminary chiefly supported by the liberality of William Coward, Esq. of Walthamton; who died in 1738.

investigate or declare—but, whatever they might be, or should it even be supposed that any thing criminal was attached to them, justice to the character of the deceased obliges me to add my full persuasion, that no criminality rested with him. Most earnestly did he desire that the great ends, in order to the attainment of which he was advanced to the stations he filled, might be faithfully and punctually accomplished. For this purpose, he laboured with indefatigable zeal and diligence. When he had reason to fear his labours were not successful, the thought pierced his heart with an anguish peculiarly pungent—but when there was ground to hope that success crowned them, his whole soul was filled with sentiments exquisitely delightful.

“Such was my deceased brother in the public characters under which he appeared; a general sketch of the manner in which he demeaned himself in other situations may be expected, and shall be briefly given.

“View him in his family, there you see the indulgent husband, the tender parent, the good master, having the happiness to receive suitable returns from those to whom he stood in these relations. Attend to him among his friends; to them his attachments were sincere, ardent, and steady. Consider him as a member of that large political body—THE STATE; genuine love to his country warmed his heart, moved his tongue, and regulated his actions. As a good subject, while he detested—and, on proper occasions, expressed his detestation of all factious, seditious, and rebellious principles and practice:—he honoured the King, obeyed the Laws, and highly valued our well-framed Constitution. Indeed, under the direction of his conscience, he was a Dissenter from the Established Church of this country—but, while he thankfully accepted the liberty the Constitution gave him, of acting up to his sentiments, in such, his words and actions uniformly expressed a firm persuasion that the dissent should be conducted, as with resolution and steadiness, so with decency and prudence. Trace him in his behaviour among mankind at large—though rather disposed to retirement and solitude—there you will find him just, benevolent, and honourable—habitually acting on gospel principles—under the influence of that equitable and lovely precept of our Divine Master—*Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.*” P. 42–46.

98. *Youth reminded of a future Judgment, in a funeral Discourse, occasioned by the Death of Mr. John Vowel, who died at Hackney, Dec. 24, 1790, in the Twenty-second Year of his Age. To which is added, some Account of his Sister, Miss Sophia Vowel, who died on the 7th of the same Month, in the Sixteenth Year of her Age.* By W. Bennett.

AN affecting discourse, from Eccles. xi. 9, a text chosen by himself on his
GANT. MAG. July, 1791.

death-bed, on the early death of “a most lovely and highly-favoured youth, a dutiful and only son, the joy of his parents, the hope of his family, an illustrious ornament and pattern of his age.”

99. *The Eulogies of Howard. A Vision.*

CONCERNING the merits and virtues of the departed Howard there seems to exist but one opinion, amongst all ranks and characters of men. Even they who intimate that his conduct was tinged with enthusiasm allow it to be an enthusiasm of the most amiable nature, equally deserving of imitation and reward. The pen which produced the present performance is certainly no mean one, and must have its effect in contributing to the final accomplishment of what the friends of Benevolence and Howard have in view. This beatific vision represents another and a better world, in which the three more distinguished Professions concur in acknowledging the services of Howard to mankind to have deserved a permanent and immortal compensation. Three different Eulogies are pronounced in his name, by three illustrious characters, in the separate heavens assigned to the professors of Divinity, Medicine, and Law. A Funeral Sermon is added; which, perhaps, with respect to the composition, is the best part of the work. The whole is entitled to our praise, and has our best wishes for its success.

100. *The Aboriginal Britons. A Prize Poem, spoken in the Theatre at Oxford, July viii, mcccxi.* By George Richards, B. A. Fellow of Oriel College.

THIS is one of those original effusions of Genius which burst out when least expected. The author's talents are here developed; and, from the composition as well as the spirit with which it was delivered in the Theatre at Oxford, on the 8th instant, as well as previously rehearsed, we augur well for his poetic spirit, notwithstanding the little symptoms he shewed of it on his first settlement in the University. This is the third prize he has won; and for this he is indebted to the munificence of an unknown benefactor, who last year sent a letter, written in a concealed hand, to the Vice-chancellor, inclosing a bank-note of 20l. with a subject for a poem. We do not recollect to have read a more animated composition since Mr. Howard's *Conquest of Quebec*, in
1768.

1768, and Mr. Lipscombe, *On the Love of our Country*, in 1772; and we cannot refill the pleasure of transcribing his description of the British spirit:

"Thus fought Britannia's sons—but, when
o'erthrown, [shone.

More keen and fierce the flame of Freedom
Ye woods, whose cold and length'n'd tracts
of shade

Rose on the day when sun and stars were made;
Waves of Lodôre, that from the mountains'
brow.

Tumble their flood, and shake the vale below;
Majestic Skiddaw, round whose trackless steep,
Mid the bright sunshine, darksome tempests
sweep;

To you the patriot fled: his native land
He spurn'd, when proffer'd by a conqueror's
hand,

In you to roam at large; to lay his head
On the bleak rock, unclad, unhous'd, unshel;
Hid in the aguish fœn whose days to rest,
The numbing waters gather'd round his
breast:

To see despondence cloud each rising morn,
And dark despair hang o'er the years unborn.
Yet here, even here, he greatly dar'd to be,
And drain the luciferous dregs of Liberty;
Outcast of Nature, fainting, wafted, wan,
To breathe an air his own, and live a man!

"But when, with conquest crown'd, he
taught his foes [stows,

What free-born man on free-born man be-
He, in the pride and insolence of war,
Ne'er bound the indignant captive to his car,
Nor with ignoble toils, or servile chains,
Debas'd the blood that swells the hero's veins;
Nor meanly barter'd for unworthy gold
The soul that animates the human mould:
But reverenc'd kindred valour, though o'er-
thrown;

Disdain'd to hear a warrior meanly moan:
Gave him to die, and by that gen'rous blow
Restor'd that freedom he had lost below.
For simple Nature taught his soul to rise
To nobler powers, and realms beyond the
skies; [ne'er

Though to his view the almighty voice had
Stay'd the proud sun amid his bright career;
Pour'd from the flinty rock the crystal stream,
Or shed on sightless eyes the gladsome beam;
Bade the deep waters of the main divide,
And ope an highway thro' the pathless tide;
Or stiffen'd corse, cold and pale in death,
Blush with new life, and heave again with
breath;

Yet, gazing round him, he beheld the God
Hold, in all Nature's works, his dread abode:
He saw him beaming in the silver moon,
Effulgent burning in the blaze of noon;
On the dark bosom of the storm reclin'd,
Speaking in thunder, riding on the wind;
And, 'mid the earthquake's awful riot hurl'd,
Shaking the deep foundations of the world."

The poem is handsomely inscribed to
the Hon. Lewis Thomas Waton, of

Lee-court, in Kent.—Mr. R. was edu-
cated at Christ's-hospital, London; and
is son of Mr. R. vicar of Rainham in
Kent, to which he was presented in
1777, by Archbishop Cornwallis. See
our Historical Chronicle of the present
month.

101. *The Lushad, an Heroic-Comic Poem.*

Canto III. By Peter Pindar, Esq.

SOMETHING, perhaps, too much
of this disgusting subject; in which,
however, are some exquisite pearls in a
string of beautiful similes, whence one
shall be selected:

"Not with less glee an old and helpless
maid

Surveys the sun ascending from the shade;
A sun, that gives a younger sister's charms,
So hated, to a bridegroom's happy arms:
Not with less joy, that raging chaste old maid
Sees the frail fair-ones in the Cyprian trade
Escape the whip and gaul, and hemp beside,
By means of gentle MISTRESS JUSTICE HYDE-
Sweet wrecks of beauty! though, with aspic
eye, [by,

And glance disdainful, PRUDERY pass them
With mincing step, and squinting cautious
dread,

As though their looks alone contagion shed.—
I view each pallid WRETCH with grief
sincere,

And call on PITY for her tend'rest tear;
See, on their cheeks, the blush of VIRTUE
burn; [mourn;

Hear, from their souls, the sigh of RUIN
View, veil'd in HORROR's gloom, their
swimming eyes,

Beaming with hopeless wishes to the skies,
Like the pale MOON's dim, solitary form,
Wrapp'd in the darkness of the midnight
storm."

For the former CANTOS see our vol.
LV. p. 817; vol. LVI. p. 519.

102. *The Rights of Kings; or, Loyal Odes to
Dissal Academicians.* By Peter Pindar, Esq.

"THUS, at the solemn, still, and sunless hour,
When to their sports the insect nations pour,
In airy tumult blest, the lightwing'd throng,
Thoughtless of enemies in ambushade,
Hums to Night's list'ning ear the choral song,
And wantons through the boundless field
of shade. [gloom;

When lo! the mouse-faced demon of the
Espying hungry, meditates their doom.
Bounce from his hole so secret bursts the bat,
To honour, moderation, mercy, lost,
Behold him sally on the humming host,
And murderous overturn the tribes of gnats.
Nimble from right to left like Tippeco wheel,
And snap ten thousand prisoners at a meal."

103. *Odes to Mr. Paine, Author of "The Rights
of Man," on the intended Celebration of the
Downfall*

Downfall of the French Empire, by a Set of British Democrats, on the 14th of July. By Peter Pindar, Gent.

FOR once Peter and we are on the same side. In this union with Pindar we glory; and, were it not for the brevity of his odes, and the charge of plagiarism, though not entered in Stationers' hall, we could transcribe the whole. Take, however, the concluding song:

"Come, good fellows all—Confusion's the toast,

And success to our excellent cause:—
As we've nothing to lose, lo, nought can be lost,

So, perdition to Monarchs and Laws!

"France shews us the way—an example how great!

Then, like France, let us stir up a riot:
May our names be preserv'd by some damnable feat!

For who but a wretch would lie quiet?

"As we all are poor rogues, 'tis most certainly right

At the doors of the rich ones to thunder;
Like the thieves who set fire to a dwelling by night,

And come in for a share of the plunder.

"Whoever for mischief invents the best plan,
Best murders, sets fire, and knocks down,
The votes of our Club shall be giv'n to that man,

And *bonnet* shall form him a crown.

"Our empire has tower'd with a lustre too long;

Then blot out this wonderful sun;
Let us arm then at once, and, in confidence strong,

Complete what dark G——n begun.

"But grant a defeat—we're hang'd, and that's all;

A punishment light as a feather:
Yet we triumph in death, as we Catilines fall,
And go to the Devil together."

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We are happy to announce the arrival of the IVth volume of Schweighauser's *Polybius* (see vol. LX. p. 1032.) It contains the fragments of the remaining books, from the sixteenth to the fortieth, inclusive; with a chronological index; and is to be followed by two more volumes of notes and dissertations. The Oxford *Polybius* keeps pace with the Leipzig; and of the Oxford *Strabo* are printed 125 sheets.

At Stockholm have just been published, by Baron Rosenhane, a well-executed Supplement to Berch's Medallist History of the Kings of Sweden, and a History of Sweden under Gustavus A-

dolphus the Great, by J. Hallenberg, historiographer royal: the two first volumes, from his birth to 1613, containing only the first fourteen months of his reign. Professor Möller, of Gripwald, promises a German translation.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A CONSTANT CORRESPONDENT desires to know by what authority, or for what reason, the present worthy Bishop of London, instead of addressing the prayer for each person as he lays his hands on him or her severally, as the rubric of Confirmation enjoins, groups together as many persons as the rail of the communion-table will hold, and says it once over that number collectively. It is conceived there would be just the same authority for giving the bread or cup to a number of communicants; and pronouncing the words to ten or twelve at once, instead of to each person separately; which innovation, it seems, was adopted by the late Bishop Hallifax, when he was minister of St. Edward's church at Cambridge.

The records of the Principality of Wales, which used to be kept in Ludlow castle, are said to have been removed to London soon after the Principality court was dissolved by King William. R. C. will be much obliged to any of Mr. Urban's intelligent correspondents who can inform him whether these records, about which he has made some fruitless inquiries, are now extant, and where they are to be found.

C. C. says, "P. 457, instead of 'the villes' of Kil and Kel,' please to read 'the villes' of Kelmackena and Kelmuckellock;' which were granted by Philip de Wigornia (i. e. Philip de Braose) in the reign of King John; and instead of Ardphinnac read Ardphinnac. Query, are the modern *Kilkenny* and *Kilnashlack* the two places there designed?

G. R. asks, Will the Critical Reviewers undertake to prove their assertion, in their review of "Sotheby's Poems" last month, that *Balbeck* and *Palmyra* are the same?

Q. Q. wishes to purchase the "Life of Br. Taylor, by Mr. Wheelton, 1789," mentioned in p. 515; having repeatedly enquired for it in vain.

AN OLD MAGAZINE CORRESPONDENT has our best thanks. The "Continuation" he asks after shall be resumed.—Of the Seven Tokens we have Five; and beg to be favoured with the Originals of those of "N. Smith" and "J. Calson."

THE PAINTED GLASS from HEALY HALL in our next; with the View of PLACE HOUSE at HORTON; Mr. OWEN on the WELSH INDIANS; L. L. on Lord CLARENDON; M. S. on "JENNY H.;" SYLVANUS UBBANUS JOHANNI MILTONO; the "Plan for growing Locust Trees;" Mr. ELDERTON on the VINE; PHILODOROS; Mr. LOCKE'S EPI-TAPH, &c. &c. &c.

SONNET,

S O N N E T,

*On the Report of the intended legal MURDER
of the French King, and of the Emperor's
threatened RETRIBUTION.*

By JOSEPH WESTON.

HOLD, impious ANARCHY, that lifted
Hand! [giv'n,

Pause—ere the Blow, the frantic Blow, be
Which, stabbing Heaven's Anointed, stabs
at Heav'n!

Suffice it, TYRANT, that, at thy Command,
Each social Compact, each religious Band,

Diffolves; while Myriads, from their dear
Home driv'n, [guish riv'n!]

(Their widow'd Breasts by hopeless An-
With Wonder, Scorn, and Hate, fill every
foreign Land! [by JOVE?]

Deem'st thou these Giant-Crimes unmark'd
Love—ever jealous for the Rights of Kings

Who love their People with a PARENT'S
Love? [above,

BEHOLD then—where, tremendous from
His own IMPERIAL Bird to Vengeance
springs— [his wings!]

Lightning within his Beak—and Thunder on

ALLEGORICAL SONNET,

IN IMITATION OF MILTON.

By the Same.

WHAT gaudy FLUTTERER thus, in
airy Dance

Fantastic, ranges—and the Sweets of Spring
Sips—at whose gilded, *eye-be-spangled* Wing

The Bird of JUNE darts a *side-long* Glance,
And spreads the Spoils of AEGEUS?—Mark

advance [sing,

The Wanton—tantalize the Touch—and
Scornful, away—in many a mazy Ring

Whirling—'till lost amid the blue Expanse!
Again she tempts us down the dewy Dale;

Now up the high Hill painfully she plies
Her flagging Pinion:—trembling, pant-

ing, pale, [Prize!]

On—on we stretch!—We seize the *fancied*
Like PLEASURE, '*renew*—but *is not*; we

PREVAIL— [and dies!]

Not GAIN: the BUTTERFLY is grasp'd—

A BALLAD.

ON Severn's bank, say, hast thou seen
A care-worn Youth, of pensive mien?

Say, Stranger, hast thou mark'd his cheek,
Which doth his secret sorrows speak?

Ah! needlers were his words to prove
His sorrows spring from hopeless love:

This dims with tears erst cheerful eyes,
This swells a constant breast with sighs.

* In whose Letter to Norfolcensis, p. 301,
col. i. line 36, after the Word "Denial,"
should have been inserted, "of the Accusa-
tion."

P. 302, (almost at the bottom,) for "im-
pudent," read "imprudent."

Yet, Henry, thy Louisa's breast

With sympathetic care 's oppress'd,
Although a Father's stern command
Withholds from thee her willing hand.

Then, gentle Stranger, seek the Youth!

Ah, tell him of Louisa's truth!

Say that you saw her pallid cheek,
Her faithful bosom's anguish speak:

Tell him, in vain all arts are tried,

In vain all intercourse denied;

Ev'n Death itself shall not remove

Louisa's soul from Henry's love.

Gloucester, July 13.

SELIM.

TO THOMAS PEGGE, GENTLEMAN.

(From Bancroft's Epigram; see p. 525.)

ME thinks I may to sugar and to wine
Our loves compare, which kind dis-
courses mixt:

Since when, that heart that totally was mine
Hath in your bosom's Paradise been fixt.

What wonder then my friendship's force
doth last [last.

Firme to your goodness? you have *pegg'd* it in

Mr. URBAN, July 4.

I SEND you "A Sketch of the late Capt.
Grose," (see p. 493.) written in 1773, by

an intimate acquaintance, who had the ac-
count of his age from himself: he was con-

sequently, at the time of his decease, several
years older than your Obituary makes him.

—A few copies of it only were printed for
particular friends.

It is his elder son, Francis, who is Major
Commandant of the New South Wales

corps, and Deputy Governor of the settle-
ment there. He has also left another son,

Onslow, who is an officer in the East Indies.

—Daniel Grose, Esq. formerly of the Ar-
tillery, but now of the Invalids, is not his

son, as you describe him, but his only sur-
viving brother.

If you think the inclosed fugitive piece
worthy to be preserved in your valuable Re-

pository, you will oblige your occasional cor-
respondent, S. D.

A SKETCH OF
FRANCIS GROSE, Esq. F.A.S.

By A FRIEND.

SINCE (thanks to Heav'n's high bounty!)
free,

And blest with independency,
I taste, from busy scenes remote,

Sweet leisure in a peaceful cot,
While other Bards for int'rest chuse

To prostitute their venal Muse,
And offer incense, with design

To please the Great, at Falshood's shrine;
Suppose for pastime I portray

Some valued friend in faithful lay.

GROSE to my pen a theme supplies,
With life and laughter in his eyes.

Oh,

Oh, how can I survey with pleasure
His breast and shoulders' ample measure,
His dimpled chin, his rosy cheek,
His skin from inward lining sleek !

When to my house he deigns to pass,
Thro' miry ways, to take a glass,
How gladly ent'ring in I see
His belly's vast rotundity !
Eut. tho' so fat, he bears the leaner
In ease and bodily demeanor ;—
And in that mass of flesh so droll
Resides a social, gen'rous soul.

Humble—and modest to excess,
Nor conscious of his worthiness,
He's yet too proud to worship State,
And haunt with courtly bend the Great.
He draws not for an idle word,
Like modern duellists, his sword ;
But shews, upon a gross affront,
The valour of a Bellamont.
On comic themes, in grave disputes,
His sense the nicest palate suits ;
And, more, he's with good-nature blest,
Which gives to sense superior zest.

His age if you are nice to know,
Some two-and-forty years ago
Euphrosyne upon his birth
Smil'd gracious ; and the God of Mirth
O'er bowls of nectar spoke his joy,
And promis'd vigour to the boy.

With Horace if in height compar'd,
He somewhat overtops the bard ;
Like Virgil too, I must confess,
He's rather negligent in dress ;
Restless besides, he loves to roam,
And, when he seems most fix'd at home,
Grows quickly tir'd, and breaks his tether,
And scours away, in spite of weather ;
Perhaps by sudden start to France,
Or else to Ireland takes a dance,
Or schemes for Italian pursues,
Or seeks in England other Views :
And tho' still plump, and in good case,
He sails or rides from place to place,
So oft to various parts has been,
So much of towns and manners seen,
He yet with Learning keeps alliance,
Far travel'd in the fields of Science ;
Knows more, I can't tell how, than those
Whom pure whole years on verse and prose,
And, while thro' pond'rous works they toil,
Turn pallid by the midnight oil.

He's judg'd, as artist, to inherit
No small degree of Hogarth's spirit ;
Whether he draws, from London air,
The Cit, swift driving in his chair,
O'erturn'd with precious furlorn's load,
And frighted Madam in the road,
While to their darling ville they haste,
So fine in Asiatic taste ;
Or bastard sworn to simple Loon ;
Or Sects that dance to Satan's tune.

Deep in Antiquity he's read ;
And, tho' at College never bred,

As much of things appears to know,
As erst knew Leland, Hearne, or Stowe ;
Brings many a proof and throwd conjecture
Concerning Gothic architecture ;
Explains how by mechanic force
Was thrown of old stone, man, or horse * ;
Describes the kitchen, high and wide,
That lusty Abbot's paunch supplied ;
Of ancient structures writes the fame,
And on their ruins builds his name.

Oh late may, by the Fates' decree,
My friend's metempsychosis be † !
But, when the time of change shall come,
And Atropos shall seal his doom,
Round some old cattle let him play,
The brisk Ephemeron of a day,
Then from the short-liv'd race escape,
To please again in human shape !

November 30, 1773.

MEDITATIONS,

WRITTEN IN A CHURCH-YARD.

WHEN night with moistening dews
bespreads the ground,
And casts her sable mantle o'er the sky ;
When fear-created spectres stalk around,
And thro' the air foreboding screech-owls
cry ;

Oft from the noisy sons of mirth and play,
By pensive thought and meditation led,
Hither with slow and silent steps I stray,
To mark the gloomy mansions of the dead.

And as I pass the lowly graves among,
And sculptur'd tombs of those of high-
rais'd pow'r,
How do they tell, with awe-expressive tongue,
“ The life of man is as the fading flow'r ! ”

A time he struts in mimic pride and state,
A time his opening blossoms are display'd ;
But Death's cold hand soon seals his certain
fate—

And soon, alas ! he in the ground is laid.
But see ! the clouds are vanish'd with the
breeze,

The heav'ns are fair, and Luna's paler light
Tips with a silver hue the drooping trees,
And brings each letter'd tomb-stone to my
sight.

Herelies, commixed with her kindred mould,
A Maid, who once with love each breast
inspir'd, [told,
Whose numerous virtues many a verse has
Whom all regard'd, and whom all admir'd.

Ah me ! her blooming period soon was o'er ;
Scarce twenty years were number'd as her
own :

The gazing crowd she captivates no more ;
But ev'ry beauty, ev'ry grace is flown !

* See the Preface to English Antiquities,
p. 11.

† Our Antiquary was a little partial to
the doctrine of transmigration.

Mark this, ye thoughtless virgins of our isle;
Nor boast your charms, your riches, or
your birth:

The flowery path is trod but for a while,
And lo we slumber in the chilly earth!

Hesembalders one, whose avaricious soul,
Intent on nought but usury and gain,
Ne'er dropt his mite into the "beggar's bowl;"
At whose barr'd gate Distress might weep
in vain.

O sordid wretch! how useless now thy wealth,
Perpetual source of anxious care and strife!
Nor all could buy that precious jewel health,
Nor add one moment to thy ill-spent life.

Here lies a Bard, who once his manly page
With glowing precepts fill'd in Virtue's aid;
But, left to perish by a thankless age,
His woe-worn breast the debt of Nature
paid.

Blush, blush, ye rich, array'd in pomp and
state, [o'er;
To think how soon his circling years were
haste to save others from the like hard fate,
And cherish Genius' sons, and Wisdom's
lore.

Beside this stone a tender Infant sleeps,
Who in its cradle's bed resign'd its breath;
Whose early loss a feeling mother weeps,
And blames, unthinking blames, the work
of Death.

Ah, happy innocent, how sweet thy rest!
No horrid crimes are heap'd upon thy head;
No hurtful passions rag'd within thy breast,
Nor were thy shorten'd days in mis'ry led.

But say, what means this laurel-crowned bust?
This lofty monument? this trophied tomb?
Lies here the famous Chieftain, turn'd to dust?
And shares the warrior-prince the com-
mon doom?

What! could not he, so valiant in the field,
So pow'rful, great, and terrible in fight,
Against the lance of Fate oppose the shield,
And rest securely on his strength and might?

No; all the wreaths are wrested from his
brow,
And all his boasted prowess overthrown;
And here he lies, as silent and as low
As the weak coward, or the meanest clown.

How futile now the decorated urn!
The costly ornaments of pride how vain!
Since, when once past th' irremediable bourn,
Th' entombed body is but dust again.

So thought the venerable Man, who long
Ador'd his Maker in this House of Prayer;
Who taught his flock to raise the holy song,
And worship Heaven with reverend love
and fear.

For see, this stone, so humble and so low,
Obscur'd beneath the weeping willow's
shade,

Alone remains to let the stranger know,
That here Christ's faith and N. minister is laid.

Yet yon proud bust, that rears its head so high,
And stands a Statesman's honours to de-
clare,

In no one breast excites a pensive sigh,
Altho' his grave be moist with many a tear.

For, ah! he liv'd the poor man's constant
friend, [round;
And fed with fost'ring care the parish
His pious doctrines sooth'd the sinner's end,
And woe in him a kind reliever found.

Nor scorn, my Muse, this turf-concealed clod,
Where rests a Peasant from his daily toil,
Whose honest heart with rustic mirth o'er-
flow'd,

Whose part it was to turn the yielding soil,
Oft have I seen him press the useful plough,
And reap the harvest of his small domain;
Oft lay with founding axe the forest low,
And beat with echoing stroke the ripen'd
grain.

No hateful anger in his bosom rose,
No gripping av'rice dwelt beneath his roof;
No conscious guilt disturb'd his calm repose,
Nor with'd he more than Nature deem'd
enough.

May I like him my future moments spend!
May such contentment reign within this
breast!

So shall my soul, whene'er it meets her end,
Partake with him of happiness and rest.

Euckenham, Norfolk.

J. B.

E L E G Y,

By Mrs. CATHARINE STEPHENS:

To Miss THOMAZINA B——, now on a Visit
at Dover.

WHILE poignant Pain affails my feeble
frame,

And Sorrow's arrows rankle in my heart,
My voice, with sighs surcharg'd, repeats thy
name, [part.

And mourns the heavy hour that saw us
Then do my thoughts recall those lucid days,
When the fierce fever ravin'd in my veins,
Then do I see thee raise thy beauteous eyes,
And pray to mitigate, or share my pains.

Transcendent test of love, that wants a name!
Scarce would that gentle spirit taste of rest,
Chast'ning the midnight gloom the dear one
came,

And softly sooth'd the sorrows of my breast.

Ere the still hours unveil'd the brow of day,
Again the rose—approach'd with tim'rous
tread—

Anxious the shadowing curtains turn'd away,
And hung unlaunted o'er th' infectious bed.

And, O my Sister! not the vital air,
To some poor wretch 'scap'd Suffocation's
pow'r,

E'er blew so grateful, languid sense to cheer,
As thy dear presence pow'rs that hapless hour.

Hapless,

Hapless, indeed!—but now, that stealing
Time

Bids me the past terrific scene review,
Where bne, so justly dear, in life's gay prime,
Look'd—*ling'ring* look'd—a long—a last
adieu!—

I gaze around—then upward cast my eyes—
Life, lights, and verdure, *all* my anguish
move—

Ah, senseless fun! I cry, as bright you rise,
As when you rose to look upon my love.

Well, be it so!—for he retir'd from day
To taste the feeling feast that few can
know,

Gently to 'rase the Orphan's tear away,
And soothe with softest voice the wail of
Woe.

To thee the Fost'rer stretch'd the friendly
hand,

A more than father to thy helpless youth;
From Fortune's wreck he bore thee safe to
land,

And led thee on to knowledge and to truth—
All this you know—yet—O forgive the verse
That casts remembrance o'er my ravag'd
joy;

Like age—my love, obtrusive of discourse,
Dwells on its theme—and ceases but to sigh!

THE ROSE, A SONNET.

By the Same.

ZEPHYR, enamour'd of the op'ning
Rose,

With many a wooing sigh her beauty greets;
While, softly mov'd, her blushing head she
bows,

And, coldly coy, resigns her treasur'd sweets.
Lo! now half-rai'd, again her face she shows,
The sportive spoiler's am'rous breath to
meet:

And now the senseless wand'rer ruder grows,
And lays her faded charms beneath our feet.

Ah! soft remembrance of certain fate,
Thus are thy beauties wasted o'er the wild?
And do thy giddy mates, in life elate,
By Pleasure's gay, enamel'd paths begm'd,
Thus lonely leave me o'er thy with'ring
bloom,

To drop the tear—and contemplate the tomb?

MR. URBAN,

THE epitaph subjoined, being infinitely
superior to the common run of similar
productions, almost demands a place in your
valuable Miscellany. M. H. F.S.A.

SACRED to the memory of

ELIZABETH,

wife of THOMAS HUTCHESON, A.B.

rector of this parish *:

who, after a long and painful illness,
which she bore with most exemplary patience,

and entire resignation to the Divine Will,
departed this life 23 July, 1768, aged 42.

In goodness of heart and sweetness of temper,
Innocence of mind and gentleness of man-
ners,

Equalled by few, exceeded by none.
In filial piety and conjugal affection,
And universal tenderness of disposition,
An ornament and an example to her sex.
These virtues, and these accomplishments,
Rendered her life an invaluable blessing,
And her death an unspeakable affliction.

T. E. D. E. U. M.

O GOD! to praise Thee we aspire;
To praise Thee, our Almighty Lord!
Thou, Thou, our Everlasting Sire,
By all creation art ador'd!

To Thee all Angels fervent cry;
Heav'n, and the Pow'rs that Heav'n com-
Cherubs and Seraphim on high, [laus:
Thee chaunt in never-dying strains.

Thee holy, holy, holy, call!
Lord God of Sabaoth! Essence sole!
Thy Majesty possesses all!
Thy glory shines from pole to pole!

The Apostolic Band, O King!
The Choir of Seers, Thee, Thee adore!
The noble Host of Martyrs sing!
The Universal Church implore!

The Sire, of Majesty immense;
The honour'd, true, and only Son;
The Spirit, who canst grace dispense,
And comfort, to a world undone!

O Christ, the King of Glory Thou;
Th' immortal Offspring of the Sire!
Who didst to earth for mortals bow,
And from a Virgin birth acquire:

When Thou didst Death and Hell defeat,
Thou madest life and Heav'n our own:
At God's right-hand, lo! thine the seat,
On thy great Father's glorious throne!

Thy advent we expect, our Judge!
Then save thy servants, Lord, we pray;
Since Thou thy blood would'st not begrudge,
To wash our deep-dyed stains away.

Us with thy Saints O deign to place,
And let us endless joy possess:
Lord, save thy people thro' thy grace,
Vouchsafe thine heritage to bless!

Rule them, and raise them from the dust!—
To Thee we daily praises send;
Thee we adore our single trust,
Till the great universe shall end.

Lord, us from ills to-day defend,
And let us no misconduct use;
To us compassionate attend,
Nor heav'nly charity refuse.

On us let thy bright mercy shine,
Good God, as we confide in Thee!
Lord, we ourselves to Thee resign;
O let us ne'er confusion see!

Pembroke-st. June.

W. WILLIAMS.

ON HEARING MISS A—— W——, OF
YORK, PLAYING A MOURNFUL SON-
NET, AND ACCOMPANYING IT WITH
HER VOICE.

SO Sappho tun'd th' Æolian lyre,
While fast the tears of anguish flew;
She mourn'd an ill-requested fire,
And Phaon caus'd the warbler's woe.

Would you, dear Maid, a Sappho prove,
Thy Phaon soon would hear the strain,
And feel the glow of mutual love
Spread o'er his panting breast again.

AMATOR.

SONNET TO HOPE.

SWEET Nymph, whose joys, benign and
pure,
Extend like Sol's refulgent rays,
Oh deign on me thy balm to shower,
And cheer me thro' life's devious ways!
No more re-act the subtle Syren's part,
Who only lures her easy victims to destroy;
Nor lull to rest each recess of my heart
With flatt'ring smiles of vain, delusive joy.
But tranquil come, each wish'd-for comfort
bring,
When sad, desponding sorrows low;
Thrice-grateful then to thee I'll sing,
And ever praise thy genial pow'r. G. B.

SONNET, TO THE AUTHOR OF DRAMATIC SKETCHES OF NORTHERN MYTHOLOGY.

WHY is the harp, by Braga's finger
strung
With the smooth gold of his Iduna's hair,
On yon pale willow all neglected hung,
And vocal only to the wand'ring air?
Round its sweet tones the list'ning Elves have
clung,
What time they to the cooler brim repair
Of moonlight brook, by flow'ry shades o'er-
swung, [care.
To coil the glittering dance, their summer-
Resume it, youth! nor on the mossy shore
Of smoothly-gliding Wensum loitering lie.
Gird on thy crown of bardic oak once more,
Nor leave it on the parching strand to dry.
Lo, Fame, upon the cloudless summit hoar
Of the eternal hill, invites thee to her sky.

TRANSLATION FROM THE GREEK OF SIMONIDES.

WHEN through the chest the piercing
Wind
Pour'd his rough blasts with force combin'd;
And when the sea, with hollow roar,
Drove the weak vessel from the shore;
Fair Danaë, weeping, to her breast
The infant Perseus gently prest:
"Sweet lovely cause of my distress,
"What griefs thy mother's heart possess!
"You in this prison calm sustain
"The cruel winds and driving rain,

I

"And stretch'd upon your tresser sleep,
"Regardless of the angry deep.
"Sweet child, if pain your bosom tore,
"You would at least have list'n'd more
"To my complaints. Sleep, infant blest!
"And sleep, ye winds! My terrors, rest!
"But, greatest Jove! unless my prayer
"Too bold, too insolent appear,
"Let some regard to me be shown,
"And grant me justice in my son!"

*A Paraphrased Version of a Passage in the
Eighteenth Book of TELEMACHUS, where
the Author is describing the Descent of his
Hero to the Shades.*

DREAD O'er the palace of th' infernal
King
Black Horror wide expands her raven wing,
Shadowing the circuit of that awful dome,
Where various phantoms melancholy roam,
Hopeless of rescue from their durance vise:
Death's rav'n'ing spectre grins his ghastly
smile [wide,
On the dire scythe that spreads destruction
That Beauty bows, and Wealth, and scepter'd
Pride;
That mows down nations to the silent tomb,
And peoples dreadful Orcus' tenfold gloom.
Here blood-stain'd Vengeance rolls his burn-
ing eyes,
That stern demand another sacrifice.
See blank Despair peculiar torments feel,
Who rais'd against himself the murder's
steel!

Here Envy's serpents sting her ev'ry hour;
And vex'd Ambition mourns his fallen pow'r;
Mourns that terrestrial Grandeur's gorgeously
Is but the passing meteor of a day. [ray
See care-worn Avarice with deep groans de-
plore

The lost possession of his golden ore.
Here mad Rebellion struggles with her chains,
Fed from her hapless country's bleeding veins.
Here restless Faction forms the vain desire,
Again thro' realms to spread sedition's fire:
As int'rest led, the demon roar'd aloud,
Array'd in patriot state; the people bow'd.
Here Parricide, that blackest fiend below,
Rack'd with the fiercest torments guilt can
know,

(The torments of his spirit who can tell,
That ev'n on earth anticipates a hell!)
Beholds the Furies roll their flashing eyes,
While round their hissing serpents seem to rise!
These gloomy phantoms round the throne re-
sort,
And fill with various sounds the vast Pluto-
nian court. L. M.

*Translation of the Latin Epigram in p. 103,
"On a Natural Child destroyed by its Mother."*

LOVE, spite of Honour's dictates, gave
thee breath;
Honour, in spite of Love, pronounc'd thy
death!

SELIM.

Continuation

Continuation of the Account relative to the Capture of the KING and QUEEN of the French Nation, from p. 580.

THE first accounts of the flight and capture of the Royal Family of France were, as might be expected, very imperfect; since which many have been circulated, all differing one from another, yet all agreeing in the main points.

M. de Romet, Aid de Camp of M. de la Fayette, who had been sent in pursuit of the King, gave this account of his journey: "That having overtaken the King, and communicated to his Majesty the decree of the National Assembly, the King swore he had no intention to quit the kingdom, but only to go to Montmedî.

"The Queen had a passport, of which the following is a copy:

"To all Officers, Civil and Military, charged with the superintendence and maintenance of public order in the different departments of the kingdom:

"We enjoin you to suffer to pass, without interruption, the Baroness de Kortz, going to Frankfort with two children, a valet de chambre, and three domesticks, without giving, or suffering her to receive, any hindrance.

"This passport to continue in force for one month only.

"Given at Paris, June 5, 1791.

"By the King. (Signed) LOUIS.

"(Counter-signed) MONTMORIN."

JUNE 14. On this representation, M. Montmorin was ordered to the bar; and Commissioners were charged to examine the registers of office with regard to the conduct of that Minister in this mysterious business. These Commissioners found the house of M. Montmorin surrounded by a furious mob, ready to execute the law; and were happy to report to the Assembly, on their return, that, having examined the registers, they had found that the passport in question had been obtained at the request of M. Simolin, the Russian Ambassador in France.

The Minister came to thank the Assembly for a decree which was then passed in his favour; in which he was much applauded, having been found faithful to the Constitution.

A letter was then read from the three Commissioners dispatched after the King, specifying the road by which he was to return, and the time he might be expected to arrive at Paris.

M. Menou reported on the necessity of augmenting the number of General Officers, and of the arms and ammunition to be furnished to the several departments. And the National Assembly ordered the Minister of the War Department to make an augmentation of sixteen General Officers. To these General Officers shall be added a proportionable number of aids de camp.

M. Menou at the same time informed the

GENT. MAG. July, 1791.

Assembly of the state of the military arrangements; from which it appears, that from the North to Bâle there are seven hundred pieces of cannon, with a sufficient quantity of ammunition in the magazines to carry on a war for seven or eight years, and provisions sufficient to maintain an army (with the aid of the ordinary produce of the country) of 20,000 men for eighteen months. The camp equipage is sufficient for three armies of 60,000 men each, and is daily augmenting.

A Deputation of the Municipality of Paris presented to the Assembly the two Citizens who stopped the King.

M. Drouet then gave a detail, of which the following is the substance:

"I am the Postmaster of Sainte Menehould, formerly a Dragoon in the regiment of Condé; my comrade, William, was formerly a Dragoon in the Queen's regiment.

"On the 21st of June, at half after seven in the evening, two carriages and eleven horses baited at my house. I thought I recognized the Queen, and was struck with the resemblance of the King to his Majesty's portrait on an Assignat of fifty livres. These carriages were escorted by a detachment of Dragoons, relieved by a detachment of Hussars, under pretence of protecting a treasure.

"This confirmed me in my suspicions; more particularly when I saw the Commander of the detachment speak with great animation to one of the Couriers, of whom there were three; but, being alone, and fearing to excite any alarm, I suffered the carriages to pass, and by a cross-road got to Varennes before them, where they were stopped by a dispute between the postillions and the Postmaster. I then said to my quondam comrade the Postmaster, 'William, are you staunch?'—'Doubt it not,' replied he.—'Well,' said I, 'the King is in the carriage; he must be stopped.' We then concluded, that, to secure success, it was necessary to barricade the street and bridge by which the carriages were to pass. My comrade and I then went to the bridge, where fortunately stood a carriage loaded with furniture. We overset it; and then ran to seek the Procureur de la Commune, the Mayor, and the Commandant of the National Guard; and in a few minutes our number increased to eight men, all hearty in the cause. The Commandant and the Procureur approached the principal carriage, and asked the travellers who they were? and where they were going? The Queen answered petulantly, they were in haste; and produced her passport. On reading it, some said it was sufficient. We combated this opinion, because not signed by the President of the National Assembly, as it ought to have been.

If, you are a foreigner, said we to the Queen, how came you to have a detachment of soldiers to escort you? After a few such questions, and no satisfactory answers returned, it was determined *that the travellers should not proceed*. They alighted at the house of the Procureur. Then said his Majesty, "I am your King—these are my wife and children. I charge you to treat us with that respect which the French Nation have ever shewn to their Kings!"

"The National Guards came by this time in crowds, and at the same instant the Hussars, sword in hand, who endeavoured to force the house where the King was; but we soon let them know that they should not tear him from us *alive*."

"The Commander of the National Guard had the precaution to plant two small field-pieces at the upper end of the street, and two at the lower end; so that the Hussars were between two fires. They were summoned to dismount. M. Jouglas refused. He said his troop should guard the King. He was answered, that the National Guard held his Majesty under their protection. The Gunners were ordered to their posts; they took the matches in their hands; but," said Drouet, "I have the honour to observe to you, that the cannon were not then loaded, and that the Commander of the National Guard so contrived it, as to disarm the Hussars without bloodshed, *and the King was made prisoner*."

"Having thus faithfully discharged our duty to our country, we returned home, amidst the acclamations of our fellow-citizens; and are come to lay before the National Assembly the homage of our services."

The President congratulated these brave Citizens on the eminent services they had rendered their country.

June 25. A dispatch was received, stating the arrest of Messieurs Choiseul, Dames, Rami, and Floriac, officers commissioned to assist the King's escape. It was decreed, that they should remain State Prisoners till the Assembly should take up the business in a regular way.

It was then decreed, 1. That the King should return to the Thuilleries, under the guard of the Commandant General.

2. A Guard and Governor to the Presumptive Heir, to be nominated by the National Assembly.

3. That the King and Queen be heard in their own defence.

4. That, till it shall be otherwise ordained, the Minister of Justice shall be authorized to affix the seal to the acts of the Legislative Body. And,

5. That the Ministers of the several Departments, with the Commissioners of the King, shall be authorized to exercise the executive powers of the State.

Half past seven o'clock. A great agitation manifested itself. A report was circulated, that the King was crossing to the Thuilleries.

Twenty minutes elapsed before the Assembly could resume their deliberations.

M. *Localoux* said, the three couriers who had attended the King, and who were now on the carriages bound, were in danger of being hanged by the populace.

Twenty Commissioners went out of the Assembly to restore order.

At the sight of the Commissioners the agitation ceased, and the Royal Family entered the palace of the Thuilleries without interruption; as did the three men who acted as couriers, *viz.* M. Valori, Mantile, and Malson, three Gardes du Corps. One of them let fall a pocket-book, which was immediately delivered to the President, who sealed it up, that nothing should be added to its contents.

M. *le President*. I learn that the King's carriages are surrounded by the mob, who are determined to open them.

M. *Voidell*. The united Committees of Reports and Researches have already taken care of that.

The Commissioners, who had been sent to conduct the King back to Paris (soon after the Royal Family were secured in the palace), entered the hall, and were received with congratulations.

M. *Barnave* then addressed the Assembly, and gave a most satisfactory account of their proceedings. He confirmed what M. de Romenf had said of the solemn declaration made by the King when first stopped, "that he never meant to pass the limits of the kingdom;" and that when the decree was read to him, authorizing their commission, he testified much sensibility on account of the precautions taken by the National Assembly for the safety of his person, and for the maintenance of the royal dignity. We moreover, he said, when we joined the Royal Family, addressed a proclamation to all the Administrative Bodies in the King's name, in order to preserve the public tranquillity which every where prevailed; so that we felt no inconvenience but from the heat and the ordinary fatigues of travelling. We met the King between Dernas and Epernay; passed the night at Dormans; from thence to Meaux. We wrote from Meaux to the President of the National Assembly, the Mayor of Paris, and the Commander of the National Guard at Paris, to intreat them to take the necessary measures to secure the public tranquillity; which they have happily effected.

The National Assembly decreed thanks to the Commissioners for their faithful services.

June 26. M. *Du ont*, in the name of the Committees of Criminal Jurisprudence and of the Constitution, presented a plan of prosecution against the King and the partakers in his flight, which was objected to; but, after a warm debate, was in part adopted, and the following articles decreed:

Art. 1. That two Commissioners be appointed

pointed by the tribunal in the district of the Thuilleries to take information respecting the events of the night between the 20th and 21st of June, as also of such anterior facts as relate thereto.

Art. II. That the said Commissioners shall proceed, without delay, to interrogate all persons who are in custody in virtue of a decree of the 25th instant, &c. And,

Art. III. The National Assembly shall appoint three Commissioners to take the declarations of the King and Queen, which shall be taken separately, signed by their own hands, and laid before the National Assembly.

After balloting, Messrs. Tronchet, Dandre, and Dupont, were declared Commissioners to examine the King and Queen.

The Guards were then presented to the Assembly, by whom the King was secured and conducted to Paris. They were received with particular attention, and addressed by the President in a short but elegant speech; which address was heard with applause.

The Assembly then determined, that there was no longer any necessity of extraordinary sittings, and that the ordinary sittings should be continued as usual.

June 27. The President informed the Assembly, that he had received an infinite number of Addresses from Administrative Bodies, from National Guards, and from Citizens; and the Assembly referred the reading of them to an extraordinary sitting, to be appointed for that purpose.

The Assembly ordered the Diplomatic Committee to draw up a proclamation, authorising foreigners to quit the kingdom without any obstruction.

A letter from a citizen of Paris was read, engaging to furnish 1,200 livres towards paying the National Guards, to begin from the day on which the external enemies should be so rash as to attack the empire of the French.

The following letter from M. D'Estaign was read:

Paris, June 23.

"No step is indecent when we conform to the wishes of our fellow-citizens. I do not know who is the Officer appointed to receive the Military Oath in this department. I send it in writing to the National Assembly. I beg it to receive the assurance of my zeal for the maintenance of the Constitution. Already a Lieutenant-general and a Vice-admiral, I wish there existed a new element in which I might fight for it!

"(signed) D'ESTAIGN."

M. Tronchet, in the name of the three Commissioners appointed to receive the declarations of the King and Queen, gave the following account:

"For the purpose of executing your decree of the 26th, M. Dandre, M. Dupont, and I, met in the evening, and proceeded to the King's apartment in the Thuilleries, where we found him alone. After having

read to him your decree, I judged it necessary to remark, that the declaration of his Majesty should refer, according to the intent and meaning of the decree, as well to all the transactions of the 21st of June, as to the occurrences connected with them, whether of an anterior or a posterior date. The King answered, that he did not understand submitting to interrogatories; but that he would deliver in a declaration, conformably to the requisition that had been made to him by the National Assembly. We then took his declaration, to every page of which he had set his signature. We went afterwards to the apartments of the Queen, whom we found, with Madame Elizabeth, preparing to sit down to table; but the latter informing us that her Majesty could not then receive us, because she was going to the bath, we desired her to appoint another hour; and she fixed upon eleven this morning. Of course we retired; but, returning at the time prescribed, we were introduced into the bed-chamber, where the Queen was without any one attendant whatever. We then read to her the decree of the National Assembly, subjoining to it the same observation which we had made to the King. She dictated to us her declaration; and, having afterwards heard it read over, put her signature to every page of it."

DECLARATION OF THE KING.

"In this declaration his Majesty frankly confesses, that the motives of his journey were to deliver himself and family from the outrages and abuses to which they were exposed by an insolent and incensed populace; and to defeat those menaces with which they were threatened in daily publications, while the authors remained unnoticed and unpunished. In these circumstances, the safety of their persons forbade their longer continuance at Paris; and the tranquillity of the city made them prefer their departure by night, to avoid that disturbance which otherwise might have proved fatal to some of their most deserving subjects; but he protested that it had never entered his mind to quit the boundaries of his kingdom; and, for proof, adduced the general circumstances that attended his departure, without money, without friends, and without any preconcerted scheme whatever, except that apartments had been ordered at Montmedj for their reception (that being a fortified town), where the Queen and her retinue might have remained in safety till the vigour of Government had been in some measure restored, and the Constitution compleated. At this place, his Majesty said, he had ordered three persons to attend him as couriers, to enable him to correspond with the National Assembly and his Ministers for the readier dispatch of public business, and to give warning in case of any sudden disturbance that might have been attempted on the frontiers, where he would have been ready to have presented himself

himself in the post of danger, and to have repressed any insurrection.

"His Majesty concluded his declaration with assuring the Commissioners, that, as soon as he was convinced of the certainty of the public opinion, he did not hesitate to sacrifice his own personal interests to the welfare of his people; that being the great object of all his wishes, all his desires;—that he should willingly forget all unpleasant circumstances that he had experienced, to secure the peace and happiness of the nation.

"(Signed) LOUIS."

DECLARATION OF THE QUEEN.

"I declare that, the King being desirous of quitting Paris with his children, nothing in Nature could have dissuaded me from accompanying him; for that I never will consent to quit him, my whole conduct for these last two years has given sufficient proofs. The resolution was sudden, but it was determined. The Governors of my daughter, who had been indisposed for five weeks, did not receive orders for her journey till the evening preceding. The three couriers who attended the King neither knew the destination nor the object of our journey—they were supplied from time to time with money, and received orders as they proceeded. Monsieur and Madame were to join us in France. They left the Thuilleries the same night his Majesty did, and took the road to Mons, to avoid embarrassment.

"(Signed) MARIE ANTOINETTE."

The declarations, of which the above contain the substance, being read, the Assembly proceeded to take into consideration the following propositions from the Committee of the Constitution:

1. As to the mode of electing a Governor to the Presumptive Heir to the Crown.
2. To the nature of the oath to be taken by such Governor. And,
3. To the authority he shall exercise over the Heir Apparent.

And, while they were under consideration, a letter from the Duke of Orleans appeared in the Parisian news-papers; in which his Highness declares his readiness to serve his country, by sea or land, in a diplomatic capacity, in which zeal and an unbounded devotion may be required; but, if that of Regency be the question, he renounces from that moment, and for ever, all rights which the Constitution gives him to be elected to that office.

AMERICA.

An account is at last made public of the expedition against the Miami Indians in 1790.—The American troops, consisting of 1200 Militia and 300 Regulars, after seventeen days march, reached the great Miami village without molestation, where they found the village deserted, and all that was valuable carried off. After a short stay they proceeded to the neighbouring villages, five

of which they burnt, and destroyed their provisions and corn, to the amount, as was computed, of fifteen thousand bushels. The first opposition they met with was an attack by surprise of a detachment of about 150 Kentucky Militia, sent in pursuit of a body of Indians that had been discovered lurking about the principal town. These led on the party to follow them, till, after a pursuit of about six miles, they came to a large plain, surrounded on every side with a thicket, in which the main body of the Indians lay concealed. This was no sooner discovered, than the Militia to a man made a most precipitate retreat, leaving the few Regulars to be cut to pieces, two or three officers and a few privates excepted, who defended themselves at the points of their bayonets till by miracle they made their escape. Captain Armstrong, who commanded the detachment, saved himself by jumping into a swamp up to the neck, where he remained the whole night a miserable spectator of the horrid scene of the war-dance over the dead and wounded of the preceding day.

After this, some few skirmishes succeeded, but nothing material until the second fatal action, which happened two days after the army had left the Miami town. At ten miles distance the General ordered a halt, and detached from four to five hundred Militia, and about sixty Regular soldiers, commanded by Major Wylls, all under the command of Colonel Hardin, with orders to march back to the town, where a small body of Indians had collected themselves, with a view of searching for what might be left behind. These fled on the first appearance of the return of the army, and, taking different routes in small parties, encouraged the Militia to pursue them, who again fell into the same snare as before, and left the few Regulars to sustain the whole force of the Savages; who, notwithstanding they found the Militia returning on their backs, pursued the main object of destroying the Regulars, all of whom, except nine, they cut to pieces.

Nothing could equal the intrepidity of the Indians on this occasion; the Militia they appeared to despise, and, with all the undauntedness conceivable, threw down their guns, and rushed upon the bayonets of the Regular soldiers. A great number of the Indians fell; but, being so far superior in numbers, they soon overpowered the Regulars, for while the poor soldier had his bayonet in one Indian, two more would sink their tomahawks in his head. The defeat of the troops was complete; the dead and wounded were left on the field, in possession of the Savages.

Notwithstanding the above disaster, the migrations from Canada increase daily.—Ninety-seven families, besides several hundreds of single men, chiefly French, have fled to the West, along the banks of the Missouri.

Mohawk River, where distilleries and sugar-houses are erecting, from the juice of the maple.

Without meeting with any interruption from the Savages, the French settlers have arrived within 200 miles of the Secto, to which they have given the name of Gallia-polis, and where they mean to settle.

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 6. At the Theatre in Oxford was performed the first Grand Musical Festival, consisting of the overture and first chorus in *Acis and Galatea*,—"Hush, ye pretty warbling choir," by Storace,—"Total eclipse," by Kelly,—a quartet of Pleyel, by Cramer, Dance, Sperati, and Cramer jun.—"Nimi, possenti nimi," by Storace.

The second act should have opened by a new MS overture composed by Haydn, but, not arriving in time for rehearsal, it was deferred till next day, and another piece of the same composer substituted, and received with great applause. This was followed by the song in *Jephtha*, "His mighty arm," by David,—a concerto on the violin, by Cramer,—"*Heart, the seat of soft delight*," by Storace,—and the chorus, "*Jehovah crown'd*," introduced by Master Murlow. Between the acts, Storace, Webb, Kelly, and Bellamy, sang the glee, "*Awake, Eolian lyre, awake*."

The third act was opened by Signora Storace, with "*Hush every breeze*,"—a grand symphony, with the double orchestra, composed by Bach,—"*Aletti del alma*," from *Federici*, by David.—The whole concluded with the grand chorus in *Israel in Egypt*, "*The Lord shall reign, &c.*"

July 7. Was held the annual meeting of the President and Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary; when a sermon suited to the solemnity was preached for the benefit of the institution by the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Vernon, Canon of Christ Church, and now Bishop of Carlisle, at St. Peter's in the East, the roof of St. Mary's church being under a proper repair. The Doctor, having pointed out the folly of disseminating among the lower order of people doctrines tending to instil into their minds licentious ideas of general equality, proved the necessity of subordination and of a variety of orders in human life; and concluded by urging the justice and humanity of relieving, by charitable donations, the sorrows of those who were reduced by this necessity to the lowest and most unfortunate of all conditions. Though politics come with an ill grace from the pulpit, yet, if they be allowable in these circumstances at all, it must be acknowledged that the ground taken by the Doctor was judicious. The language and delivery, likewise, of the preacher, were extremely happy. In the course of the service were introduced, by a select choir of voices to the organ, the *Te Deum* and *Jubilate*, the *Old*

Hundredth Psalm, and *Dr. Hayes's Anthem*, composed for this charity, under the direction of the author. After the sermon, a collection was made at the doors of the church, amounting to 108l. 8s. 6d. The Governors afterwards dined together at the Star-inn, when the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Oxford, with Sir John Skinner, were appointed Stewards for the ensuing year.

The second Grand Musical Festival was this evening highly applauded by a very numerous audience at the Theatre. Haydn's MS Overture was performed, and met with great approbation. The receipt of this and the preceding evening, when not less than 1300 persons attended, cleared the expenses of the preparations; and, with the receipt of the succeeding evening, promises a well-earned profit to Dr. Hayes.

The Overture of *Sampson* was the opening piece of this day, and was performed in a grand style. This was followed by a song from Master Murlow, who possesses a very good voice. Sperati then played a solo on the violoncello, in a very capital style. Storace followed with an Italian air composed by her brother. The composition is good, and it was well sung. The chorus of "*The many rend the air*," from *Alexander's Feast*, ended the first act, in a bold and impressive manner.

Haydn's new overture, conducted by himself, introduced the second act. It was generally deemed one of the most striking compositions ever heard; and the ingenious author was applauded very warmly. A song from Handel's *Saul*, "*Fell Rage*," was next sung by David so well, that he was loudly encored. Little Clement next played a concerto on the violin, with very extraordinary ability for his early time of life, being scarcely nine years old. Kelly followed with an Italian air of Mengozzi, given with great animation. Storace succeeded, with a part of Purcell's *Mad Begg*. The second act concluded with "*He gave them hail-stones*," from *Israel in Egypt*, which was performed with great form and effect.

The third act commenced with a concertante of Pleyel, admirably supported by Cramer, Dance, Patria, Sperati, and Blake. David followed with an air of Sarti, which would have pleased better, if it had not been quite so long.

The last of this act was the song of "*Let the bright*," &c. by Storace, accompanied by Sergeant on the trumpet, and followed by the grand chorus, "*Let their celestial*," &c. from *Sampson*. The company testified the warmest approbation of the whole, and gave indeed uncommon tokens of zeal and admiration. Webb, Bellamy, and Kelly, sang a glee between the acts, which was much applauded.

July 8. A splendid procession of Noblemen, Barons, and other honorary graduates,

ates, together with the several Doctors and Officers, all in their proper habits, (Drs. Aytton and Dupuis wearing their Commemoration medals,) entered the Theatre, to celebrate Lord Crewe's Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors to the University. The honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on that venerable old man, in his 87th year, the Rev. Samuel Pegge, A.M. F.S.A. author of various publications in the line of English antiquities; and the honorary degree of Doctor in Musick was also voluntarily and liberally conferred on Joseph Haydn, esq.

The Commemoration Speech on this occasion was spoken by the Rev. Dr. Holmes, Poetry Professor; and being a continuation of the plan begun by Dr. Crewe, of commemorating the Benefactors in succession, turned principally on the liberality of Dr. Radcliffe, and the obligations the University and the profession of Physick had to him.

The Prize Productions were this morning recited at the Theatre, which was immensely crowded on the occasion. Some elegant Latin verses, the subject, *Hortus Anglicus*, were recited by Mr. Cooper, of Queen's Coll. This was received with much applause: and, after some very charming strains had been played by the band, Mr. Richards, of Oriel, delivered his English poem on the newly-proposed subject of *Aborigin. Britons*. After having painted in most glowing and animated colours the characters of the Aborigin. Britons, and traced the characteristic of liberty in the savage state of this island, and its extinction in the earliest stages of our Monarchy, the Poet greeted with joy its revival at the present period; of which the following elegant lines towards its conclusion are a description:

"But now reviv'd she boasts a purer cause,
Refin'd by Science, form'd by gen'rous laws:
High hangs her helmet in the banner'd hall,
Nor sounds her clarion, but at Honour's call.
Now walks the land with olive chaplets
crown'd,

Exalting worth, and beaming safety round:
With secret joy and conscious pride admires
The patriot spirit which herself inspires:
Sees barren wastes with unknown fruitage
bloom;

Sees Labour bending patient o'er the loom;
Sees Science rove thro' Academic bowers;
And peopled cities lift their spiral towers.
Trade swells her sails where-ever Ocean
rolls,

Glow's at the Line, and freezes at the Poles:
While thr' unwater'd plains, and wond'ring
meads,

Waves, not its own, th' obedient river leads."

This poem, having been highly and deservedly applauded, was succeeded by the English Essay of Mr. Burrows, (son of the late Rev. Mr. B. of Hadley, Middlesex, rector of St. Clement Danes,) "On National

Prejudices, their good and bad Effects." It was well written, and much admired.

In the evening, the third and last Grand Musical Festival attracted a crowded and elegant audience to the Theatre. They were in excellent humour; and when Haydn appeared, and, grateful for the applause he received, seized hold of, and displayed, the gown he wore as a mark of the honour that had in the morning been conferred on him, the silent emphasis with which he thus expressed his feelings met with an unanimous and loud clapping. Dr. Hayes was likewise greeted with the same testimony of the satisfaction of the audience; and the several musicians, inspired with the encouragement they obtained, performed with double spirit. The act opened with the overture from *Esther*. Kelly then sung, "Why does the God of Israel sleep!" The duet of "The Lord is a Man of War," was next given by Matthews and Bellamy. Storace followed them with a beautiful cantata of Haydn, but not very successfully. The recitative, "Search round the world, &c." and the chorus, "May no rash intruder," by Kelly, finished the act. A new concertante of Pleyel began the second act. This was delightfully performed. Signora Storace and David were particularly successful; the first of whom gave "The Prince unable to conceal his pain," with a passion and luxuriance of expression that provoked an enthusiastic exclamation of "Encore!" at least from all the young gowmsmen. Cramer followed with a concerto on the violin, with surprising ability. "Comfort ye my people," was next sung by David with expression. The act ended with the chorus, "And the glory, &c." After an Italian air by Kelly, the third act began with a very fine overture of Haydn, admirably performed. Storace next gave, "With lowly suit," from "No Song, No Supper," in a style so pathetic and simple, as to obtain an encore in that likewise. David delivered the air, "Penza che in campo armato," with wonderful execution and feeling. The whole concluded with the Coronation Anthem; and the Company, which amounted to about two thousand, and which (having been composed in a great measure of most elegantly dressed ladies) made a most splendid appearance, retired highly pleased with the attention and care shewn in the conduct of this business by Dr. Hayes, who, it is thought, has gained for himself about five hundred pounds.

Mrs. Crouch was to have been of the party, but was seized on her journey at Henley with a putrid sore throat, from which, by the attention of Dr. Wall, she was at length happily relieved.

Cambridge, July 5. This day the following gentlemen were created to the under-mentioned degrees:

Four Doctors in Divinity.—Henry-Wil-
iam

liam Majendie, ⁺Christ College; Geo. Gret-
ton, Trinity College; Samuel Foster, St.
John's College; Henry-William Coulthurst,
Sidney College.

One Doctor of Law.—Rev. Tho. Willis,
Queen's College.

Eight Bachelors in Divinity.—George Da-
vis, Thomas Catton, Joshua Smith, Robert
Barnard, St. John's College; Simon Westby,
Caius College; David Davis, Pembroke
Hall; Wm. Herringham, Clare Hall; John
Bowstead, Peter House.

Seven Bachelors of Law.—Edwin-Sandys
Newman, Magdalen College; Wm. Church-
ward, Caius College; J. Raymond, Queen's
College; Richard Moys, T. Salisbury, Tri-
nity Hall; Nathaniel Highmore, Jesus Col-
lege; Thomas Dikes, Magdalen College.

Four Masters of Arts in right of Nobility.
—The Marquis of Huntley, St. John's Col-
lege; Right Hon. Lord Berwick, Jesus Col-
lege; Hon. John Simpson, Trinity College;
the Right Hon. Lord George Thynne, se-
cond son of the Marquis of Bath, St. John's
College.

One Hundred and one Masters of Arts:
Pembroke Hall.—Messrs. Jenkinson, Ste-
phenfon, Cheston, Ogle, Parke, and Brooke.
Jesus College.—Messrs. Bachelor, Geo.
Plampin, Malthus, Milnes, and Beadon.
Queen's College.—Messrs. Vickers, Lewis,
Farish, and Poley.

King's College.—Mr. Richard Roberts. ⁺
Cath. Hall.—Mr. Gresham.

Christ College.—Messrs. Gunning, Trough-
ton, Dehanes, and Milnes.

Peter House.—Messrs. Clark, Ella, and
Morris.

Trinity College.—Messrs. Griffin, Cripps,
Sutton, Cleathing, Mellish, ⁺Atkinson, Lay-
ton, Stephenfon, Sykes, Palmer, Carter,
Griffis, Podmore, Rolfefer, Auber, Eaton,
Henchcliffe, Trebeck, Waller, Impey, French.

Magd. College.—Messrs. Taunton, Franks,
and Roberts.

Sidney College.—Messrs. Burrell, Moor,
Calvert, Newsam, Parris, and Sadler.

Bene't College.—Messrs. Owen, Edwards,
Bay, and Farlow.

St. John's Coll.—Messrs. Owen, Brooke,
Tho. Barnard, Winthrop, Heberden, Til-
lard, Holcomb, Briant, Mainwaring, Bright,
Wilmot, Pixell, Hargraves, Lunden, Selwyn,
Bissell, Bartridge, Eyre, Blunt, ⁺Addison,
Clay, Walker, Holcomb, Holford, Roberts,
Bond, Oufard, Lomax, Wilby, Cowling, and
Wheler.

Caius College.—Messrs. Brinckley, Church,
and Mann.

Emanuel College.—Messrs. Broadhead,
Baines, Hurd, Apenshaw, and Gore.

Clare Hall.—Messrs. Wastel, Thornton,
Harvey, and Good.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

JUNE 1.

The Attorney General moved, *ex officio*,

7

the Court of King's Bench for an order that Richard Pinckarton and seventeen others should be removed out of the King's Bench prison to other places of confinement. Many of them, he said, had been so active in the insurrection, that, when the Court should have heard the facts, they would, he believed, send them to Newgate. He then related in brief the circumstances, that on Monday night the 29th of May, several of the prisoners assembled, and one of them, of the name of Nugent, stuck up a paper, intimating that the Committee of the House of Commons could not be able to afford them any relief this session. On which a tumult arose, that endangered the safety of the prison. In this situation John Carey, who appeared to be a leader, addressed the prisoners, saying, "Now is the time! if you do not exert yourselves, you are lost for ever!"—This being often repeated, the tumult increased, and it became necessary to apply for a military force. The Attorney General made no doubt but the Court would make an order for the immediate removal of the principal offenders, as desired. The affidavits of the Marshal and his Deputy were then read; by which it appeared, that, after taking one of them into custody, the following bill was stuck up in the prison:

"Should there be any tumult in this place, occasioned by the extreme provocation of the lobby people, and the indignation naturally excited by the detention of Mr. Pinckarton, it is hoped there will be no prisoner on the parade who will not stand his ground.—There are many who will."

Lord Kenyon agreed with the opinion of the Attorney General, that the case was urgent; and that the different persons, mentioned in the affidavits of the Marshal and his assistants, should be disposed of as mentioned by the Attorney General, as soon as possible. If afterwards any of them appear to be aggrieved by this order, they may, by application to the Court, be discharged.

Friday, JULY 1.

The following letter to the Stewards of the Anniversary of the Revolution in France, (see an account of it under *Thursday 14*), was circulated in the news-papers:

"Gentlemen,

"THIS morning's post brought me a letter, directed *Dr. Edward Tatbam, Oxford*, inviting me, among other Friends of Liberty in England, to celebrate the second anniversary of the late Revolution in France. As the epithet *glorious* is therein applied to that Revolution, I cannot but construe the invitation into a compliment, which it may be supposed I shall esteem an honour to accept. I think quite otherwise; and, instead of my personal attendance at the Anniversary, I have to request that ye will do me the real honour to let this letter be my only representative.

"It is with deep concern that I see so

many

many of my fellow-citizens, who are Englishmen, the friends and abettors of a Revolution with which you have no concern; and which, both in its principles and execution, I deem *inglorious*. You are mistaken, Gentlemen, (I address myself to all who attend the Anniversary) upon a great political subject; and your mistake may involve in its consequences much public and private evil. You mistake the general effect of that Revolution, when you say that it is so essential to promote the general happiness of Europe; for you are yourselves an example of its operation in disturbing the peace and tranquillity of England.

"You are mistaken again in your opinion of the liberty and happiness of the world, which you form upon a basis that has in itself no foundation. You are mistaken in the whole system of your politics, which are only visionary and hypothetical, and erected on principles which, in truth, have no existence.

"When you call yourselves the friends of liberty in England, and yet commemorate, as a subject of exultation, the Revolution in France, you more than indirectly insinuate, that you wish England to follow its example. You say, indeed, that the object of your meeting is 'to celebrate the overthrow of despotism, and the establishment of civil and religious liberty in France'; but in this you prevaricate: for it is too plain that your object is to affect public affairs, and the local concerns of this country; and that your formal declaration to the contrary only makes it more plain.

"With respect to the subject of your exultation, if you wanted, as Englishmen, a topic for political congratulation, the late Revolution in Poland, which you do not notice, was effected without blood, and constructed upon the model of the English Constitution.

"You are mistaken, therefore, in every point, and are inconsistent in all your plan. Not more than three years ago, you celebrated the Revolution of 1688, as most glorious; though even then you mistook it. Now you are celebrating that of France, as much more glorious, because it is formed upon different, but more licentious, principles.

"If any of you, therefore, suppose that my political principles and sentiments accord with yours, I must take the liberty to observe, that I must renounce all the feelings, which, as an Englishman, I have been taught to cherish, before I can look upon yours with any other emotion than contempt.

"In addition to this, give me leave to inform you of one *practical* error which you are now committing; for your Anniversary is itself an illegal and unconstitutional act.

"I remain, Gentlemen,

"With deep concern for your delusion,

"Your friend, and fellow-citizen,

* *Bodleian, Oxford.* EDWARD TATNAM."

Wednesday 6.

Were executed before Newgate, William Brown and John Dawson, for robbing Mr. Maddocks, at the bottom of Highgate Hill, of seventeen guineas and six pence; William Bates, Edward Gilliky, and Stephen Mackaway, for robbing Robert Adair, esq. Amelia Bristow, and Elizabeth Pundas, of a gold watch, value forty-seven pounds, twenty guineas, and a ten pound Bank note, (see p. 578)*; Joseph Wood, aged fourteen, and Thomas Underwood, aged fifteen, for robbing William Beedle, a lad of twelve years old, of a jacket, shirt, waistcoat, and five pence in half-pence; and Itabella Stewart, for stealing, in the house of Mr. 'Goodman' in the Strand, where she obtained a cook's place by a feigned character, a fifty pound Bank note, and twenty-one guineas, the property of Mrs. Morgan, his wife's sister.

Tuesday 12.

An unfortunate *rencontre* took place this morning upon Blackheath, between Mr. Graham, an eminent Special Pleader, of the Temple, and Mr. Julius, a pupil in the office of Mess. Gramams, Attornies, of Lincoln's-Inn, who are brothers of the former.

The parties had dined together, at the house of Mr. Black, the surveyor, upon Epping Forest, on Sunday; and, after dinner, having drunk freely, the latter expressing some free opinion concerning religion, much abrupt language passed between them. They were reconciled, however, on that day, and returned to town in the same carriage.

On Monday they met again, after dinner, at the chambers of Mr. Graham, Lincoln's-Inn, the brother of the deceased, where the dispute was unfortunately renewed, though apparently without malignity. No challenge was given that night; but in the ensuing morning the deceased called upon Mr. Julius for an apology for some expressions, which being refused, they went out together, Mr. Graham attended by Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Julius by Mr. Maxwell.

A pupil of an eminent surgeon accompanied them to Blackheath, where Mr. Graham fell by a shot which passed almost thro' the lower part of the belly. He was brought to town in a post-chaise, and the exertions of the most eminent of the faculty were in vain used for his relief. The ball having laid open the femoral artery, and it being impossible to stop the discharge of blood, he expired in the afternoon of the next day.

Mr. Graham was a gentleman of considerable eminence in his profession, and of an esteemed character in private life.

* We are happy to add, that John Smith and Robert Godfrey, two more of this gang, who robbed Mr. Mazzinghi of Chessnut near the same spot, while their accomplices were under sentence of death, have been since apprehended, and were capitally convicted on the 20th.

Mr.

Mr. Julius is the son of a very respectable attorney at St. Kitt's, and is said not to have been the least to blame in this quarrel.

These gentlemen had been for some time extremely intimate, and are not suspected to have had any serious cause of quarrel. Some harsh words they might, perhaps, have used; and the remembrance of these might have excited a dislike, but certainly not such as to make either desire the life of his adversary. The duel, therefore, like most others, was the consequence of an absurd unwarrantable fear of what might be said and thought, if they did not expose their lives to each other.

Thursday 14.

This day about fifteen hundred Gentlemen met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, to celebrate the Anniversary of the French Revolution; amongst whom were Doctors Kippis, Towers, and Rees.

Lord Stanhope, in consequence of the advice of his friends, not being present; George Rous, Esq. was called to the chair.

The dinner, consisting of a plentiful and excellent cold collation, being finished, the following toasts were drank:

1. The Rights of Man.
2. The Nation, the Law, and the King.
3. The Revolution in France; and may the liberty of that country be immortal!
4. The Revolution in Poland.
5. May Revolutions never cease till despotism is extinct!
6. May Great Britain and France, forgetful of ancient enmities, unite in promoting the freedom and happiness of mankind!
7. The Sovereignty of the People, acting by a free Representation in every Nation.

An Ode, written for the occasion by Mr. Merry, was then recited by the Rev. Mr. Jenkins; and three of its stanzas were sung by Sedgwick, who was stationed, with a small band of musicians and chorus-singers, in the balcony over the door. The music was the composition of Storace, and the song met with a loud *encore*. The stanzas are these:

"FILL high the animating glass,
And let th' electric ruby pass
From hand to hand, from soul to soul;
Who shall the energy controul,
Exalted, pure, refin'd,
The Health of Humankind!

Not now a venal tribe shall raise
The song of prostituted praise
To Sov'reigns who have seiz'd their pow'r:
But at this gay, this lib'ral hour,
We bless what Heav'n design'd,
The Health of Humankind!

We turn indignant from each cause
Of Man's dismay; from partial laws,
From Kings who vainly seek by Right
To shun the blaze of moral light;
GANT. MAG. July, 1791.

We bless what Heav'n design'd,
The Health of Humankind!"

8. The increased, increasing, and sacred
Flame of Liberty

9. Perfect freedom, instead of toleration,
in matters of religion.

10. The Liberty of the Press.

11. The Trial by Jury; and may the
Rights of Jurymen to protect the innocent
for ever remain inviolate!

12. The literary characters who have vindicated the Rights of Man; and may genius
ever be employed in the cause of Freedom!

13. Thanks to Mr. Burke for the discussion he has introduced.

14. The Patriots of France.

15. To the memory of those Citizens who
have died in France for the liberty of their
country.

16. The Friends of the French Revolution,
in and out of Parliament.

17. The free principles of the British Constitution.

18. Ireland, and her band of patriots.

19. General Washington, and the liberty
of North America.

20. To the memory of Dr. Price, the
Apostle of Liberty, and Friend of Mankind.

21. To the memory of Hampden, Milton,
Sidney, Locke, and Franklin.

A native of France*, who had formerly been a Member of the Parliament of Nantz, possessed the title of Marquis, and encountered much personal danger by his struggles for liberty previous to the French Revolution, then expressed a desire of addressing the company on the subject of their meeting; which being acceded to, he did, in the following terms:

"Gentlemen,

"In celebrating a second time in this Empire the most peaceable and the wisest Revolution, you become a proof of its advantage, in announcing the wishes of Englishmen for an union, which would be so agreeable to Frenchmen!

"Such is, Gentlemen, the advantage of the reign of Liberty and Equality, which, under the influence of the rights of the former, and the want of the latter, has expelled animosities, and left, instead of the scourge of feudalism and monarchism, more facility in the intercourse between men and nations.

"This Assembly of Freemen, in the heart of a metropolis as well distinguished by its flourishing trade as by its enlightened spirit, adds to the celebrity of the English character, in offering to the friends of the French Constitution the glorious opportunity of meeting with the generous friends of their triumph.

"Though I have neither public nor private commission to address to you the sentiments

* M. Couedic, whose Address to his Country was reviewed, vol. LX. p. 58.

timents of my fellow-citizens; yet, as affiliated to one of those philanthropic societies devoted to the destruction of despotism, I cannot refrain my voice under the allurements of the success of French Liberty, in a society which appears destined to become the first tie of the union of two people so well adapted for mutual correspondence.

"How flattering it is to me Gentlemen, to assure you, without fear of contradiction, that the French are proud of your suffrages, and of the generous defence you have opposed to the conspirers against the popular cause.

"While the French, under the public wish, were proceeding in their courageous and admired labours towards forming a system which embraces the cause of mankind, their rights, and the relations of their future happiness, you have extracted from political philosophy, aided by a century's experience, a column of rays drawn from the same focus in support of the rights of men; and you have engaged yourselves in refuting those premature and absurd reflections of prejudice trembling at the challenge of reason, as if at this instant France should find among the antient Britons her best supporters, after having among them studied the first essays of civil liberty, and observed the first models of its defenders:

"Permit me, Gentlemen, as a Frenchman, born a Breton, to anticipate the assurances of the friendship of all the Societies of the French Constitution; and even more, the admiration of every Frenchman, sensible of your generous and patriotic homage.

"I appeared among you last year, under the auspices of a virtuous man, one of the forerunners of that sovereign reason, now seated, in the room of tyranny, on the throne of civil equality. But, Gentlemen, Dr. Price, whose excellent morals were expanded thro' the two worlds, is no more among us, except in a remembrance, which will be transmitted to future generations, for the immortality of his name. If I repeat here the name of one of our patrons, and one of the fathers of civil and religious tolerance, it is because the name of Price is inseparable from the idea of peace and universal liberty; for he has left their rules in his profound and celebrated writings, and their seeds in his social and private virtues. May the regret, of which we, as well as all the sincere friends of mankind, are all sensible, and with which I am personally affected, become additional means of our pursuing the wish he expressed last year amidst all your suffrages!

"And may I, Gentlemen, after having lived some time under the laws of England, find one day the happy occasion of enhancing, if it is possible, the esteem of my fellow-citizens for a nation so distinguished by its industry, its purity of manners, and its love of liberty!

"I feel myself honoured in having found

a society in England, which, participating in the triumph of the French people, and admiring that system of the rights of man, has given me an opportunity of renewing here, as among brothers, my homage to the new constitution of France, without diminishing the respect I peculiarly profess for that of England."

The above speech, it must be confessed, contains many Gallicisms; but its composition may on the whole be admired, when we consider the disadvantages under which the author laboured as a Frenchman.

Mr. Rous then stated, that though it was his wish, such was his love of the cause they were applauding, to sit till midnight; yet he thought, that, as the intentions of the society had been so grossly misrepresented in the daily prints, the best answer they could give to such accusations would be, after having enjoyed a temperate repast, and cordially rejoiced over the destruction of despotism in France, to retire early and quietly to their homes. The company approved, and immediately acquiesced in that motion, retiring cheerfully and peaceably.

But although this meeting in London was happily attended by no worse consequences than a few windows being broken, yet humanity shudders at relating the dreadful calamities which followed the commemoration of this day in the extensive and opulent town of Birmingham; where a dreadful riot broke forth, like a thunder-storm in a sun-shining day, from a quarter least expected, which spread an alarm not only in that town, but in the whole country for many miles round; and *Church and King!* was the cry of the rioters, tho' neither had been thought in any danger for nearly half a century before.

Six copies of a seditious hand-bill had been left early in the week, by some person unknown, in a public-house; which, having been very generally copied, caused no small fermentation in the minds of the people. A reward of 100 guineas was offered by the magistrates for discovering the author, printer, or publisher, of this paper.

The following advertisement was also circulated:

"BIRMINGHAM COMMEMORATION OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

"Several hand-bills having been circulated in the town, which can only be intended to create distrust concerning the intention of the meeting, to disturb its harmony, and inflame the minds of the people; the gentlemen who proposed it think it necessary to declare their entire disapprobation of all such hand-bills, and their ignorance of the authors.—Sensible themselves of the advantages of a free government, they rejoice in the extension of liberty to their neighbours, at the same time avowing, in the most explicit manner, their firm attachment to the Constitution of their own country, as vested in the three estates of

King,

King, Lords, and Commons;—surely, no free-born Englishman can refrain from exulting in this addition to the general mass of human happiness. It is the cause of *humanity*, it is the cause of the people.

“*Birmingham, July 13, 1791.*”

On Thursday the 14th, upwards of 90 gentlemen met at the Hotel, to commemorate the French Revolution.

A few hours before they met, it was proposed (see p. 599) to circulate what follows:

“**INTENDED COMMEMORATION OF THE
FRENCH REVOLUTION.**

“The friends of the intended festivity finding that their views and intentions, in consequence of being misconceived by some, and misrepresented by others, have created an alarm in the minds of the majority of the town, and, it is thought, endangered its tranquillity, inform their neighbours, that they value the peace of the town far beyond the gratification of a festival, and therefore have determined to give up their intentions of dining at the Hotel upon this occasion; and they very gladly improve this renewed opportunity of declaring, that they are to this hour entirely ignorant of the author, printer, or publisher, of the inflammatory hand-bill circulated on Monday.”

The meeting was, however, held; and in the afternoon, a considerable number of persons gathered round the Hotel, hissing, groaning, and hallooing, at the gentlemen as they assembled; and, subsequent to their departure (which happened two hours after), every window in the front was completely demolished, notwithstanding the personal appearance and interference of the magistrates; the mob insisting on the doors being opened, that they might go into the room and see who were left; and it was only by allowing five or six at a time to go in and satisfy themselves that nobody was there.

The mob next attacked the New Meeting-house (Dr. Priestley's); and, after trying in vain to tear up the seats, &c. they set it on fire, and nothing remains that could be consumed.

The Old Meeting-house was completely emptied of pulpit, pews, &c. which were burnt in the adjoining burying-ground, and afterwards the building was levelled nearly with the ground; it being considered dangerous, from its situation, to set it on fire.

Dr. Priestley's house at Fair-hill (a mile and a half from hence) from which the Doctor had escaped but half an hour before, next met a similar fate, with the whole of his valuable library, and more valuable collection of apparatus for philosophical experiments. Here one of the rioters was killed by the falling of a cornice-stone.

On Friday morning this infuriated mob continued their depredations, for there was no armed force in the town, and the civil power was not sufficient to repress them. Armed with bludgeons, &c. and vociferat-

ing “*Church and King!*” they spread terror wherever they appeared.

A number of gentlemen met them early in the morning, and persuaded them to draw off from the houses they had threatened into the Bull-ring, and prevailed on many to desist, and even join them against the rest; a fresh set of whom, about noon, attacked and demolished the elegant mansion of Mr. John Ryland (late Mr. Baskerville's), at Eady-hill, where many of the rioters, who were drunk, perished in the collars, either by the flames, suffocation, or by the falling in of the roof. Six poor wretches, terribly bruised, were got out alive, and are now in the hospital; and ten dead bodies have since been dug out of the ruins; but a man, who had remained immured in one of the vaults from the preceding Friday, worked his way out on Monday with little injury.

This afternoon the magistrates, anxious to preserve the town from further outrages until military aid could be procured, attended, and swore in some hundreds as additional constables, who, with mop-staves in their hands, marched up to Mr. Ryland's to disperse the mob, who at first gave way, but rallying, after a stout conflict, in which many were severely wounded, the *poiss. comitatux* were obliged to retire without effecting any useful purpose, the mob being rather inflamed by this partial resistance.

Bordesley-hall, the country residence of John Taylor, esq. an eminent banker, built by his father, after the greatest part of its splendid furniture had been demolished or carried away, was set on fire, together with the out-offices, stables, racks of hay, &c. and altogether exhibited a most tremendous scene of devastation. Every exertion to preserve this elegant seat was made by Capt. Carver, but in vain; during which his friends ransomed the plate and valuables; offering them his purse with 100 guineas to save the house, he was hustled amidst the crowd with a cry of “*No bribery!*” and narrowly escaped their fury. Several farm-houses belonging to Mr. T. in the country are also burnt and destroyed.

In the night of Friday, the house of Mr. Hutton (the ingenious and worthy Historian of Birmingham), in High-street, was completely stripped, his large stock of paper, his very valuable library of books, and all his furniture, destroyed or carried away. Fire was several times brought by a woman (for women and boys were particularly active in all the depredations), but the majority of the populace, in tenderness to the town, would not suffer it to be applied.

From Mr. Hutton's town-house they proceeded to his country-house at Washwood-heath, about three miles from town, which, with its offices, they reduced to ashes.

Saturday morning the rioters made an attack on Mr. G. Humphrey's elegant house at Spark-brook, but were repulsed, and one man

man killed; the mob, however, on a second attack, carried their point, and went off after ransacking the house of all its valuable furniture, but did not burn it.

Mr. William Russell's house, at Showell-green, experienced all the violence of fire and devastation.

The house of Mr. T. Hawkes, Moseley-wake-green, was stripped of its furniture, which was either broken to-pieces, or carried away.

Moseley-hall, the residence of the Dowager Countess of Carlhampton, but the property of John Taylor, esq., Mr. Harwood's, and Mr. Hobson's, a Dissenting Minister, were all on fire at once.

Lady Carlhampton, who is mother to the Dutchess of Cumberland, and blind, had notice on the preceding day to remove her effects, as their vengeance was not directed against her: the good old lady gave directions accordingly, and Sir Robert and Captain Lawley immediately attended on their noble relation, whom they accompanied in safety to Canwell, Sir Robert's seat.

The whole of Saturday business was at a stand, and the shops mostly close shut up, notwithstanding the appearance of the magistrates, and several popular noblemen and gentlemen, who dispersed hand-bills, signed by themselves, exhorting them to retire peaceably, and warning them of the consequences to the county, who must reimburse the sufferers; for the reports were so vague and various of the number and the strength of the insurgents, and having no military, save a few undisciplined recruits, no force could be sent out against them. In the afternoon and evening, small parties of three or five levied contributions of meat, liquor, and money, with the same indifference that they would levy parish-taxes; but the night passed without interruption in the town.

On Sunday the rioters bent their course towards Kingswood, seven miles off, extorting money and liquors by the way. There the Dissenting meeting-house, and the dwelling-house of their minister, were reduced to ashes; as were the premises of Mr. Cox, farmer, at Worstock, the same day. Other farms, merely for being occupied by Dissenters, were threatened; in particular, one at Solihull. An active magistrate, who had knocked down one of the assailants of Mr. Hutton's house, had a mob of fifty, headed by that fellow, at his country-house next day; but, with great presence of mind, saying, he was sorry he had hurt him, mistaking his party, and by the help of liquor, he prevailed on them to depart.

The reports of every hour of this day appeared calculated to excite alarm in the town, whilst depredation and extortion were committing in the surrounding villages and country-seats.

Sunday night, soon after ten, three troops of the 15th light dragoons arrived amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants. The town

was immediately illuminated, and before morning every thing was tolerably quiet, but the rioters were still continuing their depredations in the country.

Their visits to Mr. Hunt's, at Lady wood, Mr. Coax's, at Five ways, and Dr. Withering's, Edgbaston-hall, were attended with great alarm, but not the injury reported. They exhausted the cellars at each place, and received various sums of money to prevent their proceeding to further violence, but were at the last-mentioned place in great force at the time the troops arrived; which they no sooner had intimation of than they began to sink off in small parties, and the peasantry, taking courage, put the rest to flight in various directions.

So rapid were the light-horse in their route for the relief of this place, that they came here in one day from Nottingham, a distance of 59 miles, but to the great injury of their horses, one of which, a famous old horse, that had been in the regiment 18 years died the following day.

Monday. Three troops of the 11th regiment of dragoons came in, and Col. De Lancey to take the command. The town in perfect security, but as much crowded as during the three preceding days, in viewing the military, the mob keeping at such a distance as to render all accounts of them dubious; at one time said to be at Alcester, the next hour at Bromsgrove, &c.; which reports, however, were refuted by the Earl of Plymouth, who kindly attended as a magistrate of the county of Worcester; as did the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, of Dudley.

Tuesday. Flying rumours of depredations near Hagley, Halesowen, &c. and in the evening certain information was received, that a party of rioters were then attacking Mr. Male's, of Belle-vue; a few of the light dragoons immediately went to his assistance; but they had been previously overpowered by a body of people in that neighbourhood, and ten of them are now confined at Halesowen.

Wednesday. This morning the country, for ten miles round, was scoured by the light-horse, but not one rioter to be met with, and all the manufactories are at work as if no interruption had taken place. Three troops of the 11th light dragoons marched in this morning; and, on Wednesday the 28th, the Oxford Blues began their march from Stortford and Hertford to Birmingham. Reports have been circulated of riotous intentions at Sheffield, but, we trust, without good authority.

As we would rather wish to draw a veil over the intemperance of our fellow-subjects than to aggravate their violences, we shall not anticipate the measures of Government, which, we understand, are intended (under the direction of the Attorney and Solicitor General) to assist the neighbouring Magistrates in their enquiries concerning these unfortunate transactions.

HIS Majesty's Commissioners for Managing the Stamp Duties have given notice, That the present duties on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c. are to cease on the First day of August; and that, on the Second day of the said month, the following new duties commence:

Bill of Exchange, Draft, or Order, on Demand, for 40s. and not exceeding 51. 5s.—a stamp duty of three pence.

Promissory or other Note to Bearer on Demand, re-issuable from time to time (after payment) where first issued, for 40s. and not exceeding 51. 5s.—three pence.

On 4s, if above 31. 5s. and not exceeding 31. — six pence.

On 4s, if above 30l. and not exceeding 50l.—nine pence.

On 4s, if above 50l. and not exceeding 100l.—one shilling.

On 4s, if above 100l. and not exceeding 200l.—one shilling and six pence.

Bill of Exchange, Draft, or Order, otherwise than on Demand, for 40s. and not exceeding 51. 5s.—six pence.

Promissory, or other Note, otherwise than to Bearer on Demand, for 40s. and not exceeding 51. 5s.—six pence.

On 4s, if above 30l. and not exceeding 50l.—nine pence.

On 4s, if above 50l. and not exceeding 100l.—one shilling.

On 4s, if above 100l. and not exceeding 200l.—one shilling and six pence.

Promissory or other Note to Bearer on Demand, re-issuable (after payment) at any place, for 40s. and not exceeding 51. 5s.—six pence.

On 4s, if above 31. 5s. and not exceeding 31.—one shilling.

Bill of Exchange, Promissory or other Note, Draft, or Order, on Demand or otherwise, if above 200l.—two shillings.

Foreign Bills of Exchange, that is to say, Bills drawn in Great Britain upon Foreign Countries, each, if not exceeding 100l.—six pence.

On 4s, if above 100l. and not exceeding 200l.—nine pence.

On 4s, if above 200l.—one shilling.

N. B. Every Bill of each sett of such Bills is chargeable with the respective duties.

The Notes and Bills of the Bank of England require no stamp.

Drafts or Orders for the Payment of Money to Bearer on Demand, bearing date on or before the day the same issued, and at the place where drawn and issued, upon a Banker residing within ten miles of the place where such Drafts or Orders shall be actually drawn and issued, require no stamp.

+++ All persons having in their custody any paper for Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c. stamped under the act 23 Geo. III. are required to send the same to the said Commissioners, at their Head Office, within thirty days after the said 1st of August, in order to their being exchanged, if rendered useless, for other stamps of equal value under this act.

C I R C U I T S O F T H E J U D G E S.

	NORFOLK.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.	HOMER.	MIDLAND.	NORTHERN.
SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1791.	L. Kenyon. J. Allhurst.	L. Loughbo. J. Buller.	L. C. B. Eyre J. Heath.	J. Gould. J. Wilson.	B. Hotham. B. Perryn.	J. Grose. B. Thomson.
Thurs. Ju. 28				Hertford		
Saturday 30	Buckingham					
Mon. Aug. 1			Abingdon	Chelmsford		
Tuesday 2					Northampt.	
Wednesday 3		Winchester	Oxford			
Thursday 4	Bedford					
Friday 5					Okeham	
Saturday 6	Huntingdon.	Salisbury	Worc. & City		Linc. & City	York & City
Monday 8	Cambridge			Maidstone		
Wednesday 10		Dorchester	Glouc. & City			
Thursday 11	Bury St. Edm.				Nott & Town	
Saturday 13		Bristol	Monmouth	Lewes	Derby	
Tuesday 16	Norw. & city	Bridgewater	Hereford			Durham
Wednesday 17					Leic. & Bor.	
Thursday 18				Croyden		
Saturday 20			Shrewsbury		Coventry & [Warwick	Newcastle & [town
Monday 21		Exon & City				
Wednesday 24			Stafford			
Friday 26						Carlisle
Monday 29		Bodmin				
Wednesday 31						Appleby
Satur. Sept. 3						Lancaster

P. 494. The Baron Huguetan was descended from a Frenchman, who, in the beginning of the present century, was one of the greatest bankers in Europe. During the war for the Spanish succession he was frequently employed by the French Ministry in remitting funds intended for the maintenance of the French armies, either in Spain, Italy, Germany, or Flanders. On a certain occasion, during the most difficult period of that war, the French minister, M. de Pontchartrain, being utterly at a loss how to provide, without delay, for a very considerable sum of money, sent for Huguetan, desired him to raise the money upon his own credit; at the same time producing bills of exchange for him to sign; and at length insisted upon the signing of the bills in such a manner that Huguetan became positively apprehensive for his life, and, very likely, with good reason: so that he signed all the papers that were offered to him. As soon as he had returned to his own house, he immediately, and by the post of the same day, wrote to all those persons upon whom the bills were drawn, for the purpose of cautioning them against paying those bills, which, he said, had been obtained from him by force; and as soon as he had sent his letters, he took post, and fled to Holland. The bills were accordingly refused to be paid; and the French Minister resolved to be revenged for the severe disappointment he had experienced on that occasion. He sent an emissary to Holland, who was to endeavour to seize upon Huguetan's person, and bring him alive to France. The emissary made enquiry, and found out that Huguetan had taken shelter in a village or small town in North Holland. He repaired to the place, and, by using such arts as are commonly practised by those villains who accept commissions of this kind, he got acquainted with Huguetan; moreover, he prevailed upon him to lay aside his distrust, or suspicions. At length a favourable opportunity offered for the accomplishment of the scheme. The emissary, assisted by a servant he had brought along with him, found means to seize upon Huguetan. They gagged him, and laid him in fetters; and, putting him in a post-chaise, immediately set out for France. They pursued their journey without meeting with any impediment, travelling night and day, and avoided stopping any where. They were already about to pass the last Flemish barrier, or gate. At this gate a custom-house officer was stationed. Here the emissary was obliged to alight from the chaise, in order to answer some questions in the office. The degree of caution with which he both opened and shut the door of the chaise raised the curiosity of the soldier on duty at the gate; which curiosity became not a little increased by the sight of a large piece of silk stuff that was coming out of the chaise, under the door, and was part of Huguetan's night-gown; for he had been

seized and carried off in his night-gown. The mysterious manner in which the emissary had alighted from the chaise, together with the sight of this piece of silk stuff, persuaded the soldier that some lady, upon an elopement, was in the chaise. He became curious to have a peep at her; and accordingly opened the chaise-door, when, instead of that fine, gay, amorous lady he expected to see, he beheld a man gagged and in fetters. He shut his gate, and immediately gave the alarm. The emissary and his servant (who was riding behind the chaise) were both seized, and soon after brought to trial.

BIRTHS.

June IN Bruton-street, Berkeley-square,

26. Lady M. Stuart, a daughter.

27. At Foxhall, near Upminster, Essex, the Lady of Joseph Esdaile, esq. a son.

Lately, the Lady of Dr. John M'Namara Hayes, of Golden-square, one of the physicians extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a daughter.

At his Lordship's seat at Kelham, co. Nottingham. the Countess of Lincoln, a daughter.

The Lady of Tho. Babington, esq. of Rothley-Temple, co. Leicester, a son.

July... In Harley-street, the Lady of Jacob Bosanquet, esq. an E. I. director, a son and heir.

2. At Sutton-place, Surrey, the Lady of John Webbe Weston, esq. a son.

3. At his Lordship's seat near Windsor, the Countess of Chesham, a still-born daughter.

4. At his Lordship's house in Stanhope-str. May-fair, Viscountess Bayham, a daughter.

9. The Lady of Geo. Grant, esq. of Piccadilly, a daughter.

The Lady of J. Dew, esq. of Portland-place, a son and heir.

At Bishop-Stortford, Herts, the Lady of B. G. Clarke, esq. of the 1st batt. of Royals, a son.

The Lady of Rev. Rich. Ward, a daughter.

16. At Walton upon Thames, Surrey, the Lady of Edw. Hayward, esq. of Goldstone, Salop, a daughter.

17. The Lady of Hen. Banks, esq. a daughter.

19. In Portman-square, the Lady of John-Wilson, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May AT St. Helena, Essex Henry Bond, esq. captain of the Royal Admiral East India-man, to Miss Mary Young, of that island.

June 17. At Edinburgh, Sir James Foulis, bart. of Collington, to Miss Margaret Dallas.

21. At Palmerston-house, near Dublin, by special licence, Tho. Smith, esq. of the Inner Temple, to the Hon. Miss Mary Hely Hutchinson, daughter of the late Secretary of State of Ireland, and sister to Lord Donoughmore.

23. At York, the Rev. John Forth, M. A. chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle; and fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Miss Woodhouse, niece to the late Jas. W. esq. of York.

At Fanningley, Mr. R. Dunhill, son of Jn. D. esq.

D. esq. mayor of Doncaster, to Miss Anne Smith, of Hayfields, near that town.

At Worting, near Basingstoke, Hants, Edward Lane, esq. of Worting-lodge, in the same county, to Miss Allen, daugh. of Capt. A. of the royal navy.

Mr. Geo. Parker, of Edenham, co. Lincoln, to Miss Steel, of Lincoln.

24. At Manchester, Mr. N. Heywood, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Percival, eldest daughter of Dr. P. of Manchester.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Alex. Cunningham, of the royal navy, to Miss Jane Scott, daughter of the late Dr. Jn. S. of Coats.

25. At Dublin, Capt. Saunders, of the 4th regiment of dragoons, to Miss Smith, eldest daughter of Alderman S.

Peter Clark, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Mary Dodd, of Tavistock-st. Gov.-gar.!

Mr. Jn. Forsyth, of Bridge-street, to Miss Charlotte Hitchcock.

27. Liberty Taylor, esq. brother to the M. P. for Maidstone, to Miss Allen, of Maidstone, daughter of Capt. A. who was nearly related to Lord Amherst.

28. John Hogge, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Jones, of Braintree, Essex.

Charles Worthington, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Eliz. Maude, daughter of the late James M. esq. of New Broad-str.-buildings.

Rev. Henry Wakeham, second son of Rev. Dr. W. dean of Bocking, to Miss Jane Notridge, third dau. of Josiah N. esq. of Bocking.

At Nottingham, Rev. Mr. Blackshaw, late minister of a Baptist meeting in Hervey-lane, Leicester, to Miss Robinson.

29. Rev. Henry Hutton, to Miss Pepperell, eldest daughter of Sir Wm. P. bart. of Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

Rev. Mr. Wilby, to Miss Wiggington, both of King's Cliffe, co. Northampton.

30. At Sheehey, co. Leicester, Rowland Farmer Okeover, esq. of Oldbury, to Mrs. Holden, of Sheehey.

At Hull, Mr. John Green, merchant, and one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, to Mrs. Moore, widow of the late Mr. M. sen. merchant, of that town.

Lispy, at Kirkhampton, in Cumberland, Mr. Thomas Smith, aged 70, to Miss Eliz. Brown, aged 19.

At Powerstock, co. Dorset, Mr. Richard Harbin, aged 80, to Miss Gale, aged 18.

At the seat of the Right Hon. John Beresford, in Ireland, Wm. Reynell, esq. eldest son of John R. esq. of Castle Reynell, co. Westmeath, to Miss Montgomery, daughter of the late Sir Wm. M. bart.

At Dublin, Conyngham Jones, esq. of Dolardstown, co. Meath, lieutenant in the 4th regiment of dragoons, and aid de camp to the Lord Lieutenant, to Miss Shawe.

At Nailston, co. Leicester, Rev. E. Reynolds, fellow of Brasen Nose College, Oxford, to Miss Knowles, of Nailston.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, Mr. Phillips, wool-shearer, of Louth, to Miss Moore, of Boston.

At Kirtan in Holford, co. Lincoln, Mr. Everard, of Durlington, near Sleaford, to Miss Turfitt, of Kirtan.

July 1. Francis Wenell, esq. of West Malling, Kent, to Miss Lucy Perfect, 2d daughter of Dr. P. of the same place.

4. At Wakerley, co. Northampton, Lord Sherrard, only son of the Earl of Harborough, to Miss Eleanor Monckton, youngest daughter of the Hon. John M. of Fineshade.

At Crathorne, co. York, James Burchall, M.D. to Miss Anne Brigham, daughter of Jn. B. esq. of Richmond, co. York.

At Goadby co. Leicester, Mr. Jn. Gould, master of the mathematical academy at Spalding, co. Lincoln, to Miss Henrietta Davenport, daughter of the Rev. Tho. D. vicar of Wyfall, co. Nottingham.

5. At Ealing, Middlesex, Wm. Seger, esq. of Harrow, to Mrs. Hunt, relict of James H. esq. late of Union-hall, Herts.

7. Mr. Tho. Breach, of Paternoster-row, to Miss Donne, of Norwich.

Mr. Clarke, of Barnsley, co. York, attorney, to Miss Grace, of Stixwold, co. Linc.

Mr. R. Webster, farmer, of Maxey, co. Linc. to Miss Mary Griffin, of Borough-fen.

At Bradford, Rev. Wm. Atkinson, fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Miss Cotnam, sister of Cha. Milner, esq. of Kent.

8. Rev. James Davenport, D.D. vicar of Stratford upon Avon, to Miss Webb, only daughter of the late John W. esq. of Sherborne, near Warwick.

9. At Newington, Surrey, Jos. Echalaz, esq. of Upper Clapton, to Miss Mary Alsager, of Newington.

At Bath, John Manley, esq. late captain in the 33d regiment of foot, to Miss Lisle.

10. At Bath, Mr. Peter Carey, to Miss Eliz. Bretton, both of that city.

11. Sir Neison Rycroft, bart. of Calton, co. York, to Miss Read, youngest daughter of the late Henry R. esq. of Crowood, Wilts.

Rev. Geo. Turnor, rector of Pantton, co. Lincoln, to Miss Hammer, daugh. of the late Sir Walden H. bart. of Hammer, co. Flint.

At Sheehey, co. Leicester, Mr. James Ridley, chemist and druggist, to Miss Jane Fearefield, of Grendon, co. Warwick.

Mr. James Cropper, joiner, to Miss Redman, both of Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

12. At Stanstead, Herts, Capt. Stephen George Church, of the royal navy, to Miss Maria Kempe, eldest daughter of Jn. Tabur K. esq. of St. Margaret's-place, in same co.

At Nottingham, Mr. Rich. Fowler, son of Mr. F. attorney, at Derby, to Mrs. Maddock, widow of Mr. M. surgeon, of Nottingham.

Rev. Cha. Holland, of Barkwith, to Miss Wilkinson, of Langton, near Wragby, Linc.

13. John Chardin Mulgrave, esq. eldest son of Sir Philip M. bart. to Miss Filmer, daughter of Rev. Edmund F. rector of Cran-dale, Kent, and niece to Sir John F. bart.

At Claybrook, co. Leicester, Mr. T. Grocock, to Miss Anne Blackley.

At Wandsworth, Tho. Were, esq. of Broad-street, to Miss Steele, of Woodbridge-street, one of the people called Quakers.

At Salisbury, Rev. Wm. Moody, only son of Wm. M. esq. of Bathampton, Wilts, to Miss Twells, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Leonard T. rector of Thakenham, co. Suffex.

14. Ralph Hamilton, esq. of the 3d reg. of guards, to Miss Green, of James-street.

Mr. H. Witham, surgeon, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's inn-fields, to Miss Elizabeth Langdale, daughter of the late Tho. L. esq.

At Plymtree, Devon, Richard Blake, esq. merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Harward, dau. of the Dean of Exeter.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Edw. Pryce, grocer, to Miss Olney, only daughter of Othen O. esq. of the same place, late of Doctors Commons.

16. At Pancras, Mr. Pitman, son of Mr. P. of Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, to Miss Simmons, of Mortimer-street.

Rev. Geo. Minty, LL.D. master of an academy at Putney, to Miss Foord.

At Greenwich, John Heapy, esq. of Aldermanbury, to Miss Sparkes, of Blackheath, daughter of the late Joseph S. esq.

At Tadcaster, Archibald Fletcher, esq. advocate, of Edinburgh, to Miss Eliza Dawson, daughter of Miles D. esq. of Tadcaster.

George-Augustus Mowbray, esq. of Forcastle, co. Durham, to Miss Coghill.

17. At Ripon minster, Sir Alex. Munro, one of the commissioners of the customs, and late consul-general in Spain, to Miss Johnstone, of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, only daughter of the late Andrew J. esq. who died Feb. 18.

18. At Hargrave, co. Northampton, Rev. C. W. Fonnereau, to Miss Neale, daughter of Tho. N. of Ipswich, M.D.

At Ditchling, Suffex, Tho. Turner, esq. of Old Land, to Miss Blaher, of Postlade, near Brightelmstone.

At Derby, Sam. Fox, esq. to Miss Strutt, daughter of J. S. esq. both of that place.

19. Mr. Geo. Blackman, only son of John Lucie B. esq. of Chatham-place, to Miss Harnage, daughter of Col. H.

Rev. Dr. Lewin, of Bushy, to Miss Eliz. Capper, of the same place.

20. By special licence, at Ganthy, near Horncastle, Lord Wm. Beauclerk, second son of the Duke of St. Albans, to Miss Carter Thelwall, of Medbourn, co. Lincoln, daughter of the late Rev. Carter T. rector of Broughton, in the same county.

21. Sir George Wombwell, bart. of Wombwell, co. York, to Lady Anne Belsayse, second daughter of the Earl of Fauconberg.

Mr. Benjamin Merchant, of Cripplegate, to Miss Mary Rogers, of Aldersgate-street.

22. At Igheworth, Mr. Jn. Peirriam, aged 26, to Mrs. Sawyer, widow, aged 69.

At Bristol, John Macartny, esq. captain in the 3d regiment of foot, to Miss Matilda Killeit, of the Hotwells.

23. At Richmond, Surrey, Capt. Peregrine Daniel Fellowes, of Lincoln, to Miss Harriet-Elizabeth Carpenter, of Richmond.
John Pooley Kensington, esq. of Lombard street, to Miss Turner, of Fulham.

DEATHS.

1790. **A**T Whampoa, in China, in his 29th year, Mr. John Mavor, one of the officers of the Royal Admiral East India-man.

1791. *April* 20. At Perth, Mrs. Kathrin Gairdener, relict of Mr. Wm. Wilson, late merchant in Perth. She had been for many years deprived of her speech, and an almost total loss of all power of the right side, and, for these ten years past, confined to her house by a relaxation of the whole nervous system. Her judgement, however, remained quite unimpaired, and a degree of quickness seemed rather to increase with her distress. The facility with which she expressed herself was really astonishing. With the assistance of a few signs (in the choice of which she was exceedingly ingenious), understood, however, by none but her son and daughter, especially the last, she could relate a story, in almost all its circumstances, which happened forty or fifty years ago, with amazing readiness. She bore her long distress with the most exemplary resignation to the will of Heaven, and maintained a constant cheerfulness of mind, to the admiration of all who saw her. The immediate cause of her death was a stroke of the palsy on the left side, with a relaxation of the muscles of the thorax and mouth, and of the whole nervous system; and although in the most extreme trouble, her recollection continued till within a little time of her death. She knew her children, and kissed their hands in the most grateful manner for their attention to her. She died in the 61st year of her age; had been very handsome when young, and had the remains of a fine face to the last.

May . . . Mrs. Buchan, the leader of a few deluded people, who for a time resided in the neighbourhood of Thorntonhill, near Dumfries. Her followers were greatly reduced in number; but Mr. White, once a relief-minister, continued till her last. Finding she was going the way of all the earth, she called her disciples together, and exhorted them to continue steadfast and unanimous in their adherence to the doctrine which they had received from her. She then told them, she had still one secret to communicate; which was, that she was the Virgin Mary, the real mother of our Lord; that she was the same woman mentioned in the Revelations as being clothed with the sun, &c. who was driven into the wilderness: that she had been wandering in the world ever since our Saviour's days, and for some time past she had sojourned in Scotland: that though here she appeared to die, they needed not to be discouraged, for she would only sleep

sleep a little, and in a short time would again visit them, and conduct them to the New Jerusalem. After she died, it was a long time before her enthusiastic votaries would straighten or dress the corpse; nor did they coffin her until they were obliged thereto by the smell; and after that, they would not bury her, but built up the coffin in a corner of the barn, always expecting that she would rise again from the dead, according to her promise, and conduct them to Jerusalem. At last, the people in the country around, shocked with these proceedings, interfered, went to a justice of the peace, and got an order that she should be buried. So that the famous Mrs. Buchan of the West is now lodged in the house appointed for all living.

June 3. Mrs. Hatt, wife of Mr. Rich. H. of Wormley, Herts.

8. At Chichester, in his 64th year, Capt. James Alms, of the royal navy.—This ornament of the British navy was a native of Gosport, in the county of Southampton. In the 14th year of his age he acted as aid de camp to Capt. Watton, of the Dragon, in the engagement of Mathews and Laforey, and received from his commander many marks of approbation. From the Dragon he went to the Namur, of 74 guns, which ship bore a part in the memorable capture of the French squadron, and their East India convoy, by Lord Anson, May 3, 1747. In October following, in the same ship, he accompanied Admiral Boscawen to the East Indies. This ship, with three others, was wrecked on the Coromandel coast, in April, 1749; but our young hero, reserved by Providence for more brilliant services, was one out of 23 saved from the crew of the Namur. Immediately after this disaster, he was promoted to be lieutenant of the Siren, in which ship he came home. In 1754 he sailed again for the East Indies, as commander of the *Hardwicke* Indiaman, in which he was present at the attack of the *Geriah* under Sir Charles Watson. But war breaking out between France and Great Britain, in 1758, he accompanied Mr. Ivey, who published the history of the voyage, over land, to offer his services in the line of his profession. Nov. 20, 1759, he was first lieutenant of the Mars, in the victory obtained by Sir E. Hawke over the *Confians*. In June, 1761, he was promoted to the rank of master and commander. In February, 1762, he sailed, as acting captain of the Alarm frigate, to the West Indies, and was at the taking of Martinico. Shortly after this, he took an armed sloop of 18 guns, and another of 12 guns. June 3, on his passage with the British fleet, destined for Havannah, by the superior sailing of the Alarm he came up with, and, after an hour's engagement, took two Spanish ships of war, one of 22 guns, nine-pounders, and 180 men, the other of 18 guns, and 80 men. In this action several balls passed through his hat, and

GENT. MAG. July, 1791.

he was wounded in the knee: 14 men were killed in the Alarm, and 26 wounded.—During the arduous service at the reduction of the Havannah, Capt. Alms was entrusted, by the commander in chief, on many important occasions; but it remains one of those unaccountable neglects in the fortune of many deserving officers, that he was not appointed a post-captain till 1765; from which time, till September, 1780, Capt. A. enjoyed, with his family at Chichester, every pleasure from domestic attachment, till he was appointed to the Monmouth, of 64 guns, in which ship he sailed under Commodore Johnstone for the East Indies. The spirited manner in which he fought the Monmouth, in Port Praya Bay, was an introduction to what Mons. Suffrein afterwards experienced from him in the obstinate engagements between the two fleets in India. The ships which were destined for Madras proceeded, under his command, to join Sir Edward Hughes; and, after braving uncommon hardships from the unfavourable season, it was accomplished on the 15th of February. The active and resolute spirit of the French Admiral is yet recent in the mind of every one. The most conspicuous share which Capt. Alms had in any action was on the memorable 12th of April. He was this day second to Sir Edward Hughes. Suffrein bore down with an intention, it was thought, to board the British Admiral. Capt. Alms, perceiving this, luffed up the Monmouth, raked his enemy, and frustrated his manoeuvre. Capt. Alms had now to sustain a terrible fire from Suffrein and his two seconds, which continued until the Monmouth's main and mizen masts fell overboard. Suffrein, whose ship had sustained prodigious damage, perceiving the situation of his antagonist, took French leave, while the shattered Monmouth continued her fire as long as her shot could reach him. On the smoke clearing away as the firing ceased, Capt. Alms found himself far to windward, set his fore-sail, which was all he had, and boldly fired at the French line as he passed to join the British fleet. In this dreadful conflict with the enemy, the Monmouth's colours, being twice shot away, were nailed to the stump of the mizen mast, never to be struck. Seven guns were dismounted, 45 men killed, and 102 wounded. The Captain himself had two wounds in his face from splinters, two musket-balls went thro' his hat, his hair was on fire, his coat torn between the shoulders, and one of the skirts shot away. The wheel was twice cleared; and only two, with himself, remained on the quarter-deck. Happy was it for the country that such an hero had to oppose the daring and intrepid courage of Suffrein, a naval officer superior to any that France ever produced. But while we contemplate with wonder this heroic action, and while the page of History shall record it to posterity, as never surpassed in naval warfare, the finer

technique

feelings of the heart will throb to find, that, amidst these well-earned laurels, this worthy officer had a son, a lieutenant, an honour to the profession of arms, brave, accomplished, all that friends or country could wish, and in the bloom of youth, killed on board the *Superb*. Capt. Alms has left a wife and five children. His eldest son is now a lieutenant in the *St. George*, with Rear-admiral Sir Richard King, his father's friend, and the gallant associate of his services in India. He bore a long and painful illness with the utmost patience and resignation to the Divine will; and met his death with all the fortitude of a mind familiarized to danger in various forms.

10. At Brest, of an attack of the gout, the celebrated French admiral, M. de la Motte Piquet; whose death is a severe loss to the navy of France.

At East-Quantoxhead, aged 93, Mrs. Elizabeth Pain; whose age, with her five children now living, make 417 years. She has left 49 grand and great-grandchildren.

22. After a long illness, at his seat at Stühing, near Chesterfield, co. Derby, Major-general Gladwin, an officer of great merit. He had served a long time in America, where he was wounded at the action with the French and Indians at the back settlements on the banks of the river Ohio, in July, 1755, when Gen. Braddock, the English commander, unhappily lost his life.

At Hallow-park, co. Worcester, in advanced age, Lady Mary Douglas Baroness Mordington, wife of Wm. Weaver, esq. and daughter of George fourth Lord Mordington.

24. John Batchelor, esq. of Mare-street, Hackney, one of the governors and guardians of the poor of that parish.

On board the *Prince William-Henry* East India-man, Edward Raphael, esq. an Armenian merchant, from Madras.

25. After a very short illness, Sir Lionel Lyde, bart. of Bedford-square, and of Ayot St. Lawrence, Herts, where our readers will recollect he rebuilt the parish-church, from a design of Mr. Revett; of the consecration of which, see our vol. XLIX. p. 374; LIX. 972. He was created a baronet of Great Britain in 1772, and had been an eminent tobacco-merchant. His large property, both in Hertfordshire and London, was, by the express direction of his will, sold by public auction immediately after his decease.

At her house in Paddington-street, Mary-le-Bonne, aged 88, Mrs. Rawlins, surviving sister of Messrs. Rawlins, many years eminent pawnbrokers in Long-acre. The bulk of her fortune goes to Mr. Musgrave, her nephew, who has lived with her many years.

26. Mr. Jones, silversmith, St. James's-str. At Bennetfield, co. Northampton, while at the communion-table in the church, Mrs. York, wife of Mr. Y. of Farringwood. She went to church in perfect health.

At her house in Great Marlborough-street,

aged 65, Lady Anne Hamilton, relict of the late Lord Anne Hamilton, youngest son of James fourth Duke of Hamilton. Her Ladyship was daughter and sole heiress of Charles Powell, esq. of Pen-y-Bout, co. Carmarthen.

At her house in Tiviot-row, Edinburgh, the Countess-dowager of Aberdeen.

At Mrs. Mayhew's, Castle inn, White-lion-lane, Norwich, aged 75, Mrs. Wanty.

On his way home from Stamford, Mr. Ambrose Reddal, of Bladdington, co. Gloucester. He went to bed as well as usual the preceding night.

At Kegworth, after a long illness, Mrs. Burton, relict of Mr. Rob. B. of that place.

27. At the Hotwells, Bristol, in his 24th year, Mr. Stanley Crowder, jun. son of Mr. S. C. bookfeller, Paternoster-row.

At Canterbury, Mills Rogers, esq. collector of the customs there.

Mr. Wm. Randolph, an eminent merchant at Bristol. In a fit of insanity he shot himself behind a hay-rick, in a field near that city.

In his 75th year, Mr. Geo. Bishop, one of the lay-clerks of the cathedral of Norwich.

28. Wm. Baylis, esq. high alderman of Worcester.

At Pangbourn, Sir Edw. Manly Fryce, bart.

At her house at Islington, Mrs. Mary Wilkinton, mother of Mr. W. ribbon-weaver, of Gold-street, Wood-street, Cheapside.

29. At Chatham, suddenly, Mr. Barrow, house-carpenter, son of Mr. Rich. B. publican, of that town. His death was occasioned by imprudently drinking three pints of cold water when very warm with play.

After a short illness, aged near 70, Mr. Rich. Hanwell, of Kidlington, near Bath.

At Odell castle, co. Bedford, Sir Rowland Alston, bart. Being the last of that ancient family, and dying without issue, the title is become extinct.

30. At Berwick St. John, co. Wilts, in his 89th year, Rev. Edw. Rolle, B. D. He had been rector of that parish near 36 years, vicar of Morelinch, co. Somerset, and several years one of the prebendaries of Salisbury.

At Bristol, Mr. Cross, an eminent distiller and banker. His acquired fortune exceeds 100,000l.

At Arnold, near Nottingham, in a very advanced age, Wm. Coape Sherbrooke, esq. who had been several years in the commission of the peace for that county, and a verduror of the forest of Sherwood.

Lately, at Stockholm, the celebrated Professor Lehnberg.

In Jamaica, aged 88, Mr. Abraham Rodrigues Cardozo.—Mr. Daniel Chisholm.—Mr. Wm. Harbottle.—Mr. Edwin Lewis.—Wm. Planter, esq.—Capt. Wheadon, of the ship *Lord Hood* of London.—John Mackintosh, esq.—James Rutherford, esq.—Rev. Thomas Poole, rector of Clarendon.—Lieut. Edw. Eyre White, of the 62d regiment.

At Mount Reilly, near Dundalk, Ireland, in his 102d year, Mr. Hugh Reilly.

At Birchgrove, near Swansea, Tho. Morgan, esq. one of the justices and deputy-lieutenants of the county of Glamorgan.

Rev. Mr. Warren, many years vicar of the parish of Plymstock, Devon. He has left 200*l.* to be appropriated to charitable uses, for the poor of that parish.

At Sibdon castle, co. Salop, W. Whitacre, esq. of Longwood-house, near Huddersfield, co. York. He was the first person who, at his own expence, established a Sunday-school in Yorkshire, which commenced with four teachers and 100 scholars.

At his farm near Newington-green, in his 75th year, Mr. Ludgate, one of the oldest inhabitants of the parish of Islington.

Capt. David Williams, commander of a ship belonging to Bristol, in the African trade, and formerly of Skerr, co. Glamorgan.

Mr. Bluett, of Falmouth. His death was peculiarly distressing to his daughter, who was travelling with him. The gentleman happened to fall out of his carriage, near Lifton, in Devonshire; and though he assured Miss B. that he had received no hurt, and went to bed cheerful, yet she, being apprehensive, from some symptoms, that all was not well, sat up by him, and in a short time he gave one groan, and expired.

At Portsmouth, Wm. Haslett, the oldest shipwright in the dock-yard there, having been in that situation upwards of 67 years.

At a poor-house in Hoxton, Mr. James Balthouse. As a singular instance of profusion, he had formerly expended near 3000*l.* in one public-house in the city, which had fallen to him by the death of a relation: in consequence of which, he was for several years allowed a pint of beer a day by the publican, after he was reduced; and he filled the places of a watchman and street-keeper previously to his falling upon the parish.

At Henllys, co. Carmarthen, the Rev. Mr. Williams, 30 years rector of Weston, in Staffordshire.

Mr. Samuel Landen, purser of the Belle Poule, in ordinary at Chatham.

At Chesham Fold, co. Lancaster, aged upwards of 89, Rob. Haworth, bedder. He had lived there, under five different landlords, near 51 years; and was father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and great-great-grandfather to 174 persons, 12 of whom lived with him at the time of his decease.

At Newtown, Mr. Anthony Poole, apothecary there.

Mrs. Dodge, wife of Rev. Mr. D. of Exeter.

Rev. Dr. Edward Brydges Blacket, rector of Stoke Damarel, co. Devon. This living, worth upwards of 600*l.* a year, is in the gift of Sir John St. Aubyn.

At Wolfsty, in Holm-Cultram, co. Cumberland, Mr. David Saul, in the 85th year of his age, upwards of 60 years of which he had been a public speaker amongst the people called Quakers; greatly respected (not only by that religious society, of which he was an

exemplary member, but by all who knew him) as a man of good sense, sincere in his professions, friendly in his disposition, and of strict integrity.

At Kirkby-Lonsdale, within the space of one week, the three following persons, whose ages together amount to 290 years; viz Elizabeth Bell, widow, aged 97; John Preston (the oldest freeman of the borough of Lancaster, on record, at the time of his death) in his 97th year; and Elizabeth Taylor, widow, aged 97. There is a striking singularity in the circumstance of three people, residing in the same town, departing at the same period, and after attaining to nearly the same great age; which also exhibits a notable instance of longevity.

Mr. Fytche, of the bail of the city of Lincoln, formerly a bookseller at Louth.

Mrs. Drury, wife of Mr. John D. of Eagle, near Lincoln.

At Hull, universally respected, aged 68, Mr. Rob. Gardner, ship owner.

Aged 86, Mrs. Chamberlayne, wife of Dalton C. esq. of Great Dunham, near Swaffham co. Norfolk.

Mrs. Pritchard, wife of Rev. Mr. P. of Latham, Suffolk, and widow of the late Rev. Gustavus Newcomb.

In a very advanced age, Mrs. Trowell, mother of Major T. of the Derbysh. militia.

At her apartments in Red lion-street, Clerkenwell, Mrs. Mary Standish.

At her lodgings in St. Martin's-lane, Mrs. Bryant, wife of Mr. J. B. of petrical memory, late of Bristol.

July 1. Mr. Allen, of Piccadilly, plumber. About seven o'clock in the evening, while walking in St. James's street, he was seized with a sudden fit, fell down, and instantly expired. He was in good health and spirits the moment before.

At Brompton, Middlesex, Mr. Joseph Kirke, nursery and seedsmen.

Mr. Samuel Jeffer, attorney at law, of Frome, co. Somerset.

2. At his house in Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, Griffith Williams, esq. many years an agent to the corps of marines.

At Ramecum, near Calais, after a tedious illness, the Lady of Sir Thomas Champneys, bart. of Orchardleg-house, co. Somerset.

Mr. Redford, of St. Martin's Stamford-Baron, Lincoln.

Aged 69, Mr. Beacroft, draper, of Market Deeping, co. Lincoln.

3. Mr. Edward Dixon, of the Old Bailey, printer.

Suddenly, at his seat at Aramstone, co. Hereford, Francis Woodhouse, esq. barrister at law, second son of John W. esq. of Yatton-court, in the same county.

At Cirencester, Rev. Wm. Dore, many years a dissenting-minister there, of deserved reputation and esteem.

In Trinity-st. Dublin, Henry Colquhoun, deemed the best flute-maker in Ireland.

4. At Stoke Newington, of which he was a very old inhabitant, aged 59, Mr. John Staples, late a painter, plumber, and glazier, and one of the most respectable tradesmen in the parish, but had retired from business a twelvemonth before.

At his house in Hart street, Bloomsbury, in his 82d year, the Hon. W. Bull, a native of South Carolina, and many years lieutenant-governor and commander in chief of that province, which he left, with the British troops, in 1782, and had ever since resided in Great Britain.

After a lingering illness, James Duberly, esq. of Ensham hall, co. Oxford, many years taylor to the army. He married a daughter of Mr. Langford, the celebrated auctioneer, whose eldest son purchased Eynsham-hall, which, on his death, was re-purchased by Mr. Duberly.

At York, in his 92d year, John Kenion, esq. After bequeathing some legacies to particular friends, he has left his fortune to charitable purposes, viz. 200l. to the County hospital; 200l. to the Blue-coat Boys and Grey-coat Girls school; and 200l. to the Lunatic Asylum, in that city: 200l. to the hospitals in Manchester; and the residue is to be applied in apprenticing poor children belonging to the town of Rochdale, in Lancashire, his native place.

In an advanced age, Mr. Wm. French, attorney at law, in Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.

At his father's house at Walthamstow, Mr. John Bennett, of Fenchurch street.

5. Suddenly, at Hoddesdon, Herts, Mr. Geo. Bowman, son of Wm. B. esq. banker, in Lombard-street.

Suddenly, Mrs. Utten, wife of Mr. U. gold and silver laceman, of Aldgate.

At her house at Waltham-abbey, aged 64, Mrs. Rose Wright, widow.

At Bourn, co. Lincoln, Mr. Norman Smith, master of the Six Bells public house there. Having been himself a fencer as well as a fencer, his companions paid him the respect of a dumb peal, and the choir attended the corpse, singing all the way to the church, where his widow was churched, and their child christened.

6. After a long illness, aged 17, Mr. John Foster, of Lincoln, son of Alderman F.

At his father's seat in Scotland, Lord Downe, eldest son and heir of the E. of Moray.

8. At his house in Bunswick-row, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, in his 76th year, William Comber Kirckby, esq.

In George-street, Manchester-square, Mr. Thomas Stackhouse.

At Sheffield, aged 89, Mr. Nathaniel Burton. He was found dead, sitting upon a stone, at the bottom of the moor, on which he used to rest every day in returning from his garden.

9. At Malling-abbey, in Kent, Benjamin Hatley Foote, esq.

John Edwards, esq. many years senior clerk of the Chamberlain's office, Guildhall.

After a short illness, Thomas Bayley, esq. clerk of the North road at the General Post-office.

At Ripon, co. York, in a very advanced age, Rev. Francis Wanley, D. D. dean of the collegiate church of Ripon (to which he was presented by the King, in 1750), rector of Stokesley in Cleveland, 1750, prebendary of Southwell, 1748, chancellor of York, 1749, with the prebend of Laughton annexed, which he exchanged for the prebend of Stillington, 1750, and had that of Weighton, in the same church, the same year. He was admitted at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1731, M.A. 1735, S.T.P. 1748.

At Orpington, in Kent, in his 86th year, Richard Gee, esq.

At Abergavenny, in South Wales, on a journey, in his 30th year, Geo. Chaworth, esq. of Annesley, co. Nottingham, for which county he served the office of high sheriff in 1790. He has left an only daughter, aged six years, to inherit his large possessions.

10. At her house at Clapton, Miss Mary Lateward, sister of the late wife of Charles Schreiber, esq.

At Chatham, aged upwards of 70, Mr. Wm. Payne, formerly purveyor of that yard, and afterwards master caulker and builder's assistant there.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Hall, of Moulsey, Surr.

At his brother's, at Beverley, co. York, in his 52d year, Rev. Samuel Johnson, D. D. rector of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, in the commission of the peace for the East riding of Yorkshire, and formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Mr. John Flight, one of the proprietors of the Worcester porcelain manufactory.

11. At Brighthelmstone, Mr. Wm. Col-linson, late a distiller at Limehouse.

At her house in Worcester, in an advanced age, Mrs. Graves, relict of Morgan G. esq. of Mickleton, co. Gloucester, and daughter of the late James Walwyn, esq. of Long-worth, co. Hereford.

Aged 73, Mr. James Wicksteed, the original seal-engraver of that name, who for many years followed that profession with applause in London, Dublin, and Bath.

12. In the City-road, in her 84th year, Mrs. Martha Hall, widow of Rev. Mr. H. and last surviving sister of the Rev. John and Charles Wesley. She was equally distinguished by piety, understanding, and sweetness of temper. Her sympathy for the wretched, and her bounty even to the worthless, will eternize her name in better worlds than this.

At Axbridge, co. Somerset, in his 94th year, the Rev. Henry Penny, upwards of 50 years rector of Shipham and Christon.

At Tynemouth, after a long illness, the youngest son of Sir George Warren, bart. of Stapleford-hall, co. Nottingham.

13. At Eastington, near Howden, co. York,

York, Mr. Wm. Field, schoolmaster. The day of his death was the day appointed for his marriage.

At Gaddesby, co. Leicest. John Ayre, esq. 14. At his house at Watworth, after a long and painful illness, aged 88, Mr. Tho. Bolat, formerly a respectable tradesman of the city of London, but many years retired.

At Reading, Mr. St. John Jones, of Lincoln's-inn, youngest brother of Calvert Rich. J. esq. of Swansea.

At Edinburgh, Rev. Dr. Tho. Blacklock; the blind Poet, if we mistake not, whom Mr. Spence, with Mr. R. Duddley, went to Scotland to visit; and of whom we hope for a farther account.

Suddenly, as he was returning from his hay-field, the Rev. Henry Homer, rector of Birdingbury, co. Warwick, and formerly of Magdalen College, Oxford; by whose death the living of Willoughby, in the same county, is now become vacant in that society. He was the father of 17 children, most of whom are still living to lament his loss. His eldest son died on the 4th of May last (see p. 492).

15. Tho. Bond, esq. of Bond-court, Walbrook, merchant.

Mr. James Laurence Blomfield, of Fenchurch-street.

Mr. Wm. Loofely, butcher, of Fore-str.

At Ramsgate, Rev. Mr. James, late master of an academy at Greenwich.

At Barnes-green, Surrey, in her 86th year, Mrs. Eliz. Partington.

At Hemel-Hempstead, Herts, aged 73, Mrs. Collett.

In his 26th year, Mr. Samuel Cork, jun. of Barry, one of the people called Quakers.

17. In St. George's Tombland, Norwich, in his 81st year, Mr. John Slaney.

At Brooke, near Norwich, in his 90th year, Mr. John Kerrison.

18. At Portsmouth, aged 18, Mr. Charles Grey Andrews, in his Majesty's naval service, second son of J. P. A. esq. of Brompton. His activity, good-nature, and liberal spirit, cause him to be truly regretted by his comrades. His remains were interred there on the 21st; when the funeral was honoured by the attendance of Capt. Hartwell, and other officers of the Bellona.

19. Rev. Mr. Hooke, rector of Birkby, and vicar of Leek, in the North riding of Yorkshire, and eldest son of the late Nathaniel H. esq. author of the Roman History.

At his house in York, aged 91, Wm. Abercrombie, M. D.

At Stoke Newington (in the house in which his brother James died, May 5, 1788) Mr. Thomas Sorel, weaver, in Spital-square.

21. At Canterbury, of the small-pox the infant daughter of Wyndham Knatchbull, esq.

23. At Oxford, Rev. Charles-William Batt, M. A. student of Christ Church.

At his house in Clifford-street, in an advanced age, Wm. Boulton, esq. late of the General Post-office, from which he retired

in 1782, and was succeeded by Jacob Shann, esq. In this department he distinguished himself by a rigid attention to business. He enjoyed an affluent fortune with great dignity and propriety. He was hospitable without profusion, and charitable without ostentation. In the general concerns of life he united integrity of conduct with sincerity of profession. How he discharged the domestic duties is best attested by the regrets of his surviving family.

28. At the South-sea-house, Peter Burrell, esq. many years chief cashier of the South-sea Company.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

WALTER James James, esq. of Langley-hall, Berks; Sir Wm. Erskine, kn. lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces; Henry Martin, esq. of Luckinge, Berks, controller of his Majesty's navy; Charles William Boughton Rouse, esq. of Rouse Lench, co. Worcester, and of Downton-hall, co. Salop; Christopher Hawkins, esq. of Trewithen, co. Cornwall; John Call, esq. of Whiteford co. Cornwall; George Jackson, esq. of Hartham-house, co. Wilts, judge-advocate of his Majesty's fleet; Ralph Woodford, esq. late his Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the Court of Denmark; Charles Pole, esq. of Woolterton, co. Southampton; Robert Howell Vaughan, esq. of Nannau, co. Merioneth; Rev. Charles Rich (late Bostock), LL.D. of Rose-hall, co. Suffolk; Charles Grave Hudson, esq. of Wanship, co. Leicester; George Ivison Tapps, esq. of Hinton Admiral, co. Southampton; George Chad, esq. of Thursford, co. Norfolk; and Berney Brograve, esq. of Worstead-house, co. Norfolk; created baronets.

James-Allan Park, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law, appointed (by the Chancellor of his Majesty's duchy of Lancaster) vice-chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster, *vice* Swinnerton, dec.

Arthur Earl of Donegal, created Marquis of the county of Donegal, and Earl of Belfast, co. Antrim.

Charles Earl of Drogheda, created Marquis of Drogheda.

Thomas Lord Welles, created Viscount Northland, of Dungannon, co. Tyrone.

Arthur Lord Harborton, created Viscount Harborton, of Carbery, co. Kildare.

Robert Boyd, esq. appointed a justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, *vice* Bradstreet, dec.

Rev. Dr. Geo. Hill, professor of divinity in the New College of St. Andrew, appointed principal of that University, and one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary in Scotland, *vice* Gillespie, dec.

Rev. Dr. Rob. Arnott, appointed second matter and professor of divinity in the New College of St. Andrew, *vice* Hill, resigned.

Rev. Alex. Downie, presented to the church and parish of Localih, in the presbytery of Lockarrow

Lockarrow and county of Ross, *vice* Macleod, resigned.

Rev. John Garnett, M.A. Sutterton V. co. Lincoln, *vice* Beridge, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

JOHNS Parish, esq. appointed storekeeper and paymaster of the ordnance at Gibraltar, *vice* Carecroft, dec.

Earl Fitzgibbon, lord chancellor of Ireland, appointed (by the Duke of Gloucester) vice-chancellor of the University of Dublin, *vice* the Lord Primate, resigned.

Geo. Nelson, esq. elected common cryer of the city of London, *vice* Bishop, dec.

Mr. Stephen Clark, elected upper-marshal of the city of London, *vice* Miller, resigned; and Mr. Rich. Hollier to succeed Mr. Clark.

Mr. George Temple, elected hall-keeper of the Guildhall of the city of London, *vice* Groome, dec.; and Mr. Frederick-William Temple, elected his first assistant; Mr. Jn. Hill, his second, and Mr. Philip Nicholls, his third assistants.

Hugh Stephenson, esq. appointed collector of the customs at Ayr, *vice* Fergusson, dec.

Wm. Little, esq. of Coventry, appointed receiver-general of the land-tax for the hundreds of Knightlow and Kineton, co. Warw.

Thos. Hen. Harben, esq. appointed keeper of the stamps at Somerset-house, *vice* Whatley, dec.; and Mr. Brook, deputy-keeper.

Cha. Ogle, esq. appointed collector of the customs at the port of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Christopher Blackett, esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne, appointed treasurer for the county of Northumberland.

Mr. Harrison, appointed acting surveyor-general of the crown-lands, *vice* Selwyn, dec.

John Palmer, esq. appointed commissary of stores and provisions at New South Wales, *vice* Miller, dec.; and Zacharias Clarke, gent. appointed assistant, or deputy-commissary, with a salary of 10s. per diem.

John Dade, esq. of Debenham, appointed comptroller of the customs at the port of Ipswich, *vice* Clarke, dec.

Henry Boyle Deane, esq. of Reading, co. Berks, appointed receiver-general for the Eastern division of that county; and William Blackall Simonds, esq. of the same place, appointed receiver-general for the Western division; both *vice* John Deane, resigned.

Mr. Reeves, appointed chief justice of the Court of Civil Jurisdiction at Newfoundland, instituted in pursuance of an act passed in the last session of parliament, for determining causes during the fishing-season only.

Wm. Oliphant, esq. appointed collector of the customs at Leith, *vice* Fullerton, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

RIGHT Rev. Dr. White Barrington, bishop of Salisbury, translated to the see of Durham, *vice* Thurlow, dec.—Right Rev. Dr. John Douglas, bishop of Carlisle, translated to the see of Salisbury, *vice* Bar-

ington.—Hon. and Rev. Dr. Edw. Vernon, elected bishop of Carlisle, *vice* Douglas.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Cornwallis, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, appointed dean of Windsor, *vice* Dr. Douglas, resigned.

Rev. Jonathan Lipyeat, B.D. Marton cum Granton V. co. York, *vice* Fairfax, dec.

Rev. Edw. Goddard, M.A. Cliffe-Pypard V. co. Wilts.

Rev. Edw. Cooper, B.A. Wyck augmented chapelry, near Pershore, co. Worcester.

Rev. Mr. Zouch, rector of Wycliffe, co. York, appointed deputy commissary of the archdeaconry of Richmond, in that county, *vice* Bowlby, resigned.

Rev. Ger. Andrewes, elected joint evening preacher at the Magdalen, *vice* Sellon, dec.

Rev. Aaron Foster, LL.B. Kington V. co. Somerset, *vice* Brown, dec.

Rev. Sam. Glasse, D.D. rector of Wansted, Essex, collated to the prebendal stall of Shalford, in the cathedral of Bath and Wells.

Rev. John Vardill, M.A. late professor of divinity at King's College, New York, Skirbeck R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Birtwhistle, dec.

Rev. Dr. Knowles, Winston V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. John Gilbert Barnard, M.A. Barnet-by-V. and Bigby R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Russel, Gainsford R. co. Durham, Rev. Morden Carthew, M.A. Frettenham with Stanninghall R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Geo. Avery Hatch, M.A. St. Matthew Friday-street and St. Peter Cheap united RR. London, *vice* Lott, dec.

Rev. J. Robinson, Suckerston R. co. Leicester, *vice* Wadlam, dec.

Rev. Wm. Collett, St. Mary in Surlingham V. with St. Saviour annexed, near Norwich.

Rev. Samuel Summers Colman, B.A. Rushmere R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Routh, elected president of Magdalen Coll. Oxford, *vice* Bp. Horne, resigned.

Rev. George Hewitt, M.A. Witton V. co. Norfolk, *vice* Thomas Hewitt, dec.

Rev. Benj. Banner, M.A. Whittington R. co. Lancaster.

Rev. John Buck, jun. Great Fraunham R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. John Chapman, M.A. St. John's chapel at Bath, *vice* Dr. Chapman, dec.

Rev. Dr. Urquhart, collated to Wigtoft and Quadring united VV. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Tho. Methold, LL.B. Wetheringset-cum Brockford R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Smith, elected to the perpetual curacy of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, *vice* Lawrence, dec.

Rev. G. A. Thomas, collated to Woolwich R. in Kent.

Rev. Samuel Clapham, M.A. Bengley R. co. York.

Rev. R. Rigby, St. Mary V. in Beverley, co. York, *vice* Drake, resigned.

Rev. Rich. Levett, Wrotham R. in Kent, *vice* Tarrant, dec.

Rev. Wm. Lawton, M.A. Marham V. co. York, *vice* Kithway, dec.

Rev.

Rev. Tho. Harft, M.A. Carby R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Purkis, dec.

Rev. Wm. Bywater, M. A. Anderby cum Cumberworth R. co. Linc. *vice* Purkis, dec.

Rev. Mr. Todd, Orgarfwick V. *vice* Benson, resigned.

Rev. Martin Benson, Merstham R. Surrey.

Rev. Tho. Hartland Fowle, M.A. North Ottrington and Thornton-le-Street VV. York.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Robert Pointer, M.A. rector of Broughton, co. Huntingdon, to hold Boxworth R. co. Camb. *vice* Hirst, dec.

Rev. Rich. Purdy, B.D. to hold Ashley R. with Cricklade St. Sampson V. both co. Wilts.

Rev. John Sutton, M. A. rector of Oakley Parva, to hold Glooston V. co. Leicester, with Weekly V. co. Northampton.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from July 11, to July 16, 1791.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans
s. d. p. d. s. d. p. d. s. d.

London 5. 6 3 3 2 6 3 5
COUNTRIES INLAND.

Middlesex 6 3 0 0 3 2 2 6 3 7

Surrey 6 0 0 0 3 4 2 8 3 10

Hertford 6 2 0 0 3 3 2 7 3 10

Bedford 6 0 3 1 1 5 2 7 3 11

Cambridge 5 5 2 10 2 2 2 1 3 3

Huntingdon 5 8 0 0 3 1 2 1 3 1

Northampton 6 4 3 9 3 2 2 4 3 7

Rutland 6 1 4 1 3 9 2 5 3 9

Leicester 6 3 3 9 3 5 2 4 4 3

Nottingham 6 1 4 1 1 4 2 5 4 2

Derby 6 8 0 0 0 0 2 6 4 9

Stafford 6 5 0 0 3 6 1 1 4 7

Salop 6 0 4 2 3 7 2 5 4 8

Hereford 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Worcester 6 2 3 7 0 0 2 10 4 4

Warwick 6 8 0 0 3 6 2 9 4 1

Gloucester 6 4 0 0 2 9 2 4 4 0

Wilts 6 2 0 0 2 1 1 4 4 1

Berks 6 1 0 0 2 9 2 4 3 6

Oxford 6 3 0 0 3 4 2 6 3 9

Bucks 6 1 0 0 3 1 2 5 3 8

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex 5 8 0 0 2 7 2 4 3 2

Suffolk 5 6 3 0 2 8 2 9 3 3

Norfolk 5 2 2 8 2 6 0 6 3 3

Lincoln 6 0 4 1 3 8 2 2 3 7

York 6 4 4 4 3 6 2 5 4 1

Durham 6 4 3 10 0 0 2 10 4 6

Northumberland 5 6 3 9 3 3 2 8 4 2

Cumberland 6 10 4 1 3 3 2 8 3 8

Westmorland 6 8 5 3 3 1 2 10 0 0

Lancashire 6 5 0 0 3 0 2 8 4 5

Cheshire 6 6 0 0 3 9 2 9 0 0

Monmouth 5 7 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0

Somerset 6 2 0 0 3 3 2 3 3 4

Devon 5 10 0 0 2 9 1 10 3 8

Cornwall 5 8 0 0 2 1 1 10 0 0

Dorset 6 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1

Hampshire 5 9 0 0 2 9 2 2 3 11

Suffex 5 6 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 0

Kent 5 10 0 0 2 10 2 5 3 1

W A L E S.

North Wales, 6 5 1 4 5 3 9 2 3 3 4 4

South Wales, 6 3 1 4 0 3 5 2 1 9 3 0 0

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

July HAY-MARKET.

1. The Spanish Barber—The Minor.

2. The Kentish Barons—The Son-in-Law.

4. Seeing is believing—The Battle of Hexham—Half an Hour after Supper.

5. The Kentish Barons—The Minor.

6. Inkle and Yarico—The Village Lawyer.

7. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—Kentish Barons—Taste and Feeling.

8. The Author—The Battle of Hexham.

9. Half an Hour after Supper—Next Door Neighbours—The Author.

11. Seeing is Believing—D^r—Gretina Green.

12. Ditto—Ditto—A Mogul Tale.

13. The Kentish Barons—The Son-in-Law.

14. Next Door Neighbours—A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The Citizen.

15. The Farm-house—Battle of Hexham.

16. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The Kentish Barons—Half an Hour after Supper.

18. Half an Hour after Supper—Next Door Neighbours—The Son-in-Law.

19. Inkle and Yarico—The Village Lawyer.

20. Seeing is Believing—Next Door Neighbours—The Fitch of Bacon.

21. The Battle of Hexham—The Minor.

22. Two to One—The Village Lawyer.

23. Half an Hour after Supper—Next Door Neighbours—Gretina Green.

25. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The Kentish Barons—Village Lawyer.

26. She Would and She Would Not—The Son-in-Law.

27. Next Door Neighbours—A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The Fitch of Bacon.

28. Seeing is Believing—Next Door Neighbours—The Son-in-Law.

29. Half an Hour after Supper—Ditto—The Minor.

30. The Surrender of Calais—

BILL of MORTALITY, from June 28, to July 26, 1791.

Christened. Buried.
Males 894 7 1802 Males 855 7 1763

Females 908 7 1802 Females 908 7 1763

Whereof have died under two years old 653

Peck Loaf 21. 3 1/2 d.

Deaths	2 and 5	176	50 and 60	121
	5 and 10	67	60 and 70	120
	10 and 20	66	70 and 80	76
	20 and 30	116	80 and 90	37
	30 and 40	140	90 and 100	4
	40 and 50	167		

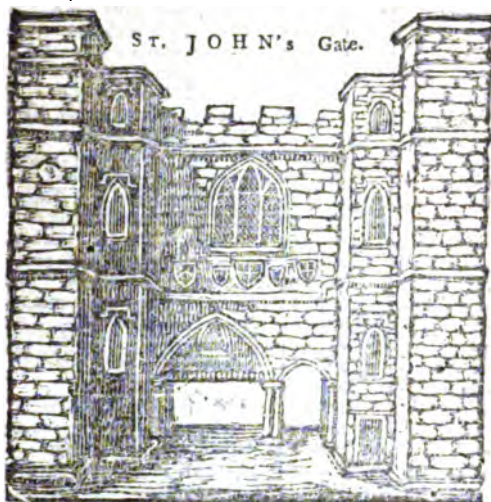
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1901.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. confols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Confol.	5 per Ct. Confol.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	5 per Ct. 1751	New May.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Excheg Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
27 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
28 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
29 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
30 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
1 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
2 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
3 Sunday	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
4 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
5 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
6 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
7 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
8 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
9 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
10 Sunday	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
11 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
12 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
13 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
14 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
15 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
16 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
17 Sunday	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
18 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
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21 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
22 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
23 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
24 Sunday	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
25 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
26 187 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	24	1777.	13	169	87	88	8 1/8	8 1/8	1751	1 1/8	1 1/8	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	

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For AUGUST, 1791.
CONTAINING

Meteorolog. Diaries for July and Aug. 1791 690
A Thunder-storm at High Cross described 691
Bad Effects of vitiated Air, how counteracted 692
Old Receipt for making Chocolate and Tea *ib.*
Epitaph criticised—Quakers—Welsh Indians 693
Papal Brief of 1791—Answer to Dr. Priestley 694
Bp. of Dorham's Public Entry, Speeches, &c. 696
Fine Painted Glass at Healey Hall described 697
Mr. Locke's Epitaph at High Laver in Essex *ib.*
Anecdotes of H. Wharton, Chapman, &c. 698
Original Letter from Addison to Dr. Chartlett *ib.*
Splendid Decorations for Bible recommended 699
Plan for growing Locust Trees for the Navy 700
Lord Clarendon, Dr. Priestley, Mr. Burke 701
Anecdotes of Elijah Fenton, and his Family 703
Further Remarks on present State of France 704
Execution at Dijon described by a Wanderer 705
Some Remarks on the Culture of the Vine *ib.*
Account of the Family of Matth. Buchinger 709
The deep Well at East Hanningfield Parsonage *ib.*
Letter from Sylvanus Urban to John Milton 707
Letter from Mr. C. to Dr. B. on Slave Trade 708
Brerwood Family, of Place House, co. Bucks 713
Fête at Gibraltar in Honour of Prince Edward 716
A Letter from Dean Swift to Mr. Towers 718
Mr. Winter's Explanation of Drill Machines 719
Pendrell Family not extinct—Dr. Jer. Taylor 720
Luxury of Clouted Cream, how to be made *ib.*
Rats effectually destroyed by a Land Tortoise 721
"The Luck of Edenhall," with an Elucidation *ib.*
Insulated Districts, whence?—Calas Family 722
Rats and Mice, how destroyed—& Crickets? 723
Church Ceremonies—Lightning without Thunder *ib.*
Barometrical Observations for June and July 724
Natural History—Dr. R. Greene—Burnet 725
Remarks &c. on Bigland's 'Gloucestershire' 726
"Villa & Villata in Itinere,"—Cold Coins 727
Fairy Rings elucidated—Rats & Mice destroyed 728
Proceedings in the last Session of Parliament 729
Mason's Poems adapted to Musick—Criticisms 730
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS 737—754
INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queries answered 755
SELECT POETRY, antient and modern 756—760
For Affairs, Domestic Occurrences, &c. 761—772
Marriages, Deaths, Preferences, &c. 773—782
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 784

Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views of PLACE HOUSE, BUCKS; and of the Building at GIBRALTAR in Honour of PRINCE EDWARD; also with some Paintings on Glass from HEALEY HALL.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed for D. HENRY by JOHN NICHOLS, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-paid.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm	State of Weather in July 1791.
1	SW stormy	29,36	64	grey and black clouds, no sun, very cold, rain at
2	S moderate	55	61	gloomy, heavy showers [night]
3	W moderate	48	61	grey, rain
4	SW stormy	16	59	blue sky, white clouds, stormy rain
5	WSW stormy	31	57	blue sky, white clouds, very high wind
6	SW stormy	47	57	cloudy, wind goes down, fine day
7	SW calm	66	57	blue sky, white clouds, very fine day
8	W moderate	69	58	overcast, clears up, fine day
9	W brisk	72	57	overcast, small rain
10	SW moderate	55	58	grey and black clouds, rain
11	NNW brisk	38	57	overcast, little rain, fine day
12	N brisk	56	57	blue sky, white clouds
13	W brisk	62	58	blue sky, white clouds, unpleasant day
14	W calm	76	58	overcast, clears up, pleasant
15	W calm	88	59	blue sky, a few white clouds, good hay day
16	W calm	66	66	clear blue sky, charming day
17	E moderate	60	65	blue sky, white veil, black clouds, calm at even-
18	SE moderate	47	66	gloomy, thunder, much rain [ing, rain at night]
19	SSE brisk	32	64	cloudy, a heavy shower
20	SW calm	40	62	overcast, clears up, rain at night
21	W gentle	58	63	white clouds, fair
22	W moderate	65	61	gloomy, rain
23	SW moderate	42	63	overcast, rain
24	S moderate	48	62	cloudy, rain at night
25	S brisk	22	61	white clouds, high cold wind, rain at night
26	S brisk	22	60	black clouds, clears up, star-light
27	W gentle	26	60	little overcast, clears up,
28	SSW gentle	50	60	overcast, much rain
29	S strong	26	59	gloomy, stormy showers [sun-set]
30	S strong	30	60	cloudy, small rain, high wind, red clouds after
31	S brisk	42	68	overcast, little rain, wind carries off the rain

1. Wind so brisk, as to blow the hay, in loading, over the meadows.—12. A general want of grass.—13. Gathered first ripe gooseberries.—16. Cobwebs upon the hedge banks, blackberry in bloom, wheat in bloom, vegetation again going forward, the brown hue of the fields something changed, grass springs a little.—18. About six o'clock this evening, the wind round the compass in the course of ten minutes, and with violence.—25. Thunder, and a violent hail-storm, at a village not far distant.—28. Hay harvest chiefly finished, the crop not so heavy, but superior in quality to the coarse long grass of last year. Hay well got. Fall of rain this month, 2.5-10ths of an inch; evaporation, 4.4-10ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August, 1791.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1791.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1791.
July	0	0	0			1	0	0	0		
27	62	66	59	29,93	rain	12	66	75	66	29,93	fair
28	60	70	55	30,	fair	13	66	75	61	30,	fair
29	60	69	57	29,89	fair	14	69	81	69	30,	thunder at night
30	62	73	56	29,	fair	15	71	75	68	30,	fair
31	60	74	64	29,6	fair	16	66	73	64	29,93	rain
Aug. 1	64	70	57	29,7	rain	17	66	71	60	29,93	fair
2	59	73	55	30,14	fair	18	60	69	56	30,13	fair
3	56	72	58	29,34	fair	19	59	68	54	29,45	fair
4	60	73	60	29,31	fair	20	58	68	59	29,5	fair.
5	63	75	65	29,25	fair	21	56	68	58	29,32	fair
6	68	78	67	29,22	fair	22	60	69	62	29,15	showery
7	67	79	64	29,15	fair	23	64	74	63	29,03	fair
8	66	77	60	29,15	fair	24	63	69	60	29,96	fair
9	61	73	67	29,18	fair	25	59	68	56	29,97	fair
10	68	72	59	29,18	fair	26	58	68	55	29,97	fair
11	63	77	64	29,91	fair						

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-Street, Strand.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For A U G U S T, 1791.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LXI. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Hinckley, Aug. 18.*

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YESTERDAY took a ride to High Cross, having heard the evening before that it had been struck by lightning. By the inclosed sketch you will see the present appearance; all the upper part of the Cross was thrown down, and many of the stones split by the lightning, and thrown about; in part, perhaps, by the crampings of the iron within the stones.



The situation is high, and it was more exposed than any other object in the neighbourhood. It happened about 20 minutes before one o'clock on the morning of the 16th instant. The flash of lightning, and the explosion of the thunder, were noticed at Hinckley at the distance of about five seconds of time, which agrees pretty well as to the distance. The preceding day was hot and sultry. Reaumur's thermometer stood at 20°, that is, about 77° of Fahrenheit's. I apprehend the storm was not so violent at Hinckley as at many other places, for I believe it was very extensive; but we had a great deal of vivid, pale lightning for many hours. The first appearance of the storm and thunder, I observed, came from the South and South-west, gradually approaching the latter part of the afternoon of the 15th instant.

J. ROBINSON.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 19.

YOUR readiness to encourage whatever may contribute to the happiness or welfare of others tempts me to send to you the following observations, which, if put in practice, might, I think, conduce to the health of those alluded to in it.

Having, some years ago, had frequent occasions of going into Buckinghamshire, in which the manufacture of lace is a constant employment of the women, I much lamented their universally diseased appearance. Their countenances are generally pale, and of a yellowish colour; and not a few of them are deformed in their bodies. It evidently appeared to me that these imperfections are brought on by their course of life. Reflecting on these circumstances, I resolved to try whether these bad effects might not, in some degree, be prevented.

While working of lace, they lead a sedentary life; their bodies bent forward over their cushions, which rest on their laps. Their bodies being bent, the lungs have not a free play; whence arise various complaints in their breasts. The liver and bowels being also pressed upon, the circulation of the fluids in their several vessels is impeded; whence flatulences and obstructions, and consequent pains in the abdomen.

The schools in which the boys and girls are taught are low rooms, kept close and warm, because their employ does not require the degree of exercise necessary to create warmth. In such rooms grown women generally associate together. The air in these rooms becomes loaded with perspirable matter, and other effluvia, arising from their bodies. Their breathing in the confined air renders it unfit for respiration. It is well known to medical practitioners, that very dangerous fevers, and other diseases, arise from confined air. The boys educated in these schools are soon

called

called forth into the open air, to be variously employed in active life; and thus, generally, soon get the better of the bad effects contracted during their education.

As there was a school in the village to which my business occasionally called me, I resolved to try such means as occurred to me to be proper for preventing the abovementioned inconveniences.

In order, in the first place, to prevent the bad effects of vitiated, confined air in the school, I made an opening in the ceiling of the school-room, close to the chimney-flue; and from that opening I caused a flue to be built, as high as the chimney, the side of the chimney making one side of this new flue. The heat of the fire warming the chimney-flue, the motion of the air in the new flue was thereby accelerated; and by these means there was a constant current of air upwards from the school in the new flue, especially when the door or windows were opened: and as the noxious, putrescent animal particles are known to ascend in the air, they are thus constantly carried off, and hereby a perpetual ventilation is formed, the school continuing as warm as before. Such openings in assembly (or other crowded) rooms would be found convenient.

To prevent the inconveniences arising from the bent posture of the body while at work, I caused a frame to be made, to support the pillow to such an height as to be at a proper distance from the eye when the person working stood upright; and, in order to give them occasional relief, I caused a resting support for the feet to be made in the lower part of the frame, when they were inclined to sit on a seat placed behind them. By this means the body was constantly upright. This kind of relief is found to be convenient, that, in many merchants' offices, their writing-desks are of such an height as to admit of the clerks standing or sitting, thereby occasionally resting themselves. While in the country, I prevailed on a smart, sensible girl in the neighbourhood to work at a frame which I had made for her, which pleased her much. I am sorry to mention, that, on enquiry, I have not been informed that this practice is followed.

S. A.

RECEIPT for making CHOCOLATE and TEA.

Dear Sister DAWSON,
YESTERDAY; by the carrier Yates, I sent you a chocolet-pot,

the best and most fashionable. I could meet with, and likewise a tea-pot and small parcell of very good tea; all which I freely present to you, and beg of you as freely to accept, as a small demonstration of my gratitude for your by-past kindnesses and obligations you have heaped upon me. I have sent them in a little box, in which is also a little broke, which I hope may be acceptable to Josias and William. Underneath I have sent you the best directions I could get for making the chocolet and tea. Pray a line or two of the receipt of the box, and present my duty, love, and service, as you know is due, from your most obliged and affectionate brother, and most humble servant,

JON. DAWSON.

3 March, 1687, from my chamber in Bernard's-inn, by a good fire-side.

For making the Chocolet.

Put into the pot halfe milke and halfe water, and let it boyle well; then put in two ounces of Chocolet, and two ounces of sugar, and stirr it up well together till it be dissolved, and then boyle it well up. Scrape your Chocolet well before you put it into the pot. If you make it with all water you must put in three ounces of Chocolet.

For Tea.

Let a pint of faire water boyle well, and when it boyles take it from the fire, and then put in the same quantity of tea you will find wrapt up in a paper which I have put into the tea-pot, or more if you thinke sitting; then let it stand neare the fire (but not to boyle) about halfe a quarter of an houre, and then you may drink it.

On a Marble in Chesterfield Church, Derbyshire.

EDWARD BURTON,
attorney at law, in Chesterfield,
died April 23, 1782,
aged 54 years.

A tender husband, and a friend sincere,
Consign'd to earth, implores the silent tear.
Learn'd in the laws, he never warp'd their
To shelter vice, or injure innocence; [sense,
But, firm to truth, by no mean interest mov'd,
To all dispens'd that justice which he lov'd:
Virtue oppress'd he taught her rights to know;
And Guilt detected fear'd the coming blow.
Thus humbly useful, and without offence,
He fill'd the circle mark'd by Providence,
In age compleating what his youth began,
The noblest work of God, an honest man.*

These lines, Mr. Urban, are melodious enough, and were written by the late Bishop Halifax, whose sister Mr. Burton had married. But this, however, is a very bad epitaph, as it informs not pos-

* Pope.

terity

tenry of the particular circumstances of the subject of it, viz that he was a native of the borough of Chesterfield, where his father had been a member of the corporation; that he married one of the three daughters of Mr. Robert Halifax, an apothecary of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham; that he died without issue, and left his wife a widow.

And as to the last line, in which we are to suppose the pugnancy of the inscription to consist, one can hardly think it true, because it is equally applicable to the late John Elwes, esq. and many another worthless character, who are often found to have a strict regard to justice, to *meum & tuum*, without one grain of goodness of heart. And thus mere integrity, when sole and unaccompanied by other virtues, falls so far short in value of the exalted virtues of benevolence and beneficence, that it can never place a man on a level with Mr. *John Howard*, with saints and angels, who, nevertheless, were all the works, the noblest and best works, of God. L. E.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 16.

IN your useful and entertaining Magazine of last month there is a letter signed W. C. rashly charging the Quakers with Deism; and as boldly asserting, that the author of a book, called "The Snake in the Grass," best knew how to detect them, &c. &c.

Now this anonymous calumniator may be secure in his hiding-place, as a person beneath the notice of writers of ability and character. It is enough just to condescend to observe, that, by unfounded accusations, he has manifested, most glaringly, both his malice and his ignorance. Mrs. Knowles, in the Johnsonian dialogue alluded to, fully clears their Society of the Doctor's insinuation of Deism; and their numerous writings prove them also to be incontrovertibly sound in the Christian faith. "The Snake in the Grass" speedily met with an effectual answer, in a publication intitled "A Switch for the Snake." This wholesome Switch presently whipped him into cover, whence he never after ventured to peep out his head. If W. C. expects to be attended to, let him manfully support his charges with his name! Heroes draw not their swords on shadows! M. N.

Mr. URBAN,

August 17.

THOUGH little weight can be laid on the etymology of a single word

in proof of the sameness of two distant nations, as of the Americans*, for example, being descended from the Britons of this island, because the name of a bird, *penguin*, signifies in Welsh *white-head*, agreeable to the description of the fowl, which may be only a casual coincidence; and though still less can be inferred from the Naraganset-rock inscriptions, once thought to be Phœnician, and that an argument might be drawn from thence, that the Carthaginians or Pœni had been there†, but at last turned out to be only either some unmeaning scratches, or at best Tartarian characters‡; yet, surely, Mr. Urban, we have good and sufficient grounds now for believing, from the various authorities and probable evidence produced in your Magazines for this year (pp. 329, 396, 612), that certain Britons do actually exist in North America, and are at this time a great and powerful nation. Query, therefore, whether it would not be well worth while for the Government to interpose, and to send out some adventurers at the public expence, furnishing them with all manner of necessaries, and promising them some competent, or rather liberal, rewards, if successful, in order to explore more fully the latitudes alluded to in those papers, for the purpose, first, of ascertaining the matter of fact; and then, if the statements of the several papers should prove true, of prosecuting a trade with that congenial nation, which, as one has abundant reason to believe, would prove at least as beneficial as that of Botany Bay, or Nootka Sound. I would propose then, that the adventurers sent on this important discovery, for such I esteem it, should be four or six in number, for fear of accidents or sickness; that they should be sent from hence to Canada in a king's ship; and, lastly, that they should be all Britons from North Wales, healthy and robust, sensible and intelligent, and the more literate the better, for the making of all proper observations on what they may see, and hear, and feel. From the public spirit of Mr. Pennant, Sir, I cannot at all doubt but he, though he has taken a solemn leave of the nation as a writer, would condescend to give himself the trouble, if properly applied to, of seeking out in his own country the required number of persons so qualified as above. L. E.

* Hudibras, part I. canto II. 60.

† Archaeologia, vol. VIII. p. 290.

‡ Ibid. p. 299.

EXTRAORDINARY BRIEF OF THE
POPE, ON THE SUPPOSED
ESCAPE OF LOUIS XVI.

Charissimo in Christo Filio Nostro Ludovico Francorum Regi Christianissimo
Pius Papa VI.

Charissime,

EVENISSE tandem quod summopere cupiebamus, intelleximus Majestatem tuam inter varios casus timoresque ac discrimina ex illâ Parisiensi effugatorio ac furentium hominum immanitate, cum universâ Regiâ familiâ elapsam esse, jamque in tuto consistere. Incredibile est, charissime in Christo Fili noster, quæ à paterno nostro animo fuerit ex hisce recentibus nuntiis percepta consolatio, quam certè nullis satis assequi verbis ac explicare possumus. Neque nostra solum hæc maxima jucunditas est, sed universæ civitatis nostræ, omniumque ordinum à summis usque ad infimos, qui te tuosque salvos incolumesque, Deo protegente, à gravissimis illis periculis evasisse lætantur. Resonant adhuc hujus urbis fora viæque exultantis populi Romani publicis vocibus de tuâ salute gratulantis, cujus lætitiæ testes, nequid à nobis hic exaggeratum suspicari possis, ipsas adducimus Regias Principissas dilectissimas in Christo filias nostras, Mariam Adelaidam et Victoriâ Mariam præstantissimas amitas tuas, necnon et venerabilem fratrem nostrum Cardinalem de Bernis, qui certè in hoc communi animorum studio continere lacrymas minimè potuerunt. Sed si in percipiendâ de te consolatione cæteros omnes à nobis superari dicimus, id verissimè dici faciliè tibi persuaseris, qui jam præclarè noveris quæ magna tecum semper fuerit amoris officiorumque omnium conjunctio, quantumque hoc postremo adversissimo tempore doloris, angustiarum ærumnarumque tuarum partem in nosmetipsos suscipemus. Nunc verò hæc omnia tantum solantur magis, quod hoc ipso egressu tuo percipiamus qui tuus semper animus fuerit erga Religionem atque Ecclesiam, ac erga egregios illos penè omnes Gallorum Anstites, quibus summa est, vel per exilia dispersis, in fide omnique virtute constantia. Quid jam dicemus de immenso bonorum virorum numero, de profugâ præclarâ illâ nobilitate in te respicientè, pro teque capita sua devote? Horum omnium te in libertate vindicato, teque suo recepto Rege cumulantur in nos gaudia; eorum in te vota speque maxima in nos

nunc ipsos redundant. Itaque non potuimus hoc tempore plurimas immortalesque non agere D. O. M. gratias, cujus misericordiæ accepta referre hæc successuum initia debemus, neque non cum Majestate tuâ nostros animi communicare sensus per hæc plenas lætitiæ, studii, gratulationisque litteras ad te ipsum à venerabili fratre Bartholomæo Archiepiscopo Damiatæ nostro et Apostolicæ Sedis ad Trajectum Rheni Nuntio Ordinario perferendas. Dum eas ipse tibi reddet, et coram te impositum à nobis munus explebit, valdè à te petimus ut ipsum Regiâ humanitate excipias, eandemque in omnibus præstes fidem, quam nobis ipsis te alloquentibus præstiturus esses. Quas nos tecum partes peragimus, eandemque et cum charissimâ in Christo Filiâ nostrâ Antoniâ Reginâ conjugè tuâ, et cum dilectissimo in Christo Filio nostro Ludovico Delphino, cæterâque Regiâ familiâ loculentiore, quo possumus, animo exhibemus. Quas nunc preces obsecrationesque nostras ad Omnipotentem Deum pro te, charissime in Christi Fili noster, quæque vota, quas lacrymas effundimus! Imploramus tibi promptum, pacificum, gloriosumque in regnum reditum, receptam à te pristinam potestatem tuam, reductas leges, juraque omnia restituta. Te illuc Religio reducat cum amplissimo Præsulum in suas sedes redeuntium comitatu: Tecum illa regnat in Populos, quorum jam contumaciam licentiamque fregerit, volentesque animos ad mores, ad pietatem, ad officia revocavit. Hæc sunt assidua ad Deum pro te vota nostra, huc nostræ cogitationes, studia, curæque omnes unicè convertæ collocatæque sunt. Hoc animo Apostolicam benedictionem, quæ divinarum omnium benedictionum auspicia esse possit, tuæque omnia consilia atque incepta veræ felicitatis exitu prolequetur, et cumulet tibi, charissime in Christo Fili noster, unâ cum Augustâ Conjugè tuâ omni-que Regiâ familiâ, ex intimo paterno corde amantissimè impertimur.

Datum Romæ, die sexto Julii, 1791,
Pontificatus nostri anno decimo septimo.

ANSWER TO DR. PRIESTLEY'S LETTER TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF BIRMINGHAM.

SIR,

AS you are a man of genius and learning, whose writings have done honour to your country, I am sincerely concerned for your sufferings. But, at the same time, I am surprized you

you could not foresee the consequences of that factious and rebellious spirit which your party had endeavoured to raise and foment. Could you imagine that sober and sensible people would **TAMELY** hear the present Government in Church and State atrociously vilified by a set of mischievous Republicans? Could you calmly and considerately suppose that these discontented and turbulent spirits could celebrate the triumphs of anarchy and confusion in France, without giving offence to loyal and prudent Englishmen? Could you seriously think, that the zeal of your party could propagate their seditious libels, and infamous publications, against the Government and an amiable Sovereign, without exciting a general horror and indignation?

You certainly expected that your Revolution-societies, confederation-dinners, advertisements, hand-bills, and inflammatory publications, would operate on the minds of the people in your favour, and perhaps produce a general insurrection; and that, at such a crisis, our established form of government might be abolished, and a new system proposed, modelled, and organized by some of your visionary projectors.

You seem to be insensible of the happinesses you have enjoyed; and not to reflect, that there will be imperfections in all human institutions; that the most ostentatious theories would not be exempt from irregularities, inconveniences, and corruptions; and that, whatever form of government should be adopted, speculative philosophers and factious politicians would still demand a farther reformation, or, as you call it, an "improvement." To expect **PERFECTION** in the administration of a great empire is an ideal scheme of metaphysical phrenzy.

You think that "a neighbouring nation is emancipated from tyranny;" and that a company of Englishmen may very laudably express their joy on this occasion. Were your premises true, I would allow your conclusion. But let us wait the event. Philosophers should not be too credulous, or form their determinations too rashly. It is very possible, that all the magnificent schemes of your *August Diet* in France may be succeeded by a ridiculous, a villainous, or a bloody catastrophe.

Hitherto the members of the National Assembly are in their probationary state; and while the eyes of all Europe are at-

tentive to their transactions, they may act with integrity and honour. But when the fervour of patriotism is abated, we may possibly see some of the projectors of this Revolution in a very different light; we may see a deluded people waking out of their trance, and execrating the wild and destructive policy of their rulers.

You think it very hard that your property should be destroyed in this insurrection. I will charitably believe, that your sufferings are much greater than your fault. But reflect for a moment, and you will perceive, that the Revolution Societies, for which you have been a loud and strenuous advocate, have been the **PRIMARY CAUSE** of all the calamities which you and your friends have sustained. They have, in fact, lighted up the flames in Birmingham. When a mob is collected, you know it is not easily controuled; and those who occasion the insurrection are answerable for the consequences.

"— Neque lex est æquior ulla,

"Quàm necis artifices arte perire sua."

Permit me to add, that, as a late factious and fanatical politician predicted, that Boston would be the Land of Liberty, the Mount Sion, the Heavenly Jerusalem, you cannot do better than advise all discontented Democrats to cross the Atlantic immediately, and join their brethren in the United States. Let a certain petulant and malignant pamphleteer of that country be their conductor. They may sing "*Iō triumphe*" on Bunker's-hill; and we shall rejoice in our deliverance. I am, Sir, your sincere well-wisher,

BISHOP OF DURHAM'S PUBLIC ENTRY, AUGUST 4, 1791.

ON this day the Bishop of Durham made his public entry into his diocese. He was met on Croft-bridge by a great number of gentlemen, and accompanied to Darlington, where upwards of an hundred gentlemen, of the first distinction and property in the county, dined with his Lordship. At Farewell-hall he was met by the Chapter of Durham, where he was addressed, in a very handsome speech, by Dr. Sharp, the Subdean, in the name of the Dean and Chapter; to which his Lordship made an answer, distinguished by those sentiments of piety, loyalty, and munificence, which every friend to the Church and to his Country must wish to see exemplified in a Bishop of Durham,

and

and of which it is but justice to say, that his Lordship gave a promising earnest in the diocese of Sarum.

DR. SHARP'S SPEECH.

My Lord,

Permit me, on this joyful occasion, to congratulate your Lordship, in the name of the Right Reverend the Dean and the Chapter of the Cathedral, on your Lordship's translation to the see of Durham; an event which, there is every reason to believe, will give the most general satisfaction to both Laity and Clergy in your Lordship's diocese; who are truly sensible of his Majesty's care and protection of the Church in this Northern part of the kingdom, by his nomination of your Lordship to fill this important station; especially as the deplorable state of health of our late Diocesan had, for some time, unavoidably prevented him from residing among us. But your Clergy will now think themselves happy in having free access to your Lordship, for advice, protection, or in any difficulties that may occur in their respective parishes, and will be glad of every opportunity of testifying their respect and obedience to your Lordship.

The see of Durham has been filled, at different times since the Reformation, with Prelates of the most exalted characters, whether for learning, piety, munificence, benevolence, or charity; all which, we flatter ourselves, will be united in your Lordship's character, in which both the will and the power of doing good, we trust, are happily joined.

Had the Right Reverend the Dean been present, instead of so humble a substitute as myself, to have welcomed your Lordship on your entrance into your diocese, he would have conveyed the sentiments of the Chapter with elegance and propriety. But your Lordship will be so kind as to accept my well-meant endeavours.

The elegant Cathedral which your Lordship has given up, and which, under your inspection, was highly improved and decorated while your Lordship presided in it, is greatly superior to any thing to be met with here: but I flatter myself that it will be some satisfaction to your Lordship to see your present Cathedral emerging from a decayed state, as to outward appearance; in the inside, indeed, the robust style of the Saxon architecture is incapable of much improvement; but there is, nevertheless, what will make up that defect, and give much pleasure to a person of your Lordship's refined taste and judgement in music, particularly in sacred harmony—a Choir, perhaps equal, if not superior, to most in England, except in the great metropolises.

I presume I may say, with some degree of confidence, that it is the ardent wish of every good member of the Church of Eng-

land within your Lordship's diocese, that your Lordship may be, and long continue to be, a Father to your Clergy, the Patron of Merit, the Friend of the Poor and Distressed, and an example of every thing that is great and good.

HIS LORDSHIP'S ANSWER.

I consider it, Mr. Subdean and Gentlemen, as one of the most pleasing circumstances attending my unsolicited elevation to this distinguished see, that I receive, on my accession to it, the kind and obliging congratulations of a Chapter with the very respectable Head of which I have long lived in habits of intimacy, and with some of whose valuable members I passed a part of my early days;—with those to whom it has not hitherto been my good fortune to be personally known, I hope to be soon connected in friendly intercourse.

While this recent and repeated instance of his Majesty's favourable opinion excites in my mind the warmest gratitude. it will also, I trust, animate me in such a discharge of those important duties which my situation demands, as may best express the sense I entertain both of the nature of the office and the manner of conferring it; and prove the most acceptable return which a Sovereign, invariably anxious for the welfare of his people, wishes to receive.

I am too well aware how much the civil and ecclesiastical interests of this palatinate and diocese depend on the peculiar powers vested in the arduous station which I have the honour to hold, not to feel a real consciousness of my own little merits and abilities, and a sincere desire to profit by your advice, as emergencies may occur. But, whatever be my deficiencies, I can yet venture to promise my earnest attention to those great and primary interests which should never be separated, the union of which forms the envied Constitution that we enjoy; a Constitution in which Establishment is harmoniously blended with Toleration, and limited Monarchy is the best Guard to the Rights of the Subject; a Constitution, which it should be the object of every good citizen to support, that the unparalleled System of National Polity, which our ancestors delivered down to us, may be transmitted inviolate to posterity.

To deserve the esteem of this palatinate and diocese shall be the ambition and endeavour of my future life. May it please God to enable me to fulfill the various duties of this office, which, in the course of his providence, he has entrusted to me, with fidelity and diligence!—to maintain, against the encroachments of Error and Innovation, the genuine doctrines of Christianity!—to advance the interests of Virtue, Religion, Learning, and Merit!—to be the friend of my Clergy, and to promote my own happiness, temporal and eternal, by studying to promote that of others.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Manchester, July 1.*
THE inclosed drawings (*Plate 1.*) were faithfully copied by me from two pieces of old painted glass, now in the windows at Healey Hall, the seat of Colonel Chadwick, in Lancashire; and, as the subjects appear rather singular, perhaps you may think them worth inserting in your entertaining repository.

N^o 1. is surrounded by a mutilated Dutch inscription, which seems to express, that "*this man's blood was justly taken away by the hands of justice,*" but to what particular incident it alludes I confess myself totally ignorant. This piece was brought, it is said, from some part of the Continent a few years ago, and there is some reason to suppose it originally came from Antwerp.

The principal figure in N^o 2. seems intended to represent some Bishop or Abbot (perhaps of the Carthusian order), who, by the glory round his head, has also the appearance of a Saint: he pays particular attention to a poor doe, or fawn, which is imploring his protection, after having been wounded in the breast by an arrow; whilst a kneeling figure on the other side is supplicating pardon. I hope some of your correspondents, well versed in legendary lore, will be obliging enough to point out its history, and inform us what pious (and, no doubt, ample) atonement this offender made, whether for wanton or accidental sacrilege. This piece was brought from Antwerp by Mr. Chadwick in August, 1786.

Yours, &c. THO. BARRITT.

Mr. URBAN, *July 22.*
MR. Locke's epitaph is to be found in the General Dictionary.—He lies interred in that part of the church-yard of High Laver, near Epping, Essex, which is appropriated to Oates, an obscure, retired village, noted for little else than being the seat of Lord Mafham, one of the twelve Peers created by Q. Anne, now belonging to the family of Mr. Palmer, the late Duke of Bedford's steward. I once made a pilgrimage to this place, from a devout veneration to this great Philosopher, who deserves to be ranked with Bacon, Newton, and Boyle, and to whom we are indebted for the soundest principles of government, religion, and policy.

Here Lady Mafham consoled his last moments by her kind offices, and by reading to him the Psalms, and other portions of Scripture.

Here was a well-chosen library, in
 GENT. MAG. *August, 1791.*

which I remember to have seen the Characteristicks, the gift of Lord Shaftesbury to his tutor.

I was sorry to see the inscription so defaced.—I doubt not but it will be restored by the present proprietor, as a mark of respect to the once noble owner, who regarded Mr. Locke as his Divine, Philosopher, and Friend. WM. RAY.

Mr. URBAN, *July 29.*
THE epitaph composed by Mr. Locke for himself faces the title-page of the folio edition of his works. I have sent you a copy of it, from the monument affixed to the South wall of High Laver church, Essex, near to which he was interred. As I do not recollect to have seen it in any of your volumes, nor in any edition of his writings, except that I have mentioned, which I first met with in the library at Oates, where is preserved his picture, and the great chair he usually sat in; no repository can be so proper for its insertion as the Gentleman's Magazine: it will there, I trust, be secure from dilapidation. I am led to this hope, from the present state of the inscription. It is not long since I was in High Laver church-yard. The letters were so obliterated, that I could not make out one word. I was told, that it was to be repaired. Perhaps, Mr. Urban, from the insertion of this letter, you will not only gratify your enquirer, p. 563, but hint to the present worthy possessor of Oates, that the friends to civil and religious liberty will expect from him, and indeed from every succeeding owner of the mansion where the great Locke breathed his last, a proper attention to his monument.

It may be unnecessary to subjoin, that Oates (a manor in the parish of High Laver) was the residence of the Malhams; that one of this family was often chosen representative for Essex, till ennobled by Q. Anne. They are buried in the same church-yard; as is General Hill, brother, I think, to Lady Mafham of Queen Anne's day. The estate has passed by purchase to the Palmers, the present possessors.

"Siste, Viator!
 Hic juxta situs est
 JOHANNES LOCKE.

Si qualis fuerit rogas, mediocritate
 sua contentum se vixisse, respondet.
 Literis innutritus eoque tantum profectis,
 ut veritati unice litaret: hoc ex scriptis
 illius disce, quæ quod de eo reliquum est,
 majori fide tibi exhibebunt; quam epitaphii
 suspecta

suspecta elogia; virtutes si quas habuit,
minores sanè quam quas sibi laudi tibi
in exemplum proponeret, vitia una sepeliantur.
Morum exemplum si quæras, in Evangelio
habet;

vitiorum utinam nusquam; mortalitatis certè
(quod profic) hic & ubique.

Natum anno Dom. 1632, Aug. 29.

Mortuum anno Dom. 1704, Oct. 28.

Memorat hæc tabula brevis & ipsa interitura.*

Yours, &c.

R. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, July 16.*

YOUR venerable correspondent at
Whittington, in p. 979 of your last
volume, is entitled to the thanks of your
learned readers for his valuable commu-
nication of the original letter from the
famous Antiquary, *Henry Wharton*,
M.A. and Chaplain to Archbishop San-
croft. The following intelligence, rela-
tive to the same person, will not, per-
haps, be unacceptable. In the *Manu-
script Library* at Lambeth, N° 956, is
the first volume of Cave's *Historia Lite-
raria*, London, 1688, "emendationibus,
notis, & additionibus quamplurimis, in
marginibus seu calce libri adjunctis, aucta &
illustrata." These are the words of
Wharton himself (copied from a manu-
script catalogue of *his own manuscripts*),
describing the said article: and in the
last much-augmented edition of Cave,
published at Oxford, these very improve-
ments are subjoined to the *second* vo-
lume, but not attributed to the true au-
thor. The preface to *this* volume an-
nounces them as "Observationes & ad-
ditamenta quædam à Rev^{mo} *Thomâ Tenison*,
Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, conscrip-
ta." And at the end of the volume
these words are prefixed to them: "Notæ
MSS. & accessiones *anonymi* ad Cavei
Hist. Lit. codicis margini adscriptæ, in
Biblioth. Lambeth. Manus est planè
Reverendiss. *Tho. Tenison*, Cantuar. Ar-
chiepiscopi:" and the last article of the
"Accessiones" is thus introduced: "His
accedit Historiola de Chaucero nostræ,
scripta etiam à Reverendiss. *Tho. Tenison*,
Archiep. Cant. ad calcem Historiæ cl.
Cavei Literariæ."

Upon comparing these "Notæ MSS." with the above-mentioned N° 956, they
clearly appear to be transcripts from the
margins of it; as do the "Accessiones"
from the separate leaves at the end,—all
agreeing precisely with the improvements
here specified. It is not reasonable that
Wharton, though his literary character
wants no addition, should be deprived of
the reputation of any of his learned la-
bours; and, from the foregoing state-

ment, it is evident that this was one of
the number. Manus est planè *Henrici
Whartoni*; many of whose manuscripts
were purchased by *Tenison*. The late
Archdeacon *Chapman*, who was Chap-
lain to Archbishop Potter, appears, from
the preface to the second volume of the
Oxford edition of Cave, to have com-
municated these manuscript improve-
ments, and to be answerable for the ege-
gious mistake of attributing them to *Tenison*, instead of *Wharton*. The name of
Chapman reminds me of an omission in
p. 626 of your LVth volume, wherein
it should have been recorded, that this
learned Archdeacon was author of a pub-
lication prior to any there noticed, which
was intitled, "The Objections of a late
anonymous Writer [Collins] against the
Book of Daniel considered; Cambridge,
1728." octavo pamphlet. In col. i. of
the next page, mention should also have
been made of "The Jesuit Cahal farther
opened: or, A Defence of Dr. *Chap-
man's* late Charge, 1747;" and, in line
33, the words "without his name" should
be erased.

ACADEMICUS.

Mr. ADDISON to Dr. CHARTLETT.*

Dear Sir,

Aug. 7, 17...

I HOPE this will find you safe at Ge-
nevà, and that the adventure of the
rivulet, which you have so well celebra-
ted in your last, has been the worst you
have met with in your journey thither.
I can't but envy your being among the
Alps, where you may see frost and snow
in the dog-days. We are here quite
burnt up, and are at least ten degrees
nearer the sun than when you left us. I
am very well satisfied 'twas in August
that Virgil wrote his "O quis me gelidis
sub montibus Hæmi," &c. Our days at
present, like those in the first chapter of
Genesis, consist only of the evening and
the morning; for the Roman noons are
as silent as the midnight of other coun-
tries. But, among all these inconveni-
ences, the greatest I suffer is from your
departure, which is more afflicting to me
than the *Canicule*. I am forced, for
want of better company, to converse
mostly with pictures, statues, and medals;
for you must know I deal very much in
ancient coins, and can count out a sum
in sesterces with as much ease as in
pounds sterling. I am a great critic in
rust, and can tell you the age of it at first
sight. I am only in some danger of
losing my acquaintance with our English

* From Ballard's MSS. vol. XX. 24.

money, for at present I am much more used to the Roman. If you glean up any of our country news, be so kind as to forward it this way. Pray give Mr. Dashwood's and my very humble service to Sir Thomas Alston; and accept of the same yourself, from, dear Sir, your most affectionate humble servant, J. ADDISON.

My Lord Bernard, &c. give their humble service.

Mr. URBAN. *Bermuda, June 11.*

NOTWITHSTANDING much commendation is most justly due to the taste and liberality of those who are establishing so magnificent a memorial of our incomparable poet, Shakspeare, I flatter myself some of your readers will agree with me, that a subject of more general utility, as it includes the whole human race, might be proposed, that would do superior credit to the genius and generosity of our several artists, and have a more forcible claim on the patronage of the publick; I mean a general revision of the Bible, adorned with all the embellishments that print, paper, and engravings, can furnish, in editions suitable to the prince and the peasant. Though these subjects have been attempted by many capital artists of other countries; for the honour of our own, we may hope that proper encouragement might furnish performances of which none would be ashamed; and we can boast a Church capable of receiving the noblest. It would argue an unwarrantable presumption to doubt the most cordial concurrence of that Royal Pair, who have experienced such signal instances of the mercy of the Most High, and whose conduct hath evinced how forcibly they are affected by it. Our Bishops are deservedly held in very general esteem; and he, who at present fills the see of London, has too much liberality of sentiment to require any part of the old woman to be shaken from him. Many of the senators, both of the upper and lower story, I am well persuaded, had much rather view a grand display of the beneficent acts of the Prince of Peace faithfully represented on canvas, than be present at any real exhibition where the Wards, Big Ben, or any of the virtuous fraternity of pugilists, are assembled to knock each other's eyes out. Representations, such as are here recommended, may have a tendency to meliorate the ferocity of our drovers and draymen, our carmen and our butchers, and have a happy effect, under the influence of a very laudable society, on the morals of a

rising generation. The acknowledged moderation of the modern Dissenters bids fair to the expectations of their liberal assistance. Those who attended the performance of the Messiah in Westminster Abbey, or heard 5,000 children praising their Creator with the melody of the organ, returned divested of every idea concerning the sound of the devil's bagpipes. To see these crude hints catch the attention of some, whose leisure and abilities are more equal to a proper elucidation of the subject, will give pleasure to W.

Mr. URBAN, *July 16.*

THE following wise and prudent plan for the cultivation of timber-trees was written by a sensible American gentleman and undone Loyalist, who has been obliged to separate from his family, having lost a large fortune, and who is now gone to seek his bread on the plains of Asia. If it can be of any service to the kingdom I also have been obliged to forsake, *tant mieux*. P. T.

A Plan for growing Locust Trees, &c. for the Use of the Royal Navy.

IT is proposed that an act of parliament be obtained, apportioning about ten thousand acres, or such a quantity of the lands in the New Forest and the Forest of Dean as may be judged sufficient for the purposes of Government, to be set apart for growing Locust-trees, Live-oak, and White-oak, for the use of the royal navy of this country. The Locust is a wood of remarkably quick growth, so much so, that twenty-five or thirty years will produce a large tree, fit for the uses commonly made of it. Its strength is equal to that of the Oak, and of so durable a nature, that a stake driven into the ground has been known to stand exposed to the weather for the space of eighty or an hundred years before it began to decay. This wood is found, by the American shipwrights, to be singularly useful in making the upper-works of large ships, and such particular parts of vessels as are likely to decay soon. The Live-oak and White-oak are made use of for the same purposes as the Locust tree; and, although they are of a less durable nature than the Locust, they are still more durable than the common Oak of this country, but do not grow so large. The Locust is also used for making of tunnels or pins for ships; and twelve or fifteen years will produce a tree large enough for that particular purpose. The Locust-tree grows well in this country; and my Lord Amherst, to whom I had

had the honour of suggesting my ideas on this subject, informed me, that he has Locust trees now growing in his gardens. It is also beyond a doubt that the Live-oak will grow well in this country, as the climate is so nearly alike to that of the Carolinas. The Locust-tree grows best in poor land, a dry, sandy, or gravelly soil, and such as will produce scarcely any thing else; of which quality (as well as of good land) there is a sufficient quantity already surveyed in the New Forest: but no other than good, rich land will grow large White-oak trees. The Locust, Live-oak, and White-oak trees should be planted at the distance of about 16½ feet apart; consequently, an acre will produce 160 trees of about 1½ ton each. The Locust-tree of twenty-five, Live-oak forty, and White-oak sixty years growth.

In order to prevent any considerable expence arising to Government from carrying this plan into execution, it is proposed, that a sufficient number of proper persons be selected from among the out-pensioners who enjoy the benefit of Chelsea, and that that number be constantly employed on this service, receivable annually, or every six months, as shall be judged most expedient; that a house be built for their accommodation on a part of the Forest adjoining the lands parceled out for the above purpose; and a piece of ground allotted to them for a garden.

And it is further proposed, that the said act shall oblige every freeholder, copyholder, or other proprietor of lands, in this kingdom, to plant a certain quantity of trees, of durable wood, such as Locust, the different species of Oak, Ash, Elm, Beech, Birch, Maple, Lime, Acacia, &c. &c. to be particularly specified in the said act, along his grounds, facing any public or bye road, the same being a carriage-road, and on each side thereof, at the aforesaid distance of 16½ feet apart, or at a farther or nearer distance, as the soil may be found capable of growing large trees; that every tenant be obliged to plant trees along the front of all his grounds, facing a carriage-road, that he may hold upon a lease for seven years or upwards, such tenant to be allowed a reasonable price for his labour, and reimbursement of his necessary expences, by his landlord.

It is also submitted, that it would be of great public utility to plant trees around the commons throughout this kingdom; and that a certain quantity of ground, so much as from local circum-

stances shall be judged necessary, be set apart as a nursery for growing timber for the royal navy; and that so much of the wood as can from time to time be spared, be disposed of to the publick for the benefit of Government. That the whole be under the care and management of commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, with such regulations as shall appear most likely to prove conducive in future to the public good. **EBEN. JESSUP.**

Mr. URBAN,

July 13.

AFTER the many caricatures* of the late Dr. Samuel Johnson that have been exhibited to the publick through the *media* of his friends and enemies, you have at length obliged us with what seems to me a true portrait of him, see p. 500. The writer of this knew Dr. J., is acquainted with Mrs. Knowles, and loved and respected Jenny H.; and cannot help wishing that some of the company would let the world know who formed the whole group, and whether any other person among them took part in the conversation. But as, perhaps, none of them may chuse to stand forth in such a business, I shall give my reasons for the expressions made use of above, in calling this dialogue a *true portrait*. How does the Doctor appear in it? A mixture of arrogance and dogmatism, possessed, or willing to make his auditors believe he was possessed, of superior knowledge, by a kind of intuition; for, in the dispute, he controverts the opinion of his adversary, not by reason and argument, but by ill-manners and insolence; and freely owns, that he condemns Quakerism, and its professors, whom he styles little better than Deists, without having ever looked into the best writers on the subject, or, indeed, without knowing any thing of their tenets. Now, Sir, if this is not a true portrait of the Doctor, I know not where we shall find one; I can, at least, aver it corresponds exactly with whatever I have met in his company, though I was not present when the dialogue took place between Mrs. K. and him. I deny not that, occasionally, the Doctor was a man of pleasant conversation; but it was when the stream ran according to his mind, and he met with no opposition; for the least impediment threw him into that strain of overbearing language in the dialogue now alluded to, and which was continually increased by the adulating compliments paid him by those persons

* A word not in his Dictionary.

who hung about him, and seemed to imagine their own merits rose in proportion as they puffed up those of the Doctor.

Your present correspondent is no Quaker, and condemns their forms, though in many instances he approves their re- ners; but why the name of J. H. should have been branded with epithets of *venush* and *flat*, when the Doctor knew her to be of excellent morals, and virtuous character, is not easily comprehended, unless it be to shew his detestation of every person and thing that differed from him: a temper not very philanthropic or philosophical, but which exactly agrees with him, and proves the verisimilitude of the portrait. That Mrs. K. was the means of converting (I do not say perverting) the mind of J. H. to Quakerism, can hardly be doubted by those who knew all circumstances of that time, and not much to be wondered at, when the abilities of the one, and the easy, good-natured disposition of the other, are considered; but this I can say, to the day of her death the little convert (for she is now no more) continually expressed the high satisfaction she felt in the religious opinions she had embraced, though she often regretted the anxiety that change in her sentiments had caused among some of her good friends.

I little thought the wife of a surgeon in a country town (for such J. H. at length became) would have been brought thus into public view; but this pen was taken up to defend her memory from any reflexions that may be cast upon it, and to shew that no learning or abilities can justify obloquy or ill-manners.

Yours, &c.

M. S.

MR. URBAN,

July 19.

MY state of health being perfectly immaterial to your readers, who can have no anxiety to learn whether I am subject to fits of spleen or jaundice, I shall waive all reply to your correspondent Vindex on that subject, and take into immediate consideration what my letters have induced B. L. A. and him to say of Lord Clarendon, Dr. Priestley, and Mr. Burke.

The guilt imputed by Wood to Lord Clarendon was by no means my ground for representing him as a corrupt Minister; but his ignominious flight, and the subsequent decision of his Peers, are the arguments I urged in behalf of the honest Oxford Annalist. The Chancellor's son defying his accusers to prove any one article of the charge against him true, is equally idle and unworthy of our notice,

whether such challenge was given before or after his father's escape. If before, the utmost stretch of candour can only infer, that he had *at that moment* serious thoughts of making his defence, but suddenly changed his mind when he found the Managers of the Impeachment determined to proceed. If after, no bravado could be more ridiculous; as it is universally known, that, in England, prosecutions are never carried on by examination of evidence against absent men, for the sake of punishing them *in effigie*, if convicted. What if the Sovereign was privy to his transactions in the sale of Dunkirk? what if he urged the degraded Minister to retire to the Continent? These are no pleas in his favour. By the Constitution of England, the King can do no wrong: but Heaven forbid that the Statesman who, under the sanction of any Monarch whatever, proves a traitor to his country, should escape the strong arm of the law, which has at all times authority to drag forth and bring him to condign punishment, as it did Lord Strafford, the minion of the first Charles, the instrument of his detestable oppressions! The *Brutum Fulmen* of an University, whose flatteries Lord Clarendon purchased by bestowing on it a portion of his ill-gotten treasures, moves not me. To the transcendent abilities of that Noble Historian I bow with the utmost deference; but cannot avoid laying some stress on his perpetual affectation of piety, his remarks on Lord Brooke's falling a victim to St. Chad, and his consigning Cromwell to "damnation and hell-fire;" when contrasted with his suggesting the assassination of Desborough, which, though not actually perpetrated, deserves to be recorded in the same scroll with the murders of Dorislaus and Afcham. If Wood was "foul-mouthed," the chief objects of his abuse are the Puritans; and his friends, the High Church party, might surely have forgiven him now and then blurring out a home-truth extremely unacceptable to them. Sir C. Wogan, a Jacobite correspondent of Swift's, speaks of Lord Clarendon in full as harsh a strain: "He fled his country and his master, because he durst not stand his trial; he vanished, and left a horrible stench behind him to this day."

It was obliging in Vindex to print at full length, "the mob of scribbling Archdeacons, the Hqrleys and Travises," exactly as it stood in *manuscript*, till the *delicacy* of your compositor gutted the names. What I said of them, he would
fain

tain retort on a writer at least equal to the whole squad put together; but surely "*frantic*" was as ill-chosen a word as could have been found in the whole vocabulary, when applied to Dr. Priestley, the characteristick of whose works is clear, manly sense, which borrows no aid from the decorations of eloquence. I can have no cause for being "*greatly provoked*" at strictures on that gentleman, with whom I have not the honour of being connected, either from personal intercourse, or as a proselyte to his tenets. On the two great sources of his fame, his discoveries in experimental philosophy, and the ability with which he treats intricate metaphysical subjects, it behoves me, who have by no means sufficient knowledge in either department to appreciate his merits, to be wholly silent. The only motive which can authorize my coming forward to avow my respect for Dr. Priestley, is that invariable firmness with which he has, *even in these days*, asserted the cause of religious liberty. I view him, not as an Unitarian, but as the strenuous advocate for those rights of conscience which the Reformation has transmitted to us as its best inheritance, and can have no scruple in yielding this unworthy tribute of applause to him, who, animated by the purest motives, has for a long series of years stood unshaken against a whole legion of the most virulent and inveterate assailants; at a time when the "raging red-hot spirit of Sacheverell, has long been conjuring up from the shades (not to quote Shakspeare too verbally), and is now let slip, with Até at his side, cries havoc!" The timid and speculative will lay but too great stress on the caution in Ecclesiastes, "be not righteous over-much." My choice marks out a middle road between the two extremes of Athanasianism and Socinianism. Aspiring to no title beyond that of a consistent Protestant, I have bounded my views to the outlines of those two religious establishments which divide this island: and if I have been ambitious of so far adapting myself to both, as to found my orthodoxy on a basis one degree wider than that of our modern Scribes and Pharisees, let it not be imputed to any base motives. No temperate man (and of such only is the good opinion to be valued) will blame my having so far copied the sentiments of Sir James Johnston, as, in drawing comparisons between our two modes of worship, to own myself fully convinced, that the Kirk of Scotland is as straight a road to Heaven, and certainly by far the most

œconomical. With a conscience less pliable, it would have been highly incumbent on me many years ago to have quitted England, which is evidently no country for a Dissenter to live in.

From Mr. Boswell's Memoirs we have the pleasure of learning, that Dr. Samuel Johnson reprobated Mr. Fox as a wicked Whig, but had penetration enough to discover a kindred spirit in Mr. Burke, even while they were both tugging hard for two masters directly opposite in their political interests, Lord North and the Marquis of Rockingham: for this I give him due credit. Johnson was the most abject of all bigots; not to mention his intolerant disposition, we are assured by his Biographers, that he prayed for the dead, and that he declared he would face a battery of cannon to restore the Convocation to its lost authority: while Mr. Burke, scarcely behind-hand with him, dotes on every Monkish cowl, and quite idolizes the red hat of a Cardinal; for Catholic Dissenters he is anxious to obtain every possible indulgence, while he raves with the utmost virulence against similar applications from Presbyterians, whose religion is "*the true one*" among our Northern brethren: both perfectly accord in holding Kings, Priests, and Peers, a superior order of beings, and the Plebeian Laity mere beasts of burthen. Here my parallel breaks short; the Oxonians made Johnson a Doctor, not on account of his Dictionary or moral works, but for his "*Taxation no Tyranny*;" while they scouted the Right Honourable Pamphleteer, who wrote more diffusively on the French Revolution. Here would I close my letter; but, being reflected on by Vindex, for praising the Oxford Caput, (so hard is it to please!) I must add a few thoughts on Mr. Burke's "*loyalty and zeal for Episcopacy*," not so much from an anxiety to make my own peace with the gentleman who comes in the character of his champion, as for the sake of justifying by authentic vouchers the praises I have already bestowed, and shall yet again bestow, on the Rulers of that learned Seminary, for having refused a Degree to Mr. Burke.

Mr. Burke, the professed admirer of Chivalry, may probably recollect a passage in Butler's Hudibras, (the words do not immediately occur to me,) where either that Knight or his Squire Ralpho compares loyalty to a dial which never deviates, whether the sun shine upon it or no. If a Parliamentary Orator, just

at the moment when his Sovereign's health opens prospects of great emolument from another quarter, declaim with exultation on "God's having hurled him from his throne;" no zeal for the Rights of Kings can induce the most superficial observer to form any higher opinion of that man's loyalty, however ostentatiously blazoned forth, than the audience in a Parisian upper gallery would entertain of the slave Sofia's attachment to his old Master, from hearing him say, "Le véritable Amphitryon est l'Amphitryon où l'on dîne."

We now come to the article Episcopacy; and surely no compliments to the Nonjuring Popish Ecclesiasticks of France can sound acceptably in the ears of those meek, holy, venerable men, the English Bishops, whose immediate descent from the Apostles stares us in the face at every turn, and, like a long Welsh pedigree, fills up so many pages in our most applauded devotional performances. We are habituated to read fine things whenever the Hierarchy is spoken of. With what sublime exertions of genius does the author of an Ode, published about three years ago as one of Swift's earliest juvenile effusions, describe an Upper House of Convocation in the next world!

Where *high* Patrician souls, *dress'd* heav'nly
gay,

Sit clad in *lawn* of purer-woven day:

"all abominations, every thing that defileth," every poor Curate in his tattered surplice, being excluded with as little ceremony as the dogs and sorcerers in the Apocalypse. The first passage I stumble upon of Mr. Burke's, calculated for being produced without the precincts of a Roman Conclave, falls deplorably short of the above; though I can conceive that he originally caught the idea from the following sublime passage of Lucretius:

*Humana ante oculos fœdè cum vita jaceret
In teris, oppressa gravi sub Religione,
Quæ caput à Cœli regionibus ostendebat,
Horribili super aspectu mortalibus insilans.*

Thus rendered, with much diminution, by Creech:

Long time men lay oppress'd with servile fear,
Religion's tyranny did domineer,
And, being plac'd in Heav'n look'd proudly
down,

And frighted abject spirits with her frown.

Mr. Burke says: "Religion is to exalt her mitred front in Courts and Parliaments, in order that she may pay a medicinal attention to the mental blouches

and running sores, the arrogance and presumption, of the miserable great." The most humorous passages in Garth's Dispensary, where he satirizes Quacks, afford nothing either half so gross, or half so burlesque; and where such images, not sketched with haste, but expressed in laboured phraseology, disfigure the work of a man celebrated for his taste and vigorous imagination, it is visible with half an eye, that his only aim could be, to expose the Right Reverend Bench to the derision of his readers.

L. L.

MR. URBAN, *Newcastle, Staffordshire, July 17.*

ONE of your biographical correspondents, p. 536, desired to be acquainted with the time of the birth of several authors therein named; and, amongst others, of Mr. Elijah Fenton. Your correspondent may depend on the following information respecting the birth of Mr. Fenton, which comes from a near relation of that gentleman. Mr. Elijah Fenton was born at Shelton, on the 20th of May, 1683, and died at Easthampstead, in Berkshire, the seat of Sir William Trumbull, the 16th of July, 1730. He was the youngest of eleven children of John Fenton, of Shelton, near Newcastle, in Staffordshire, who was an attorney at law, and one of the coroners for that county.

Observing that another correspondent, vol. LI. p. 512, wished to be informed whether any portrait of Mr. Fenton is now extant; that correspondent is hereby informed, that there is a good portrait of him, painted by Richardson, now in the possession of one of his relations*. One or two copies of it have been taken; but no engravings of it have, I believe ever been made.

On a tombstone, placed over the grave of Mr. Fenton's father, in the churchyard of Stoke upon Trent, is the following elegant Latin inscription; which, as it was written by Mr. Elijah Fenton, and has, I believe, not been before published, may perhaps be acceptable to some of your readers. If you think so, you are at liberty to insert it.

H. S. E.

JOANNES FENTON
de Shelton

antiquâ stirpe generosus;
juxta reliquias conjugis

CATHARINÆ
formâ, moribus, pietate,

* Which we should readily engrave. EDITOR.
optimo

optimo viro dignissimæ :

Qui

intemeratâ in ecclesiam fide,
 et virtutibus intaminatis enituit;
 necnon ingenii lepore
 bonis artibus expoliti,
 ac animo erga omnes benevolo,
 sibi suisque jucundus vixit.

Decem annos uxori dilectæ superstes
 magnum sui desiderium bonis
 omnibus reliquit

Anno { salutis humanæ 1694,
 ætatis suæ 56.

Relative to Mr. Elijah Fenton, I have further to observe, that Dr. Johnson, in the short account which he has given of him in his "Lives of the Poets," has inaccurately asserted, that he left Cambridge without taking a degree. Mr. Fenton was of Jesus College*, in that University, where he took the degree of B. A. 1704; and that of M. A. at Trinity College*, 1726.

Yours, &c.

T. F.

Mr. URBAN, Paris, July 19.

I AM now a *Wanderer* again in this kingdom (my fourth excursion), and, it may be supposed, able to form, if not to give my *English friends*, some idea of a great kingdom *bouleverfè*, as it certainly is; but whether for the better or worse, the wisest man living is as yet unable to determine †. I can compare it at present to nothing more like than *Montgolfier's balloon*; it is a great and astonishing elevated spectacle, at which strangers and natives look up, without being able to determine to what height it will ascend, or where or when it will settle. The *aristocratic* party say, M. *Bouillé* will be here with 140,000 strangers as soon as the harvest is *ready for reaping*. The patriots, on the contrary, hold all their menaces in utter contempt; and certainly all the commonality, all the soldiers, and even the *bourgeois* of every city, are friends to the present Constitution. At the instant it was first known that the King had been stopped on his way to *Montméli*, I was on the road, and passed several little villages and miserable hamlets, in each of which

every house, hut, or cabin, exhibited, at their doors or windows, either a table-cloth, sheet, towel, or a piece of an old smock, by way of expressing their satisfaction. The *Journal des Clubs*, which are well circulated throughout the whole kingdom, have a wonderful effect; and every man who can read, reads with astonishment truths, which, a few years ago, would have been dangerous even to *think*. In one of these Journals it is said, that twenty-six sail of British ships appeared upon their coast, and that they were landing troops near the district of *Monbecoul*. Such silly reports are rather alarming to us English fugitives. It proved to be only a fleet and *sight* of their own people to our island of Jersey. But the strongest proof I can give you of the change of Government and *pouvoir* in France, is what has happened under my own eyes lately, and my own concern. The Mayor of the city where I now reside summoned me to the *Hotel de Ville*, for what I neither knew *then, there*, nor afterwards! I wrote him a civil letter, desiring to know why I was detained two hours a prisoner, and then neither punished, nor told who was my accuser*; intimating, that such conduct favoured more of an *inquisitorial* than a *free* kingdom. The Mayor not answering my letter, I desired a military friend of rank, who knew him, to wait upon him, and to *require* an explanation. He did so. The Mayor, in return, pleaded (and justly, I believe,) the multitude of business upon his hands; and declared, his intentions were to have waited upon me in person, and explained away his seeming rudeness. My *warm military friend* returned satisfied; but added, "Had things been here as they were, I would have brought him by the collar to have asked your pardon." I am glad, however, that things are not as they were; I abhor all military government, well knowing how shamefully it is occasionally exercised. P. T.

P. S. If you should honour my *third* volume of *Memoirs* with any notice in

* We wish some member of either College would favour us with any particulars of Mr. Fenton, or of Mr. Rustat (vol. LX. p. 1064); for whom there is an epitaph at Jesus College, with a portrait; of either or both of which we should be glad to receive a copy.

† Another correspondent says, "it is clearly here a struggle for a republic; and, if it fails, it will tend to the closer muzzling the tiger, who will be but a name, *et prout-vo nihil*."

* The charge was, throwing water out of my window; that is a *crime* in France; but *leaving or making any dirt under a window*, is punishable only to eyes, noses, and common decency, for acts of that kind are now become a science in France: and I am sure if I was not right in what I said sixteen years ago, that it will stand the test now, i. e. that I had left my daughters in France to learn the language, and to — in public.

your

your *Review of New Books*, I beg you will say, that I *call in* the anecdote I have related of the late worthy and respectable Mr. George Selwyn*, as my friend Dr. W—— assures me it is totally void of any foundation. I could easily conceive that a man, possessing a tender heart (and I have long known Mr. Selwyn did possess such a heart), might have the curiosity to see how *bad-hearted* men met the punishments they merited. I have however, now, good authority to say, that Mr. Selwyn was never but at a single execution in his life; and that was at the dreadful, and I hope *unique*, execution of *Damiens*. I was once induced to believe I could bear to see a notorious villain broke alive upon the wheel, as it is erroneously called †, at *Dijon*, and, I am ashamed to add, that I hired a place for that purpose; but TRUTH will justify my adding, that, before the fatal blows were struck, I would have given all the money in my pocket to have made my escape to *Montméli*, but that was impossible; for I did not *till then* know that the human mind is too much engaged with the visible objects and distress of the miserable criminal, to fortify his soul sufficiently to *bear-up* by the remembrance of the bloody deeds the criminal had previously inflicted upon others; beside, there was the additional horror of seeing (what, I hope, will never more be seen in this FREE COUNTRY) the *mother* of the executioner actively employed in assisting to throw the emaciated body, *scarcely dead*, into the living flames! P. T.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, July 18.

BEING on a visit to Sir Gregory Page Turner, I had the pleasure of meeting there M. Vitpré, an ingenious French gentleman, who has resided some time in this country; he presented me with a Treatise on the Culture of the Vine, published by him a few years since; and, as there are some useful observations in it, I send a few extracts from different parts of the book for the entertainment of your readers.

Yours, &c. J. ELDERTON.

* See pp. 297, 467. EDIT.

† A cross is laid flat upon the scaffold, to which the criminal's body is lashed, and the wood of the cross is cut away just beneath those parts where the blows are to be given. Such bodies as are not burnt are then exposed on a wheel in the highway.

GENT. MAG. August, 1791.

“It is well known that the Northern provinces of France, Picardy, and Champagne, not only produce good wine, but that what is by numbers esteemed the best in the world grows in Champagne. Can a small difference in point of distance from the sun be considered of such essential consequence in the cultivations, as absolutely to prevent their culture? Several examples prove the contrary. The mountainous parts of Franche Comté, called there La Montagne, although above two degrees South of Rheims, the capital of Champagne, produce no wine; in the vallies between them, wheat can hardly ripen; their whole harvest is in rye and oats. The vineyards about Paris, which produce the poorest wine drunk in that capital, are situated half a degree South of that part of Champagne in which the choicest wines are made. The vineyards of some parts of Germany, every one knows, are further North than Champagne. The above examples seem sufficient to prove, that a situation some degrees North is no impediment to the ripening of grapes, and making wine. The Rev. Mr. Pegge remarks, that the climate of England, being in an island free from large woods, has considerable advantage, in respect of warmth, over places of the same latitude on the Continent; in consequence, it is very possible to obtain better wine here, under the 51 degree of Northern latitude, than that made in Germany under the 51st. No one will deny, that many plants and fruits are brought to perfect maturity in this country that are natives of warmer climates. The peach, which in the time of Gilen was thought to be too tender even for the climate of Italy, now grows through every part of this country; and, properly cultivated, arrive to great perfection. The myrtle, first introduced from Greece, flourishes in Cornwall, Devonshire, and the Isle of Wight, without much care. The common potato, which, though coming, according to Campbell, from Mexico, is seen to thrive in every part of the three kingdoms. It has been generally admitted as a fact, that, at some period, there were in England a great many vineyards, and that Hampshire was the first place in which vines had been planted; most historians have mentioned spots called vineyards, which were supposed to have produced grapes.

“Chancellor Bacon says, that a vine may be fruitful till it is sixty years old: the French never keep any plants in their vineyards after that time, and often pull them out of the ground sooner. An old vine produces very little; its fruit ripens later; and, if it be not properly pruned, does not ripen at all, and is soon exhausted by the multiplicity and length of its shoots.

“There is an old vineyard, two miles distant from Bath, at a place called Vine Down (part of Coombe Down), near Mr. Allen's quarries: this vineyard is surrounded by a wall:

wall: when it was planted, and when it began to be neglected, I could not be informed. The cattle, fond of leaves, prevented their shooting long. There are many towns and villages where cuttings from the old plants have been propagated, have borne grapes, bear some still, and commonly ripen them well. There are even some remaining in many streets of London: as most people have seen them, there is no need of mentioning the houses where they grow.

“Mr. Lawrence, Vicar of Hilvertot, in Northamptonshire, in the Introduction to his “Gardener’s Calendar,” published in 1718, says, “I am thoroughly convinced how easily good and ripe grapes may be had in a vineyard artfully chosen, and well guarded, from what I saw the last year (and that no very favourable one) in the garden of that very ingenious encourager of vegetable nature, Mr. Ball, of Kensington, who, for a trial, planted a little spot with vines in his garden. Three or four shoots from every plant were supported with props; and when I was there, in the beginning of November, I saw some very fair bunches of blue Frontignac tolerably ripe, managed according to art by Mr. Bradley himself: some of these, indeed, he told me, were planted there by mistake; but I only infer from thence what excellent fruit must be had, and may ordinarily be expected, from the Black Clusters and Muscadines, that are so easily ripe.” The Hon. Mr. Chas. Hamilton made excellent wine from his vineyard at Pains-hill*; though, according to his observation, many places are better situated, and many soils fitter for it.

“The last year, 1785, although very unfavourable to vines in Hungary, was so much better in England, that the grapes in the small vineyard at Chelsea were half ripened in the second week of August; after that time I did not see them.”

Mr. URBAN, *Gravesend, June 18.*
I WAS well pleased to see, in your Magazine for last month, the fac-simile of the wonderful Matthew Buchinger, born in Germany, without hands

* “To my great amazement (says Mr. Hamilton) my wine had a finer flavour than the best Champagne ever tasted. It would be endless to mention how many good judges of wine were deceived by my wine, and thought it superior to any Champagne they had ever drunk; even the Duke de Mirepoix preferred it to any other wine. The surest proof I can give of its excellence is, that I have sold it to wine-merchants for 50 guineas a hoghead; and one wine-merchant, to whom I sold 500l. worth at one time, assured me he sold some of the best of it from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. a bottle.” Description of the Vineyard of Pain’s-hill in Sir E. Barry’s *Treatise on Wines*.

or feet, June 3. 1674; and it must be some satisfaction to Mr. B Short to be informed concerning his posterity. Matthew travelled through many towns in this kingdom, where he left specimens of his surprising talents in writing, several of which are now in his grandchildren’s hands at Dartford, in Kent, equal, if not superior, to some copper-plates. Matthew had a son named John Adam Buchinger, born at Strassburgh Elsass, in Germany, Dec. 30. 1715, who married Ann May, of Gravesend (a descendant of John May, Mayor of that town in 1663*), and settled at Dartford, where he followed the occupation of a brazier. John died Nov. 8. 1781, aged 66; and Ann, his wife, Feb. 7. 1791, aged 72, leaving issue one son (Matthew), and three daughters. Frances, Ann, and Mary. Mary married a Mr. Saxter, a surveyor, at Chertsey, in Surrey.

Your correspondent, p. 402, who wishes to know about the parish of Woolwich, and the Devil’s House, may get, I believe, sufficient information from Hassel’s “History of Kent,” and Dugdale’s “History of Embanking.”

Yours, &c. F. G. S. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Essex, July 8.*

UNacquainted as I am with the measurement of the deepest wells in this kingdom, I conjecture *that*, at length fortunately completed by the Rev. Mr. Nettidge, at East Hanningfield parsonage, near Chelmsford, to be sufficiently extraordinary to merit your notice. It was begun June 21, 1790; and water, when the workmen, from such tedious labour, were at the moment of despair, was found May 7, 1791. Thirty-nine thousand five hundred bricks were used, without cement, in lining this well; the soil of which, for the first thirty feet, was a fine, light-brown, imperfect marl: and though fossilists may ingeniously chuse to discriminate the different *strata*, yet, except from shades of a deeper colour and firmer texture, occasionally, but slightly, mixed with a little sand and a few shells, the same soil, to a common eye without more material variation, continued to four hun-

* By an original MS. in my possession, John May, Mayor of Gravesend, procured a bowling green, situate at the West end of Gravesend (now a rope-walk), for the only recreation of the Mayor, Jurats, and Common-council, of the aforesaid corporation.

dred

dred and sixty feet; where it was consolidated into so rocky a substance, as to require the being broken through with the mattock. A borer then, of three inches diameter, and fifteen feet in length, was tried; which soon, through a soft soil, slipped from the workman's hands, and fell up to the handle. Water instantly appeared, and rose within the first hour one hundred and fifty feet; and, after a very gradual rise, now stands at three hundred and forty seven feet, extremely soft and well-flavoured. This source is supposed to supply the well at Battle's bridge, about six miles further, and lower than Hanningfield, which is three hundred and thirty-six feet in depth, and the water overflows the brim. At Bicknacre Priory, a mile and half in descent from Hanningfield, is a well (nearly, through neglect, choaked up) only four feet in depth.

The price of labour at Hanningfield well was, on a diameter of five feet three inches, four shillings per foot for the first forty feet, and one shilling advance at each successive forty feet.

Yours, &c. PHILUDROS.

SYLVANUS URBANUS JOANNI MILTONO.

Terram leviorē mittit—Palinodiam suam canit.

LITERÆ tuæ, Miltonæ *Managers*, vehementer me sollicitum habuerunt, quod, inter curas meas & graves & multiplices, inscientem, (ne vineta mea severius cædam,) facinus indignum admisisse arguerint. Habes utique consistentem reum, me non nisi istis periculis sensitse immanem *Mur* sine impudentiam sine ignorantiam, qui & te tam inhumanè laceraverit, & facilitate nostrâ tam petulanter abusus fuerit. Atque hoc quidem ægrius fero, ne rabiem & lambos *Pseudo-Illo*pe criminosos jam iterum provocasse videar, qui farraginem libelli nostri imprudens tam sceddè adulteraverim. Libenter sanè, ut tu consulis, auctorem hujus infamie remitterem ad celeberrimi Davilii exemplum simul & flagellum, quo ne ipsi Orbilio cessasse perhibetur. Sed quis hominem istum durum atque callidum vel Mar-syz fato speraverit detereri? Præsertim cum suspicio haud levis mihi in mentem invasit, ne scelestus aliquis cachinno gloriolæ nostræ invidus, risumque quò jure quaque injuria captans, fucum nobis facere instituerit, *parafrases* istam odiosam temerè consuetam, quasi

opus serium ac severum docti cujusdam, si Diis placet, Grammatici ementiendo. Facile enim ex epistolâ tuâ intelligo neminem esse literis Græcis vel levissimè imbutum, qui monstrum illud in lucem edere tanquam factum legitimum serid cogitaverit. Quid si veram agat fabulam *Mægos*, ludoque Hertfordiensi invitâ Minervâ præficiatur, jure multo potiori quam pædagogum illud Faleriensem, dignum esse crediderim qui discipulis suis malè mulceatur, idque tot verberibus quot mendis scætere ipsius opus depre-nsum fuerit.

Quod autem in delicti participem tam leniter animadvertas, id vero impensè mihi gratum fecisti. Digniter enim nequeo priora nostra in te merita (quorum te haud immemorem esse indicio est Lau-deri in epistolâ tuâ recordatio) novæ huic injuriæ iniquiorem reddere meritis esse metuendum. Hoc ramen minis te persuasum velim, ingenii culpâ non studio obtrectandi, jam denuò laudes tuas uertere mihi fato quodam contigisse. Vale!

Dabam Londini, 12^{mo} Cal. Sextilis.

MR. URBAN, June 20.

I NEED not aim at converting your favourable reception of some few trifles of my own, under different signatures, into an argument for your inserting the following letter. The importance of the subject, and the ability with which the respectable writer has treated it, will, I dare say, gain it an early place in your useful and agreeable Miscellany. To render it admissible in point of size, and to make room for a few extracts from the evidence delivered before the Legislature *since* the piece was written, I have ventured to obliterate such paragraphs as I thought could be spared with the *least* injury to the sense and connexion—a liberty which will account for several abrupt transitions observable in the piece, as it now stands; but for which, it is hoped, the reasons just given will apologize.

LEO AFRICANUS.

A Letter on the SLAVE TRADE from the Honourable Mr. C. lately Member of Parliament for the County of Derby, to the Rev. Dr. B. of Grosvenor-street.

—Ceux dont il s'agit sont noirs depuis les pieds jusqu'à la tête, & ils ont le nez si écrasé, qu'il est impossible de les plaindre— Il est impossible de supposer que ces gens là soient des Hommes, parceque si nous les supposons des Hommes, on commen-cerois

cerioient à croire que nous ne sommes par
Chrétiens — MONTESQUIEU, Esprit des
Loix, liv. XV. ch. 5.

"These people are all over black, and have
such flat noses, that they ought not to be
pitied.—It is impossible to suppose that
these creatures are men; for such a sup-
position would lead to the belief that we
are not Christians."

S I R,

YOUR excellent Essay*, for which
accept my best thanks, has afforded me
all the satisfaction that the able support
of a virtuous cause is capable of afford-
ing; you have made forcible use of
those sacred arms it so particularly be-
came you to employ: may their victory
be complete! The object of your Soci-
ety has not a more ardent well-wisher
than myself; nor can any body hold in
deeper detestation a traffick, which has
so long been the scourge of Africa, and
the disgrace of Europe.

The speech of Mr. Necker is full
of benevolence; and in it very hon-
ourable mention is made of our pro-
ceedings—"The time may come," says
he, "when, associating in your Coun-
cils the Deputies from the Colonies,
you will cast an eye of serious and hu-
mane regard upon an unhappy people,
who have too long remained the unno-
ticed victims of an inhuman commerce;
upon beings endowed like ourselves
with the gift of thought, and who, a-
bove all, resemble us in the melancholy
faculty of feeling misfortune; upon
men whom, with deaf ears and callous
hearts, we press and heap upon one
another in the foul holds of our vessels,
and send with swelling sails towards the
chains which await them. Already has
a distinguished nation unfurled the ban-
ner of a sage and enlightened com-
passion; the cause of humanity has found
its advocates in commercial interest
and political calculation: a cause so sub-
lime and imperious cannot fail of command-
ing general attention, and must, ere
long, appear at the bar of public justice
in every Christian country."

*The practice is unjust, cruel, and dis-
honourable, and the means and the means of*

*England would not be washed away,
though she should have the whole world
for her accomplice.*

If I do not venture to examine the
political and commercial tendencies of
my subject, that is an omission which,
between ourselves, will not require a-
pology; for, though firmly of opinion
that neither one no, the other is against
me, we are well agreed, that "no
worldly policy, no consideration of
commerce, no influx of wealth, to indi-
viduals or to the nation," are here ar-
guments of any avail †.

It is a melancholy and painful re-
flexion, that the wants and desires of
men, which necessarily multiply with
their civilization and improvement,
should kindle and develope in the hu-
man bosom a passion which may rival
in its effects all the excesses which the
ferocity of savage nature can exhibit;
that passion is the thirst of wealth. Urged
by this impulse, has the favoured
European so ignobly used his superior
resources, and so sinfully perverted the
bounties of Providence, as to have made
himself the scourge and the pest of those
very people, for whom Heaven had or-
dained him to be the Messenger of
Truth, and the Minister of comfort.
This enlightened quarter of the globe
has become a star of malignant influ-
ence for those obscurer regions, upon
which it might have reflected the kind-
liest rays! Hence African oppression—
hence Peruvian massacre—hence Colo-
nial fetters—hence the rife and the pro-
grets of that inhuman traffick in ques-
tion, which may be regarded as com-
pleting the *chain of iniquity*, as forming
the supplemental page to that great his-
tory of *European injustice*, traced in
bloody and indelible characters, upon the
*newly-discovered soil of the Western hemi-
sphere*.

The pretext of conversion, so impi-
ously, and, alas! successfully, made
use of at the outset, certainly will not
be amongst those which the *modern* tra-
ders, or their apologists, employ. The
obstructions and opposition which the
progress of religion meets with in the

* On the Injustice of the Slave Trade, and the consequent Necessity of abolishing it.

† "Before the last war, the French sugars were sold by the Planters from 20 to 30 *per cent.* cheaper than the British sugars could be purchased in our islands." Yet "the money expended upon West-India estates is in general far from yielding a profitable return. The Agent for Jamaica stated, before the Privy Council, that the Planters there do not make more than four *per cent.* on their capital." Evidence of Mr. Irving, Inspector-general, &c. Minutes of Evidence, vol. IV. at the end. Mr. Long assigns "the purchase of new Negroes as the true source of the distress and debt under which the Planters labour." History of Jamaica, vol. II. p. 437.

Colonies are too well known; and hence we have obtained the sarcastic compliment, that our consciences are too delicately framed to permit us to enslave a *Christian* brother! Wretched subterfuge! Unpardonable conduct, if the reproach be founded! I confess, I have read few of the publications that have appeared, and grieve to think any should, in defence of the Slave Trade; it is only distressing to see human wit struggling with the innate sentiment of right and wrong, implanted in every man's bosom, and which, if he examine deep enough, will never elude his search. it is only distressing to see, that habit, or interest, or their combined influence, should be capable, not alone of spoiling the heart, but of misleading the judgement. Is there any one of these apologists who, if he read of piracy having been both legal and honourable in ancient Greece, does not feel both his reason and sentiment revolt against such a monstrous institution? Yet Greece, if a civilized, was still a Pagan, country. Is there any of them that will undertake to vindicate the modern depredations of Algiers and Tunis? It is to be presumed not: never theless, every sound and impartial mind, every eye unobscured by the vapours of prejudice, or undazzled by the glare of glittering objects, will see a family resemblance, strongly pronounced, between these crying enormities and those we are quietly perpetrating under the milder denomination of trade. If it should discern certain features of disparity, they are such as will scarcely tell in our favour; it may remark, that the Moorish robber, in attacking the liberties of others, exposes, at the same time, his own to risk. In contrasting the injustice of a barbarous Mahometan with those of a polished, and, we must add, a Christian people, it may discover in the latter a more ingenious and refined, a more silent and secure mode, *not a less mischievous or effectual one, of injuring the rights of mankind*. If the European merchant be not always the offensive robber, he instigates and encourages the thief; he plunders by proxy at least; and "is the

receiver of the stolen goods"—(and what goods!)—If he be not himself the pirate, he is the cause of piratical outrage. If he appear not at the head of those buccaneering expeditions; if he does not command in person those gallant fleets, which cruise in the African rivers for the purpose of infesting and scouring the coasts, fairly may they be regarded as fitted out in his service, and as kept in his pay.

Or could we suppose (what would to Heaven were reality!) that England had never dipped her hands in these transactions, let their defenders candidly and ingenuously declare, what sentence would have been passed upon the Portuguese, or the Spaniards, or any other people concerned in them*.

Where then is the man, whose heart is pure, and whose reason is free, who has drank at no poisonous source, nor tasted of any insane root, the liberal, humane, and generous Briton, who does not deprecate with anguish and indignation the day that first saw his degenerate countrymen yield to sordid temptation, and bear their part in this cruel persecution of their species—that saw them approach the peaceful shores of Africa, filled with the base and dire intent of kidnapping and carrying off the unsuspecting native—that saw them dividing friends, and dismembering families, setting fire to villages, and seizing upon the fugitive inhabitants—that saw them descend, whilst yet we had no plantations of our own, to become the agents and the go-betweens of Slavery and oppression? Monstrous and unnatural occupation for the sons of Freedom! Can the man, whose bosom glows with the honest pride of a Briton, ever read of an *assiento* contract, and not blush to see his countrymen stipulating the monopoly of forging chains for men? To commerce we owe our glory, let us respect and honour the name; *but a traffick in human blood profanes that name; it is a libel upon the character of Commerce, and a blot in that of every nation by which it is exercised.*

It is asserted, that the persons whom the traders purchase are chiefly convicts,

* That some of our Colonists, whatever they may pretend, have scruples of conscience about the Slave Trade, appears from Mr. H. Ross's evidence: "About 17 years ago, in a society formed of the first characters of Kingston, on debating the following question (proposed, he thinks, by the late Mr. T. Hibbert, who had been 40 or 50 years the most eminent Guinea factor there), 'Whether the Slave Trade was consistent with sound policy, the laws of Nature, and morality?' after several meetings, it was determined by a majority, that it was ~~not~~ consistent with sound policy, the laws of Nature, or morality." Minutes of Evidence, vol. IV. p. 262.

or prisoners made in battle, who, without remorse or distinction, would have fallen a prey to the revenge of the conqueror, or, perhaps, have been immolated at the shrine of Superstition; and thus the redemption of these devoted lives is represented as an act of humanity.

A practice so unprecedented, as that of a general and indiscriminate massacre of captives, is certainly difficult to credit. This, however, is a point we will not here discuss: neither is it my wish to pry into the "secrets of the prison-house," and investigate the lodging humanity has prepared for them, to descend amidst the vapours of the floating dungeon, and enquire how many perish there by feverish deaths than might have come from the victor's arm, or the knife of sacrifice.

But it is impossible not to ask these generous and merciful deliverers of the devoted captive, upon what ground they impose his chains after his ransom? Was it necessary to his protection and his welfare that he should be transported into a distant clime, there to lose the rights of a man and citizen? Wherefore is he bought from death merely to be sold into slavery? If Humanity had any part in the purchase, what is her share in the sale? has she meditated upon future events, and is she content with her research? Or how is it just, how is it rational, that a luckless, though perhaps gallant, combatant in defence of life and liberty, should be confounded in the same crowd, and consigned over to one common and ignominious destiny, with the malefactor, whom the like charitable motives have made his companion?

What ought to be the size and complexion of that offence, whose commuted and mitigated punishment is perpetual exile, incessant toil, unlimited servitude, involving the family and posterity of the delinquent? Far be it from me to determine—it is the task of those who inflict it:—but, if it be seriously proposed to qualify any part of this traffic, upon the ground of its affecting persons whose liberties are justly forfeited by their crimes, it is natural to ask, and will not their own bosom put the

question, whether they who, in fact, are charging themselves with the punishment, are well assured of the existence of the guilt? Is their destiny consistent with any principle or rule of justice? Is it not utterly vague and undetermined? abandoned to chance, caprice, and passion? Much also do I fear, that this stoic system of legislation which the European merchant has introduced in Africa; this system which, in fixing one common doom for all, or at least one common sentence, has equalized every species of guilt: much do I fear, and shrewdly do I suspect, that it has greatly swelled the catalogue of sins, and multiplied, in a sense easy to divine, the number of offenders; for, indeed, it would be thinking most darkly of our species, to conceive a soil so fertile in iniquity, and to put faith in such a rich and unfailing fund of guilt, as is necessarily implied in the pretext we are examining.

There is, it is true, a species of guilt of grained dye, of unequivocal and universal description, from which it is impossible to absolve or wash the Negro: the guilt so well defined by the severely-ironical Montesquieu, of a flat nose and a black complexion: *veneficia mea, hac sunt*. Had it, however, been the mode to judge of men by their internal qualities rather than exterior appearance, the Negroes might have been entitled to more respect, and have met with better treatment. Various authors bear testimony to their native gentleness of manners, and benignity of disposition; to their good-nature and hospitality—hospitality so cruelly required! If my memory does not fail me, one of the most profound and accurate observers of nature which this or any age has produced, in speaking of the inhabitants of Guinea, expresses himself to the following effect:

"If they discover no extraordinary quickness of parts, they exhibit at least a fund of sensibility; tender and affectionate; they love their families, friends, and countrymen: charitable and humane, they relieve indigence unsolicited, and distress is sure to obtain their succour; in a word, their hearts are excellent, and contain the seeds of all the virtues."

* Capt. Wilson, of the navy, having stated to the Select Committee some instances of African hospitality, says, "he should not have mentioned this circumstance, but that he has lately heard and read much of their unfeeling disposition: but from his own knowledge and experience he does assert, that they are open to, and susceptible of, the finest feelings of human nature—to all the noble impulses of gratitude and affection." Minutes of Evidence, vol. III. p. 10.

I will not add a syllable to this eulogy. Let me only observe, that M. Buffon lavishly accords those qualities, for whose defect, neither brilliant talents nor transcendent genius can compensate; and he lifts these injured and insulted beings to a sublime height above the level of irrational creation, to which ignorance and audacity have in vain attempted to reduce them.

But, if the above be faithful pictures of the genuine character and manners of the Negroes; if, at the æra when this trade first commenced, they were wholly a pastoral and pacific people, passing their golden hours in careless ease, and social comfort, under the shade of their palm-groves; if discord and war were unknown amongst them; whence their intestine broils, whence their age of iron? Too obvious the reply—They owe them to its own baneful influence, to the seditious manœuvres of its incendiary emissaries: "*hoc fonte derivata clades.*" This is the source of evil; this is the devouring monster, more fierce and insidious than those which howl and hiss in their own deserts; that has depopulated the coasts, and is gone for prey into the heart of the country; a monster, which "makes the meat it feeds on," and fattens upon the mischief it has created: for how is it possible to conceive that a trade, against the success of which its miserable objects must be so deeply interested (and till it shall be proved that the victim hugs his chain, and quits his native shore without tears and lamentation, and every exterior mark of heartfelt terror and despair, I am warranted so to argue), how, I say, is it possible that such a trade should exist but upon its own diabolical inventions? How should it prosper but in wiles and violence; in corrupting virtue, and kindling passion; in exciting and fomenting discord, instigating and imputing guilt; in stratagems, ambush, and surprize; in the industrious exercise of every infernal art,

in the daring adoption of every plan of iniquity*?

And could we divest it of all its necessary and concomitant horrors, it would still remain an object of deformity and aversion. There is no possible point of view in which the purchase and sale of a fellow-creature can be either licit or rational; a traffick, in which man is both the merchant and merchandise, does not more wound and disgust the feelings of humanity, than it is repugnant to the dictates of common-sense.

Impressed with these sentiments, and harbouring such opinions, I cannot but have seen with infinite satisfaction that the Society rejects all palliative measures, and will only content itself with absolute Abolition. Remedial acts are seldom good ones; in the present instance, how small a part of the evil could they embrace!

The mind of man, like the soil he inhabits, has need of culture. Various causes may concur to accelerate or to retard improvement; and those arrived at the summit have no right to look down with contempt upon those beneath; it is glorious to stretch the arm of assistance, and help them up the ascent: but to sink the low still lower, and thence infer their incapacity to rise, that, indeed, is adding insult to injury, and is no less unreasonable than unjust. Destined to brutal degradation and groveling obedience, shall we debar our modern Helots from every species of instruction which might elevate their sentiments, or enlighten their understandings, and then attribute to the fault of their heads and hearts what is alone imputable to our own ungenerous policy?

To the light of revelation we are indebted for a verity, never proclaimed by the voice of oracles, nor taught under the portico, nor in the academic grove. That verity is the equal origin of all mankind; and the heterogeneous

* This description is perfectly agreeable to the evidence. "That the Slave Trade (to use the words of Mr. Fox in his late admirable speech on it) is a system of rapine, robbery, and murder, has now been most clearly proved." Among a vast number of instances which might be adduced from the evidences of Capt. Wilson, of the navy, — Dalrymple, of the army, Capt. J. S. Hall, Dr. Trotter, Mr. Ellison, and others, we shall only mention one circumstance, stated to the Committee by Major-general Rooke, M. P. that, "from the friendly intercourse there was between the King of Daniel and him, from 100 to 150 of the inhabitants, men, women, and children, came over to the garrison of Goree, under his command. It was then proposed to him, by three English Slave-captains, to send them on board the ships as Slaves—a proposition which he rejected with horror." *Minutes of Evidence*, vol. III. p. 46, & seq.

distinction of master and slave is utterly incompatible with those equal rights, and fraternal ties, which it includes.— There is, besides, a maxim in the Christian code, without transgressing which it is impossible that an Englishman should make or keep a slave. He cannot act by others as he desires to be acted by, if he takes from them, or withholds from them, that possession of which he is so jealously fond, is so nobly tenacious.

Let the minds of this degraded people be prepared for the reception of the blessing in store for them, by the immediate inculcation of moral and Christian knowledge; grant them, what they have been hitherto deprived of, a civil existence. We have a law peculiar to ourselves, and which does honour to our humanity, which takes the very brutes under protection, and sets a fine upon their inhuman treatment. But shall we measure the sufferings, nay the murder, of our fellow-creatures, by the same scale? This is an abuse that calls for instant redress. *Servus homo est.*— Let us remember they are men, whilst it may be necessary they should continue slaves; when they cease to be such, they will not forget our attention. In ancient Rome, the slaves found refuge from the cruelty of their masters at the feet of the statue of the Emperor; under the shield of law, and the wing of justice, let ours find protection from wanton insult, from merciless exaction, from the wired lash of an unfeeling task-master*. Thus rising step by step, they will sustain their height without giddiness: thus gradually acquiring a sober sense and rational consciousness of the dignity of their nature, they will be

properly qualified to obtain, and to enjoy, the rights which belong to it, at such epochs, and according to the plans, which the wisdom and humanity of the Legislature shall settle and adopt.

And then may native character revive! then may those estimable qualities which historians and naturalists accord, and which calamity and debasement had excluded, resume their empire in the heart! Then will the amiable affections succeed to the dark and dangerous passions; to the gloom of despair, to the sullen reserve of vengeance, the smiles of content, and the effusions of gratitude; mutual confidence will take place of mutual mistrust and apprehension. Then may a race of men, who form so great a majority of the inhabitants, become interested in the protection and prosperity of countries, of which they are at present an object of constant alarm. The same courage which has often made revolt formidable, will render assistance precious. There are no visionary prospects. During the late war, some of the French Islands were indebted to the Free Negroes for that protection to which their White Militia was inadequate. On the other hand, let it be remembered, that, in the preceding war, the South Carolinians were prevented from employing their domestic force against the surrounding ravages and encroachments of the enemy, merely through the fear of their own slaves. Thus a means of defence became the impediment to all defence, a double cause of danger and embarrassments.—Then too will appear, agreeably to reason, and in conformity with all past experience, the advantages

* It is impossible to describe accurately the sufferings and tortures endured by the West Indian slaves, as they depend entirely on the capricious cruelty of their owners and overseers: but we may safely enumerate, *from the evidence*, want of food, cloaths, and rest, excessive toil, cart-whips, cow skins, dungeons, stocks, chains, fetters, put-hooks, iron boots, thumb-screws, picquets, hot irons, flaming sealing-wax, cutting off ears and limbs, hanging, burning alive, and murders in several other ways—without mentioning the horrible tortures inflicted judicially on slaves who commit capital offences against Whites.—As a specimen of our colonial laws, we may cite the 18th clause of that which was passed in the Bahamas in 1784, which ordains, That, “if any slave shall absent him or herself from his or her owner for three months successively, such slave shall be deemed an out-law; and, as an encouragement to apprehend and bring to justice such runaways, any person or persons who shall apprehend any such runaways, either ALIVE or DEAD, shall be paid, out of the Public Treasury, twenty pounds for every slave so apprehended.” Privy Council’s Report, Part III.

In the Barbadoes Gazette of Jan. 14, 1784, we find this advertisement: “Absented herself from the service of the subscriber, a yellow-skin Negro wench, named Sarah Deroral.” After a particular description of her person, and supposed concealment, the advertisement ends with these words: “Whoever will apprehend this said wench, ALIVE or DEAD, shall receive two hundred reward, from

JOSEPH-CHARLES HOWARD,
Kee Buck, Bridgetown, Dec. 17.”

of willing labour over that which is forced and compulsive. Then, to sum up all in one word, it will be seen how much *freemen* are in every sense, and in all respects, more useful, valuable, and worthy members of society, than *slaves*.

Towards the middle of the fifteenth century this accursed traffick began. In the interval of time, Africa has been robbed of sixty millions of inhabitants. Calculation might be lost, in pursuing it as a cause of depopulation through the vast maze of all its baneful consequences and effects. Could we only compute the numbers which it has actually and visibly swept from the face of the earth, the account would startle and confound us. Have hurricanes and earthquakes, have pestilence and famine, produced such a bill of mortality? Were the estimate, (I speak only of our own, and shudder to think how principal a share,) were the mournful estimate laid before the eyes of Parliament! *Jussitiam quam cognovit Asia experiatnr Africa*. Doubtless, her injuries cry at least as loud. Unacquainted with Eastern pomp and luxury, little curious of the gold which Nature has placed beneath their feet, her simpler children tremble for the privation of treasures more precious than gold, or the gems of Delhi,—liberty, home, family, and friends. These are the property whose violation they complain of; such is the wealth, and such are the jaghires, of which they claim the undisturbed possession; and these what multitudes have already exchanged for toil and fatigue, for stripes and chains; for a lacerated body, and a bleeding mind; for all that severe complication of physical and moral suffering, which has brought them to a deplorable and untimely end, often accelerated, horrid to relate, by the hand of suicide!

Could, alas! the persons concerned be roused to a sense of serious reflexion! could they open their eyes upon the infamy of their profession, and shut their ears upon the sophisms of an artificial conscience! could they eradicate from their minds every illiberal prejudice and sordid principle, and be sensible—

How much 't would 'vail them, in their place,
To graft the love of human race!

the labours of your Society might be abridged, and the interposition of the Legislature be unnecessary.

GENT. MAG. *August*, 1791.

There is a divine law, unwritten upon parchments, but graven deep in the heart of man by the hand that framed him, which, prior and paramount to every act of royal and senatorial authority, no human dispensations can suspend or affect: *Hinc lege non abrogari jus est, neque in hac aliquid derogari potest—nec per Senatum aut per Populum hac lege salvi possumus*.

If the faith of Parliament were really committed upon this occasion, we will venture to assert, that it would be infinitely "more honoured in the breach than the observance." Prior rights are in question; superior claims interfere; they demand, they command, the abolition of a traffick in which all right is annihilated, and the most sacred claims are despised; a traffick, which directly militates against the spirit of our Constitution; against every moral, and every Christian virtue; against every amiable affection, and generous sentiment, which can adorn or dignify the human mind.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Aug. 14.*
THE accession of fortune, the rise of families, and the decline of them, are subjects worthy the pen of a well-informed Historian. By such studies, and such contemplative biography, liberally conducted, we may instruct youth, and delight advanced age; and, while we urge on the cautious and the indolent, by a laudable zeal, for acts of ambition and virtue, we check the warm and the impetuous from wild chimerical projects of romance. That men of science, of fortune, and of genius, should so often end their lives in misery, and wear out their vital thread in the precincts of a prison, is a sad, but too common, case; for, says a celebrated author, in his admired *Life of Savage*, "Volumes have been written only to enumerate the miseries of the Learned, and relate their unhappy lives, and untimely deaths."

The Lovers of Antiquity will not be sorry to know, that, by accidentally meeting with an auctioneer's hand-bill, on the fourth and last day's sale of a tradesman's effects in the Strand, where the late Francis Brerewood, Esq. had lodged near fifteen years ago, and, from narrow circumstances, had left his property behind him, many writings, of this, and of the last century, were preserved from destruction. His chest had been three days sold, and delivered to a broker, the purchaser of it, as waste-paper, from whom

whom they were redeemed. Among this collection are many articles, some of which, probably, may be deemed worthy of the public eye, as well as the originals of others that have received the public admiration in Mr. Urban's Miscellany more than fifty years ago. Such as in vol. VII. p. 760, Verses to Charles Lord Baltimore, written in Gunpowder Forest in Maryland; vol. XIV. p. 46, Winter; vol. XVI. p. 157, Spring; ib. p. 265, Summer: by Thomas Brerewood, Esq. elder and only brother of the above, who died in 1748.

Thomas, the father of these two brothers, the younger of whom, Francis, died ten years ago, at the age of eighty-two, was the grandson, by a second marriage, of Sir Robert Brerewood, Knight, who was chosen Recorder of his native city, Chester, 15 Car. 1. 1639; and in 1643 was created one of the Judges of the Common Pleas.

The ancestors of this family were citizens of Chester, and for some time had held large possessions there. They had repeatedly filled the offices of Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of this city; wherein Robert Brerewood, the grandfather of Sir Robert, died in the year 1600, in his third Mayoralty. He is denominated Wet-glover*. The following very excellent character is given of him by William Webb, in Daniel King's Vale-Royal of England, or County Palatine of Chester, folio, 1656, Part II. p. 43:

"Upon the South side of the chancel of this church (the Abbie of St. Werburgh's in Chester) standeth a fair chappel. At the upper end of this chappell lyeth the body of a late famous citizen, Robert Brerewood, Alderman, and thrice Maior of this city; of whom I find no other monument there, save onely his coat, crest, and streamer, advanced over him, the words whereof are, *Labore, Prudentia, Equitate*, which were well fitted to him, in whom those virtues were all eminent. And I suppose that I can here lay a foundation for as lasting a monument of him as can be made of mettall or stone to make it more known, that he was the happy father of a well-known son, that learned Edward Brerewood of Oxford, whose surpassing progresse in the studies of all manner of learning, the University doth yet, and for ever will, ring loud of; and Gresham College in London, where he was Mathematical Reader, will to the world's end bewail

the want of: whom, by an untimely death, it pleased God to deprive the world of, before he had finished, or at least before he had taken order for preservation of, such learned labours of his, as, if they were published abroad, should make the world behold to Chester, the nurse of such a father which begot such a son."

The second son of Robert Brerewood last-mentioned was Edward, the famous scholar, of Brazen-nose College in Oxford, who was afterwards chosen the first Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College, London, the author of several learned works*, some of which were published by his nephew Sir Robert after his decease, which happened on the 4th of November, 1613, by a fever, in his 48th year. Edward Brerewood is mentioned in high encomium by Dr. Fuller†, in his "Worthies of England;" where his name is spelt Brerewood.

An elder brother of Edward was John‡, the father of Sir Robert, who, as Sir Peter Leicester § tells us, was Sheriff of that city, though his name ap-

* The following books, written by him, are taken from Ward's "Professors of Gresham College," fol 1740, 74, 75.

1. De Ponderibus et Pretiis Veterum Nummorum, eorumque cum Recentioribus Collocatione, Lib. I. Londini, 1614, 4to.

2. Enquiries touching the Diversities of Languages and Religions through the chief Parts of the World. Lond. 1614, 23, 35, 4to; 1647, &c. 8vo.

3. Elementa Logicæ, in Gratiam studiosæ Juventutis in Academia Oxoniensi. Lond. 1614, 15, &c. 8vo.

4. Tractatus quidam Logici de Prædicabilibus, et Prædicamentis. Oxon. 4to, 1628; 1638, &c. 8vo.

5. Tractatus duo: quorum primus est de Meteoris, secundus de Oculo. Oxon. 1631, 38, 8vo.

6. A Treatise of the Sabbath, 1611. Oxf. 1631, 4to.

7. Mr. Byfield's Answer, with Mr. Brerewood's Reply. Oxford, 1631, 4to.

8. A second Treatise of the Sabbath; or, an explication of the Fourth Commandment. Oxford, 1632, 4to.

9. Commentarii in *Ethica Aristotelis*. Oxon. 1640, 4to.

10. A Declaration of the Patriarchal Government of the Antient Church. Oxford, 1614, 4to.; Lond. 1647; Bremen, 1701, 8vo.

† Folio, London, 1662—Chester, 190.

‡ Not the son of Robert, as is represented by A. Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. I.

§ Some Antiquities touching Chester, by Sir Peter Leicester, bart. London, 1672, p. 187.

* Some Antiquities touching Chester, by Sir Peter Leicester, bart. London, 1672, p. 187.

pears to have been omitted in the list of those officers. Sir Robert Brerewood was twice married; first, to Anne dau. of Sir Randle Mainwaringe, of Over-Pever, in that county, who died in 1630: his second lady was Katherine daughter of Sir Richard Lea, of Lea and Dern-hall, in Cheshire, and left several children by each of them. He died in 1654, at Chester, aged 67 years, and lies buried in St. Mary's church there. Lady B. * survived him thirty-seven years.

The large property of which Sir Robert Brerewood died possessed, which was said to be not less than 8,000l. a year, was secured by him in tail male, on the issue of both marriages. The last heir by the first marriage died in 1748, without suffering any act to bar the entail; a surviving sister took possession of the property, to whom Francis Brerewood, it would seem, was unknown. She took the most quick methods to alienate the property, regardless of the remonstrances of her friends, or the will of her ancestor. That Mr. Brerewood was necessarily involved in various suits at law, in quest of his right, is a fact well known, I believe, to many learned gentlemen of the last, as well as of the present age; and which may be seen from stated cases, answered *in his favour* by some of the first names in this century, and now in my possession. *How hard is his case?* Some dog-grel verses, I have somewhere seen, are not inapposite to his fate:

"Nor Blackstone any pleasure brings;
His rights of persons and of things
Would make us beggars were we kings."

Plate II. presents a West view of Place-house, in Horton, near Colebrook, Bucks. The manor of Horton did belong to the Scawens, who sold it some time ago. Sir Thomas Scawen, knr. Alderman of London, appears to be the last owner of it of that family. It is now in a widow lady of the name of Hickford, whose husband's father is said to have kept an assembly-room in Brewer street, Golden square, and to have purchased the manor of a Mr. Cook, of Beaconsfield. This mansion was occupied by Thomas Brerewood the elder; the beginning of this century; it appears to have been built about the early part of Elizabeth's reign, and was moated round. The Brerewoods laid out a

large sum of money in improving the house, garden, and canals, which lie below the bed of the river Coln, from which they are separated only by a bank. They purchased from the proprietors of the adjoining mills leave for an opening to feed the canals from the main river, at the expence of no less a sum than 300l. In the extremity of the garden, from the earth dug out in forming these canals, they made a mount, whose perpendicular height is about 18 feet; at the basis of which is a leaden canister, containing some coins of the time, with the names of the family and friends who were present at the ceremony; and, being young men of spirit and fashion, they did much improve this old mansion to the taste of the times. Across the principal canal they threw an arch, on which they built an elegant pavilion, which was fitted-up with much expence of furniture, carving, and gilding, as a library. This edifice did not long survive the old house, being quite cleared away some years. The garden walls are built of remarkably large brick, 15 inches by 7½, made from a bed of clay found there at the time of digging and enlarging the canals, which the gardener says, are deemed in measure equal to an acre of land. After this family left Horton, the house, wanting repair, was occupied by Mayhew, a gardener, for near forty years, who rented the garden-grounds.

Six years ago the house was taken down, being in ruins; the site of it and the gardens is six acres, let to Mr. Cox for 22l. 10s. per year.

The house did join, as may be seen by the plate, to the South side of the tower of Horton church.

The church is an old building. From the Roman semicircular arch on the front door, which is well preserved with its waved or zigzag mouldings, we may venture to pronounce this church to be built in the twelfth century, if not before, as, what we now call the early Norman architecture, was totally diffused after the time of Henry III. viz. 1250; when the Saracenic pointed arch, commonly called the Gothic, prevailed.

In a chapel on the North side of this church, with a boarded floor which opens in the middle, is the family vault of the Scawens; but, from its present decayed and neglected state, we may infer that this family also is no more.

In the centre of the chancel lies the mother of our immortal Milton, who died

* See Doctor Edmund Mainwaringe's Letters, where he mentions Ladie Brerewood, Topogr. vol. I. p. 74.

died in the 29th year of the Poet. On a blue slab are these words. *Heare lyeth the body of Sara Milton who died 3d of April 1637*; and, on her right-hand, a worthy and much-esteemed clergyman of this parish in these words, *Robert Nanney, 1734*

From a drawing in my possession, I find the arms of Brerewood thus blazoned: Ermine, two pails vairé, Or and Arg. on a chief, Az. a bezant between two garbs, Or. Crest, on a wreath, two sword: in saltire, Gules, pomels and hilts Or, piercing a ducal coronet proper.

Yours, &c.

C. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Gibraltar, June 3.*

I PROMISED you an account of any thing remarkable that occurred here. The very evening of my arrival in the Resistance man of war, in company with the Ulysses, presented a scene, new not only in this part of Europe, but rarely seen even in the most populous cities; and I am very glad to have an opportunity of transmitting you an accurate and authentic description of the *Fête* given on that evening to His Royal Highness Prince Edward, upon his being about to depart hence for Canada. The account is drawn up, and the drawing made, by Capt. Fyers, of the Royal Engineers, an old and valuable friend of mine, well known to many of your friends in England for his services in America, and who was the projector of that part of the entertainment given in the ruinous barrack, which was fitted-up by him agreeable to his own elegant design, a copy of which I send you to be engraved (*see pl. III.*); and which shews him to be equally adroit in the saloon of Apollo as in the field of Mars*.

The entertainment cost 1,800 dollars, or about 250l. sterling, and the expence of converting the ruinous barrack into a supper-room amounted to 800 dollars, or about 112l. sterling; both together making an expence of only two guineas to each officer: an offering made with the utmost alacrity upon this occasion, where at once was to be shewn their respect and

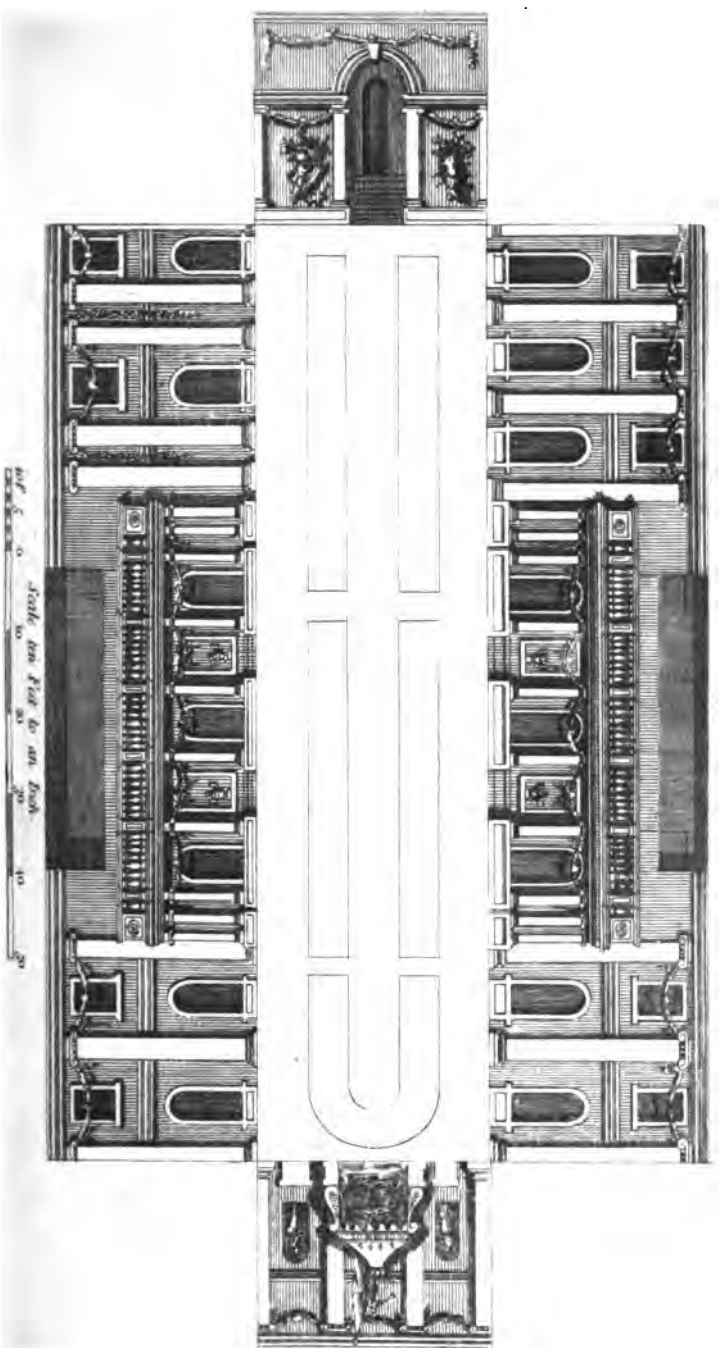
attachment to their Sovereign and his family, in the person of their royal guest, as well as their esteem and regard to His Royal Highness himself, their *comrade* and *fellow-soldier*; and these testimonies in the presence of the commanders and officers of the squadrons of the principal *maritime*, and the consuls of the *commercial*, nations of Europe.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Gibraltar, May 30.*

IN a corner of Europe so remote from England as this is, we cannot account for the unfavourable representations which are said to have been circulated there respecting his Royal Highness Prince Edward; *we*, however, *know* that these calumnies can only find credit amongst those who are strangers to a character which promises to be an ornament to the nation. His conduct, whilst here, has been transcendently meritorious; and, were we to enquire what young man in Gibraltar has shewn himself to be the most *correct*, *attentive*, and *diligent*, in the discharge of his duty, as well as the most *regular* and *temperate* in his private hours, the answer must be "Prince Edward." That he possesses equally the art of conciliating the affections of his brother-officers, with that of deserving their applause, was very conspicuously manifested by the splendid compliment they paid him previous to his departure for Canada. They had agreed, as a mark of their attachment to, and respect for, His Royal Highness, to give him a ball and supper; for the conducting of which each corps deputed an officer. The *Hotel de l'Europe* being fixed on for the place, a temporary communication was contrived between that and the ruins of an adjacent barrack, which was fitted-up with singular elegance for the supper-room at the expence of the subscribers (*see plate III.*). The ball-room (of itself an extreme handsome one, and which was besides decorated with the colours of ten regiments,) was crowded with company a little after eight o'clock. It was remarkable, that the ships, destined to carry the Prince and his regiment to Quebec, arrived, with a considerable number of officers from England, on the very day appointed for this entertainment. The whole of the officers of the British navy and army here, those of the Dutch and Portuguese squadrons, and all the ladies in the place (who appeared

* As the disposition of the niches and pilasters on the sides of the room were necessarily adapted to the doors and windows of the ruined walls, it was impossible to attain uniformity; and, as the general effect only was attended to, it is not calculated to pass the ordeal of criticism as if the edifice had been meant for permanence. W. FYERS.



Temple of Wisdom, erected in 1791, in honour of the late Edward.



peared in uniform dresses made on the occasion), formed altogether an uncommonly gay assembly. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by all the field-officers, waited on His Royal Highness at his quarters, attended him to the Hotel, and entered the ball-room at half an hour past eight o'clock. The dancing continued till about a quarter before twelve, when the Prince and Sir Robert Boyd, preceded by the managers, and followed by the rest of the company, went into the supper-room; and the amusement then visible in each countenance at the unexpected magnificence of the spectacle, arrested every one for some time at the entrance. A select band of fifty musicians, playing a grand march as the royal guest moved on towards a canopy of state at the upper end of the room, gave dignity to the brilliant scene. The room, which was allowed to have been ornamented in a style superior to whatever had been exhibited in this place, was 110 feet long, 27 feet wide, and 24 feet high: the company descended from a flight of steps nine feet wide, under a lofty arch, into the room; by which means they came suddenly to view, at one glance, the whole of the supper-tables; these were calculated for 240 persons, another apartment being fitted-up for the remainder of the company. On each side, and at the upper end of the room, Ionic pilasters were disposed at convenient distances from each other, having niches placed in the intervals, and over the side-boards. Fifty feet in the centre of each side of the room was occupied by a neat Ionic colonnade, supporting two rows of balusters; one, the front of the orchestra, the other for uniformity. Festoons of evergreens and flowers, natural and artificial, were formed in a richly-ornamental style, and suspended from the volutes of the Ionic capitals. The canopy was very elegantly constructed, and covered with pink silk and silver ornaments. On the top of it was the figure of Fame, holding in her left hand a St. George's ensign, which reached to the roof of the room. On the back of the seat was placed the Prince's coronet, large, and properly gilded; over which, and immediately beneath the canopy, was an illuminated representation of the rising sun. The niches on each side of the canopy were filled, the one by Minerva in an attitude of inviting the Prince's attention to Fame above him, the other, by Victory preparing a laurel-crown. The

whole of this end of the room had a most beautiful and striking effect. The supper was a very elegant one, and had more, both of abundance and variety, than this seemingly inhospitable rock might be supposed capable of affording; and the lines of the Poet, in censure of habitual luxury, might, on this occasion, be applied in commendation of the attention of the managers:

"Earth, sea, and air,
Were *this day* ranfack'd for their bill of fare."
GAY.

Although Ceres and Bacchus poured forth their stores in abundance, yet Prudence presided over the whole; for, perhaps, there scarcely ever was an instance of such a number of young men being collected, with a pre-determination of conviviality, who passed a night with so much decorum; nor of so large a company being assembled where every individual was pleased and happy. The festivity of the scene was considerably heightened by a judicious selection of catches, and other vocal and instrumental musick, very well performed; among the rest, the inclosed little song*, written upon the occasion, was sung by one of the singing-boys belonging to the Queen's regiment of foot, in a very pleasing manner. One mind seemed to animate the whole company; the only contest being, who should do most honour to the illustrious guest, and display most both their personal regard for him, and their affectionate and zealous attachment to his Royal Father and family.

On the 13th of May, Sir Rob. Boyd was pleased to give out the following acknowledgement from his Royal Highness in General Orders, *v.z.*

"His Royal Highness Prince Edward
"having requested of Sir Robert Boyd
"to express, in the fullest manner possible, his Royal Highness's warmest
"thanks to the whole of the officers of
"this garrison, who gave him the *Fête*
"of the 11th instant; Sir Robert Boyd,
"in compliance with the Prince's wishes,
"has thought proper, by putting it in
"Public Orders, to assure himself of
"every officer being acquainted how
"flattering to his Royal Highness this
"mark of their attachment to him has
"been, and how sincerely he wishes
"them all to be acquainted with it."

* Written by Capt. Fyers. See p. 750.

Original Letter from the Rev. DEAN SWIFT to the Rev. Mr. JOHN TOWERS, Prebendary of St. Patrick's, at Powercourt, near Bray.

SIR,

I CANNOT imagine what business it is that so entirely employs you. I am sure it is not to gain money, but to spend it; perhaps it is to new-cast and contrive your house and gardens at 400*l.* more expence. I am sorry it should cost you two pence to have an account of my health, which is not worth a penny; yet I struggle, and ride, and walk, and am temperate, and drink wine on purpose to delay, or make abortive, those schemes proposed for a successor; and if I were well, I would counterfeit myself sick, as Toby Matthews, Archbishop of York, used to do when all the Bishops were gaping to succeed him. It is one good sign that giddiness is peculiar to youth, and I find I grow giddier as I grow older, and, therefore, consequently I grow younger. If you will remove six miles nearer, I shall be content to come and sponge upon you as poor as you are, for I cannot venture to be half a day's journey from Dublin, because there is no sufficient medium of flesh between my skin and my bones, particularly in the parts that lie upon the saddle. Therefore, be pleased to send me three dozen ounces of flesh before I attempt such an adventure, or get me a six-mile inn between this town and your house. The cathedral organ and backside are painting and mending, by which I have saved a sermon; and, as the rogues of workmen go on, I may save another.

How, a wonder, came young Acheson to be among you? I believe neither his father nor mother know any thing of him; his mother is at Grange with Mrs. Acheson, her mother, and, I hear, is very ill of her asthma and other disorders, got by cards, and laziness, and keeping ill hours. Ten thousand sackfuls of such knights and such sons are, in my mind, neither worth rearing nor preserving. I count upon it that the boy is good for nothing. I am, Sir, with great truth, your obedient, humble servant,

J. SWIFT.

Mr. URBAN, *Bristol, July 4.*

AN advertisement of Mr. Cooke, in the Bath Chronicle, demands an answer, which I beg your permission to give; simply stating real facts for the consideration of those who may be pleased to attend.

At the annual meeting of the Bath Agriculture Society, in Dec. 1789, it was agreed, that the merits of several Drill Machines should be tried, and that each proprietor should appoint an umpire. Accordingly, on the 22d of April 1790, the several machines were set to work at Mr. Fitchew's, near Devizes, in a field extremely well prepared, and particularly adapted for Mr. Cooke's drill; but, though the land was a *light loam, free from stones*, Mr. Cooke, with his utmost exertions, could not possibly keep the coulter to an equal regular depth; a great quantity of the seed, even the *whole on the declivities*, remained on the surface. Mr. Cooke was obliged to go over the *same* ground the *second* time, with his scarifiers, to cover the seed. The quantity of land drilled by my machine was 3 roods, 20 perches, and 23 links; the grain so compleatly covered that none could be seen, and the land left so even as not to require rolling; whilst Mr. Cooke's drilled only 1 rood, 35 perches, and 16 links, and which was left in a very rough state. My private business prevented attending till the 5th of June, when only *one* of my ridges, adjoining to Mr. Cooke's, was hand-hoed, and that produced less in proportion than the unhoed ridge; which I attribute to many of the plants being unavoidably cut and injured, owing to their being grown so high, and hoed too late. The umpires fixed on the 1st of September for ascertaining the experiments. I conceived that two days would have been fully sufficient for completing the work; accordingly I accepted a gentleman's appointments from Hampshire, on particular business, to be at my house on the 3d of September.

On the 1st of September, Messrs. Cooke, Matthews, Bourn, and self, met at Mr. Fitchew's. The umpires' non-attendance occasioned some confusion and debate. It was proposed, as so many (eight) experiments were to be tried, and having so little time (it being then twelve o'clock), that a short, but equal, length and breadth of the best part of the crops should be cut: to which I *ob- jected*; observing that, as there were numerous uncropped vacancies on Mr. Cooke's ridges, 8 perches in length, and the whole breadth of such ridges adjoining each other, including good and bad, ought to be cut, to ascertain the produce with proper exactness; and that, according to the real measurement of such ridges, a calculation in proportion *per acre*

acre should be made. *This was my opinion.*

Mr. Cooke's ridge (which was my lot, but, at his request, relined to him) measured in breadth 17 feet from the centre of its furrows. About 3 or 4 perches in length of his head-land was without any vacancies, and very different to the other parts, which, *I must repeat*, contained numerous uncropped spaces, that appeared to me either to have had no grain deposited, or such torn up by the scarifiers. My adjoining ridge contained no such uncropped spaces; the breadth thereof, about 35 feet, was more than twice the breadth of Mr. Cooke's. About 2 perches of my head-land were flatter, and not so healthy as Mr. Cooke's narrow ridge; the crop on that part evidently discovered it; accordingly, about one perch was permitted to be cut off both our ridges. After, a short length, and exact breadth of 15 feet (which Mr. C's rows of corn exactly occupied where there were no vacancies), were cut, which was calculated to produce in proportion to 66 bushels, 1 gallon, and 1 pint, *per acre*.

The same measure, *being not so good as other parts of my ridge*, was cut, and produced in proportion 63 bushels, 2 pecks, and 1 quart. My other ridge, unhoed (two ridges distant from Mr. C's), produced in proportion to 66 bushels, 2 pecks, 1 gallon, and 1 quart, which is a greater produce than Mr. C's *above* experiment; and my unhoed crop was about 3 bushels *per acre* more than my *improperly*-hoed corn produced which adjoined Mr. C's.—And he it remembered, that Mr. Cooke chose this ridge, and that the calculation was made from 15 instead of 17 feet, the real breadth thereof.

The chain extending lengthways, and across into the middle of the ridges, the measurement being calculated from 1 perch and 1-10th, which is *only* equal to the 146th part of an acre, cannot be a proper proportion to ascertain the real produce; for the chain unavoidably covering only a few plants out of their proper situation, the variation on *so small* a scale as the 146th part of 160 (being so many square perches in an acre), must make a material difference in the calculation; hence I will confidently say, that the experiments were by no means properly, but very improperly, *attempted* to be ascertained. Let any impartial man, understanding agriculture, reflect, and properly investigate the facts I have

produced, I doubt not of his immediately being convinced of my assertions being true; and am certain, from *what has been done*, that, had the experiments been *properly made*, the produce of mine would have exceeded Mr. Cooke's many bushels *per acre*.

I *now* will further assert, that Mr. Cooke's machine cannot drill advantageously, much more than hoe, in stony and stiff land, where mine can. The 2d of September was employed in threshing. On the 3d I was engaged to be in Bristol; but, on my arrival at Bath, accidentally I met the gentleman who had engaged to be at my house; and, after settling our business, I immediately returned to Mr. Fitchew's, with a full intention to have the residue of Mr. C's and my ridges cut and compared, but found them mowed, and mixed together. In the course of this spring I expect to have an opportunity of having a proper trial made between Mr. C's and my machine; and accordingly I hereby invite Mr. C. or any person possessing his machine, to meet me near Bath, not to ascertain by cutting only the 146th part of an acre, but by cutting two or more adjoining ridges, as shall be deemed equitable by Mr. Matthews and two other impartial persons; and, as a compensation for loss of time, the loser to pay the winner the value of his machine, exclusive of the premium from the Society.

Mr. Cooke professes himself a stranger to the art of jockeyship. I never said he was a jockey; nor did I ever say that *he was possessed with cunning*. But I will say that, as he *did publish*, he ought to have mentioned all circumstances as they really occurred.

Capt. Lloyd, of Killgwyn, in Cardiganshire, invented, about eight years ago, a horse-harrow and rake with tines of different sizes; and I have lately been informed that Mr. Mayes, of Notown, near Ipswich, invented one also, which Mr. C. saw prior to *his* being made public in 1788 or 1789. However, as having seen Capt. Lloyd's, I can assert, that Mr. C's vaunted horse-hoe and scarifiers are constructed on the *exact same* principles as Capt. Lloyd's.

Extract of a Letter to Mr. Winter from Mr. W. Weeks, who occupies a Farm to the Amount of about 5000 s. a Year. Dated Salisbury, March 12, 1789.

"I now am able to inform you of the produce of the six acres of *charle*, which you superintended the sowing of the last season. You will,

will, I do not doubt, recollect that I did not sow quite a bushel and a half *per acre*, and I had exactly four quarters *per acre*, nine-gallon measure, of the best marketable corn; very little tailing, it was so even grown. This is full a third more *per acre* than where we sowed five bushels *per acre* broadcast."

N. B. Mr. Weeks had sowed upwards of 60 acres broadcast, prior to drilling the above on the 14th of April, 1788. The succeeding season was so dry, that no rain fell till about the latter end of July; and the drought was so great, that, in numerous parts of this kingdom, the farmers did not reap even two for the one bushel of seed they sowed.

I extremely exult in the peculiar prerogative of a Briton, that, when he is illiberally and maliciously attacked by any person, he has a right to enjoy the privilege of self-defence. Such is my situation. Mr. Cooke was pleased to attack me first in a certain "Encyclopædia." We have since had several controversies. How far his expressions may appear to be illiberal, and filled with acrimonious invectives, I will submit to the determination of the publick, and those who have noticed our publications.

GEO. WINTER.

Mr. URBAN, August 2.

MANY thanks to you, sensible correspondent E. I. who dates his letters from Uppingham, and gives you some account of the Pendrells, and of that worthy prelate Dr. Jeremy Taylor.

He observes, that Mrs. Teresa Sykes was the last survivor of that ancient name of Pendrell, at least of that branch of it in Staffordshire; and therefore there may be another surviving branch, which your correspondent *A Loyalist* mentions. And we shall be glad to hear that any thing is done for Mr. Thomas Pendrell, of which he and his ancestors may be deemed worthy. The manner in which the burial of Mrs. Teresa Sykes is inserted in the Register, with the addition of her maiden name of Pendrell, is agreeable to the mode which the present respectable Bishop of Durham recommended to his late clergy of the diocese of Salisbury, and may have its use in many instances.

I would remind E. I. that Dr. Jeremy Taylor was probably presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1637, to the rectory of Uppingham, as being his Grace's option from the Bishop of London for that turn; for E. I. mentions, that the advowson of that church was

granted to Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, and his successors for ever, as long ago as the fourth year of Edward VI. that is, about 1550. This will easily reconcile any doubt upon this subject.

I hope E. I. will continue to favour you and your readers with other useful and entertaining remarks. And you may probably hear again, upon some topick or other, from your humble servant, and a former correspondent, V.

Mr. URBAN, Honiton, Aug. 8.

AS you cater very happily for the public in general. I think you may not disapprove presenting your readers with a delicacy peculiar to Devon, and the borders of its adjoining counties; what I allude to is the mode of producing that cream termed *scald*, or *clouted cream*: this deficiency only could have so long confined so luxurious a treat to the more Western parts of England. The obvious purpose of making it is for superior butter than can be procured from the usual raw cream, to which it is preferable for flavour and keeping: some persons will eat no other. Those dairies that make *scald-cream butter* cannot use leaden cisterns, but brass pans, for the milk; and that which is put into the pans one morning is let stand till the next, when, without disturbing it, it is placed over a steady, brisk fire, on which it is to remain from seven to fifteen minutes, according to the size of the pan; but the point of time for removing it must be carefully attended to, which is when the surface begins to wrinkle a little, or shew signs of being near the agitation of boiling; it is then instantly to be taken off, and placed in its former position, when the next day it will present its fine clouted cream, which is ready for the table, or to be converted into butter, which the delicate hand of the neat dairy-woman soon accomplishes by stirring only. Some know when it is proper to take it from the fire by sounding the pan with the finger; it will then be less sonorous: but this art can only be acquired by experience. As the process is simple, I may therefore hope, when I visit different parts, to see the tables adorned with the regale of Devonshire cream.

Yours, &c.

J. F.

Mr. URBAN, Argyle-street, Aug. 10.
YOUR correspondent T. T. I wish much to assist. In the course of my life,

life, public service has carried me frequently to the Cape of Good Hope, where it struck me as a strange fancy, in every family, to see a small land-tortoise in the inclosed yard behind the offices of the house. For some time I regarded the animal as a kind of universal pet; but at length I was told, that it was admitted for the sake of avoiding the pest of rats, which would not approach any place the land-tortoise was harboured in.

I remember that one of these creatures was kept in a small back room of a house in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, for very many years, and possibly for this very excellence. It retired into the earth during the winter months; and, I believe, was living when the family left the premises. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Bottesford, July 29.*

IN an excursion to the North of England, I was easily prevailed upon to see the *Luck of Edenhall**, celebrated in a ballad in Risdon's Select Collection of English Songs. The only description I can give you of it is, a very thin, bell-mouthed, beaker glass, deep and narrow, ornamented on the outside with fancy-work of coloured glass, and may hold something more than a pint.

Antient superstition may have contributed not a little to its preservation; but that it should not, in a more enlightened age, or in moments of conviviality, (see the Ballad), meet with one *gentle rap* (and a gentle one would be quite sufficient for an *ordinary glass* of the same substance), is to me somewhat wonderful. Superstition, however, cannot be entirely eradicated from the mind at once. The late agent of the family had such a *reverential regard* for this glass, that he would not suffer any person to touch it, and but few to see it. When the family, or other curious people, had a desire to drink out of it, a napkin was held underneath, lest any accident should befall it; and it is still carefully preserved, in a case made on purpose. The case is said to be the second, yet bears the marks of antiquity, and is charged with *its*.

Tradition, our only guide here, says, that a party of Fairies were drinking and making merry round a well near the Hall, called St. Cuthbert's well; but,

being interrupted by the intrusion of some curious people, they were frightened, and made a hasty retreat, and left the cup in question: one of the last screaming out,

If this cup should break or fall,
Farewell the Luck of Edenhall.

The Ballad above alluded to is here inserted. It was written by the Duke of Wharton; and is called, "The Earl's Defeat."—*To the tune of Chevy Chase.*

"On both sides slaughter and gigantic death."

MILTON.

GOD prosper long from being broke

The *Luck* of Edenhall;

A doleful drinking-bout I sing,

There lazely did befall.

To chase the spleen with cup and can,

Duke Philip took his way;

Babes yet unborn shall never see

The like of such a day.

The stout and ever-thirsty Duke

A vow to God did make,

His pleasure within Cumberland

Three live-long nights to take.

Sir Musgrave, too, of Martindale,

A true and worthy Knight,

Estfoen with him a bargain made,

In drinking to delight.

The bumpers swiftly pass about,

Six in a hand went round;

And with their calling for more wine,

They made the Hall resound.

Now when these merry tidings reach'd

The Earl of Harold's ears,

And am I (quoth he, with an oath)

Thus slighted by my Peers?

Saddle my steed, bring forth my boots,

I'll be with them right quick;

And, Master Sheriff, come you too;

We'll know this scurvy trick.

"Lo, yonder doth Earl Harold come!"

Did one at table say:

"'Tis well," replied the mettled Duke;

"How will he get away?"

When thus the Earl began: "Great Duke,

I'll know how this did chance,

Without inviting me; sure this

You did not learn in France:

"One of us two, for this offence,

Under the board shall lie;

I know thee well, a Duke thou art;

So some years hence shall I.

"But trust me, Wharton, pity't were

So much good wine to spill,

* Edenhall,—the antient seat of Sir Philip Musgrave, near Penrith, Cumberland.

GENT. MAG. August, 1791.

* A pint bumper at Sir Christopher Musgrave's. (N. B. Ancestor of the present Baronet.)

As these companions here may drink
Ere they have had their fill.

"Let thou and I, in bumpers full,
This grand affair decide."
"Accurs'd be he," Duke Wharton said,
"By whom it is denied!"

To Andrews, and to Hotham fair,
Many a pint went round;
And many a gallant Gentleman
Lay sick upon the ground.

When at the last the Duke espied
He had the Earl secure,
He plied him with a full pint glass,
Which laid him on the floor:

Who never spoke more words than these,
After he downward sunk:
"My worthy friends, revenge my fall;
Duke Wharton sees me drunk."

Then, with a groan, Duke Philip took
The sick man by the joint,
And said, "Earl Harold, 'stead of thee,
Would I had drunk the pint!"

"Alack! my very heart doth bleed,
And doth within me sink;
For surely a more sober Earl
Did never swallow drink!"

With that the Sheriff, in a rage
To see the Earl so smit,
Vow'd to revenge the dead-drunk Peer
Upon renown'd Sir Kit.

Then stepp'd a gallant 'Squire forth,
Of visage thin and pale;
Lloyd was his name, and of Gang-hall,
Fast by the river Swale:

Who said, he would not have it told,
Where Eden river ran,
That unconcern'd he should sit by,—
"So, Sheriff, I'm your man!"

Now when these tidings reach'd the room,
Where the Duke lay in bed,
How that the 'Squire suddenly
Upon the floor was laid;

"O heavy tidings!" quoth the Duke,
"Cumberland witness be,
I have not any toper more,
Of such account as he."

Like tidings to Earl Thanet came,
Within as short a space,
How that the Under-sheriff too
Was fallen from his place:

"Now God be with him," said the Earl,
"Sith 't will no better be;
I trust I have, within my town,
As drunken Knights as he."

Of all the number that were there,
Sir Bains he scorn'd to yield;
But, with a bumper in his hand,
He stagger'd o'er the field.

Thus did this dire contention end,
And each man of the slain

Were quickly carried off to bed,
Their senses to regain.

God bless the King! the Duchess fat!
And keep the land in peace!
And grant that drunkenness henceforth
'Mong Noblemen may cease!

And likewise bless our Royal Prince,
The nation's other hope!
And give us grace for to defy
The Devil and the Pope!

Yours, &c.

W. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Llanfyll, July 27.*

NEAR the road leading from Chepstow to Raglan in Monmouthshire, and about five miles from the former place, lies a close of land, containing between two and three acres, said to be part of the county of Hereford, although wholly surrounded by lands lying in the former county, and at the least eighteen miles from the confines of Herefordshire.

It is said, that the Leafowes (the birth-place of the elegant Shenstone), and perhaps other spots in the kingdom, have the same peculiarity of situation. The Leafowes, though surrounded by Worcestershire and Warwickshire, belongs to Shropshire, though perhaps thirty-five miles distant from any other part of it. To what cause can such insulated districts, lying in one county, yet appended to another, be attributed? *

Yours, &c.

C.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 28.*

I MET lately by accident, in your Review of Swinborne's Travels, vol. LVII. p. 320, his short account of the affair of J. Calas; and will copy the passage, which, I truly say, made my hair stand on end.

"The true state of this melancholy event [the affair of John Calas] is still hidden behind clouds of doubts and conjectures; nor have I been able to procure any satisfactory lights on the subject. A sensible, uninterested spectator of the whole transaction assured me, that he had strong reasons for suspecting that John Calas had, by some unlucky blow or push, been the innocent cause of his son's death: the expeditious uniformly made use of by that unhappy parent agree with this surmise."

Here is the strangest unworthy paragraph that could only have been expected from an interested Papist in England; the bigoted blindness of Toulouse, and their folly of wanting to ce-

* This is by no means uncommon, as shall be shewn next month. ED. T.

lebrate

celebrate a supposed Martyr to Popery, make them set up a procession, as if the young man, who manifestly hanged himself, had been murdered by his father, out of zeal against Popery. There was no sensible, uninterested spectator of the whole transaction at Toulouse. After such wicked folly, they were all interested to maintain that impious procession. No worthy mind ever heard before of this strange surmise. The pleadings of uninterested Advocates at the revival of the process at Paris, Mr. Swinborne ought to have seen: they left no doubts nor clouds. The bottom of that column, in Mr. Urban's Review, p. 338, will not prove what it is intended to prove.

Yours, &c. HUMANUS.

Mr. URBAN, August 3.

I HAVE great pleasure in communicating to your correspondent a receipt for destroying mice, which I can pronounce to be successful. I have never had occasion to try it on rats, and should rather doubt its efficacy on so large an animal; but with mice it is never known to fail.

Take a quarter of a pound of *saxanica*, boil it two hours in three pints of water, then steep in the infusion, after it has been made forty-eight hours, a pint of wheat, first straining off the liquor from the sediment. The wheat must be steeped for forty-eight hours more. Lay a small quantity of this every night in plates near the holes of the mice, removing out of their way, as much as possible, any other food. The effect is rapid; often in a manner instantaneous, as many of them die in the act of pillaging: and the others, who are not killed immediately, are as infallibly got rid of, sooner or later, if they eat a single grain of wheat thus medicated.

I have now a favour to request of your correspondents in my turn: the communication of a remedy, if remedy there be, against *crickets*, with which my house is infested to a great degree. Every thing I have as yet attempted has proved fruitless. A dissertation on this subject will be a valuable appendage to the memoirs of black beetles which have lately been introduced into your useful Miscellany. G.

Mr. URBAN, August 12.

YOU may inform your *Constant Correspondent*, that there is no authority by which the Bishop of London, in

the office of confirmation*, "groupes together as many persons as the rail of the communion-table will hold, instead of addressing the prayer to each person severally." But a very good reason may be given, and such as, I am persuaded, he will have no objection to, however desirous he may be to see the forms and ceremonies of the Established Church strictly observed, viz. that neither time, nor the strength of the officiating minister, would be sufficient to pronounce the blessing enjoined by the Rubrick to each individual separately. It is a constant custom in the large and populous parishes of the Northern counties to give the bread and cup to six or eight at a time, pronouncing the words of administration but once, with the change of plural for singular where necessary. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, August 13.

THERE is no doubt but it is possible for lightning to happen without being succeeded by a clap of thunder. Indeed, the evening of every very sultry day in the summer puts the matter beyond doubt. I will not be positive in asserting, that the reason I am going to give, why lightning often happens without thunder, is the only true one; but, from the generally-received theory of electricity, I hope your correspondent J. O. will have no reason to be dissatisfied with it. A flash of lightning may be occasioned two ways: 1. when strata of the electric fluid are of unequal quantities, and opposite qualities, in any part of the earth and the clouds above it; 2. when strata of the electric fluid are of unequal quantities, and opposite qualities, in different clouds. In the first case, the electric fluid always striving to be in *equilibrium*, as soon as the surcharged stratum is strong enough to pass through the air, which, being a non-conductor, makes a very powerful resistance, the minus quantity of the one is restored to its equilibrium by the redundancy of the other, and the resisting medium of the air occasions the zigzag line of direction, and the explosion which we call thunder. In the second case, the flash is caused by the same principle; but the body of air, through which the electric fluid passes from the surcharged cloud, is so much less, and its rarity so very much greater, that we may with reason suppose, that the resistance is not sufficient to make any explosion, or such an explosion as can reach our ears. CLERICUS.

* See the Index Indicatorius, p. 659.

BAROMETRICAL DIARY FOR JUNE AND JULY, 1791.

Days Year	Barom.	Eight o'Clock Morning. Wind. Weather.	Noon. Weather.	Barom.	Ten o'Clock Night. Wind. Weather.
19	29.84	N fair, but cloudy	29.82	N fair, cloudy	fair, cloudy
20	29.80	N ditto	29.87	N cloudy	bright flarlight
21	29.87	W ditto	29.89	N ditto	cloudy
22	29.92	W bright, air serene	29.96	W bright funline	flarlight
23	29.97	W bright funline	30.11	W ditto	cloudy
24	30.22	WSW ditto	30.23	WSW overcast	light fleecy clouds
25	30.12	WSW ditto	30.15	WSW flarlight	serenely bright
26	30.12	WSW ditto	30.07	WSW ditto	ditto
27	30.06	W bright, serene	30.02	W overcast	cloudy
28	30.10	SW light, white clouds	30.13	SW flarlight	bright flarlight
29	30.11	SW cloudless fly	29.83	SW cloudless	thunder storm, no rain
30	29.74	WSW white fleecy clouds	29.67	SW light white clouds	thick clouds
July					
1	29.74	WSW overcast	29.80	W thowery	light flowers
2	29.99	W ditto	29.80	WSW overcast	continued rain
3	29.82	W ditto	29.65	W ditto	ditto
4	29.48	W bright white clouds	29.64	W fair, bright	bright flarlight
5	29.72	W ditto	29.81	WSW ditto	ditto
6	29.87	SW fair, bright	30.06	SW ditto	ditto
7	30.08	SW cloudy	30.08	SW overcast	ditto
8	30.08	SW bright, serene	30.07	SW white clouds	SIV ditto
9	30.03	W cloudy	30.00	W overcast	cloudy
10	29.88	W ditto	29.72	WN overcast	rain
11	29.52	NNE rain	29.69	WN ditto	rain
12	29.78	NNE cloudy	29.92	NNE overcast	cloudy
13	29.92	NNW ditto	30.02	NNW ditto	bright at intervals
14	30.08	N ditto	30.21	N bright funline	ditto
15	30.27	N cloudless	30.28	N cloudless	cloudless
16	30.13	N ditto	30.13	N ditto	ditto
17	30.10	N ditto	30.07	N bright funline	bright flarlight
18	29.99	SE ditto	29.83	SE ditto	thunder at a distance

OBSERVATIONS.

June 21. A very severe frost. 23. Bees begin to swarm. 25. Birds cease to sing in the middle of the day. 26. Extremely hot. 27. Wheat in bloom. 29. Thunder storm. — July 4. Thunder storm. 5. Thunder at a small distance. 9. Very cold. 10. Turnips destroyed by the fly. 15. Remarkable honey-dews ever since the beginning of this month. 17. Swarms of bees, late, few, and not strong. 18. Corn not forwarder than last year.

Mr. URBAN,

August 8.

IT is surprising how little we know of the natural history of our own country! Let all English Naturalists, by reciprocal communications, endeavour to improve each other, and inform the inquisious and idle.

At a village, situated about 30 miles W. from London, and in the vicinity of the Thames, the undermentioned birds were this year first heard and beheld on the days specifically noted:

March 13. A pair of white wagtails. Very fine day.

April

April 3. A pair of swallows. Wind E. Great blight.—N. B. Perhaps these birds were tempted out by the myriads of insects.

April 8. Wryneck. Wind NE. Fine warm day.

April 10. Cuckow. Wind SE. Cloudy and oppressive.

April 11. Nightingale. Wind ditto. Weather ditto. Redstart.

April 20. Martins building.

June 29 Saw wryneck last.

The number of small birds is unusually great this year; a circumstance probably owing to the mildness of the two last winters.

Qu. Are the hirundos uncommonly numerous this summer? If they are, the fact will be an argument against the supposition of their autumnal retreat to Senegal, though it will not prove that they do not retire to some part of Europe.

As the Memoirs of the Lausanne Physica! Society are not likely to fall into the hands of your readers, Mr. Urban, I wish that either your Reviewers, or one of your correspondents, would favour us with a translation of the paper on "the Redstart," inserted in the last volume published by that Society.

Qu. What bird did Edwards (see Preface to first vol.) mean by "the Greater Redstart?" Did that indefatigable Naturalist notice more than one sort of that elegant bird? A FAUNIST.

P. S. Yellow lilies thrive well in a London garden.—Spread birdlime upon boards for beetles.

Mr. URBAN, *Wood-street, Aug. 6.*

YOUR correspondent D. N. will find great service in frequently washing well with clear water (from the rose of a watering-pot) the young leaves of his plants, as it takes off all insects, eggs, &c. As soon as the flowers of carnations are become withered they should be pulled out, but not so as to injure the pod, where the seed grows, that place being a very fine harbour for earwigs, and then they may be easily got the better of.

Carnations require but little water; they grow best in a soil made of loam, earth dug out of the ground when digging for a cellar, and dried horse-dung. But Nature is the best instructor. Let him see where the plant grows wild, observe it, and he need not fear of soon being able to cultivate it to perfection.

A CULTIVATING FLORIST.

Mr. URBAN,

July 31.

TO the particulars already furnished you respecting Dr. Robert Greene, vol. LIII. pp. 226, 657, you may add, from a letter of Mr. Tho. Baker to Mr. Thomas Hearne, dated 1730, and preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford, "Dr. G. author of the philosophy, who died in Staffordshire, ordered his body to be dissected by a skilful surgeon, his skeleton to be hung up in King's College library, for public use, without a monument. The surgeon declined the work; and the Provost refusing to admit the body, it was buried in All Saints at Cambridge. His will, in nine or ten sheets, appointed for his executors the heads of Clare hall, St. John's, Trinity, Jesus, Sidney, and Christ's colleges; most of his effects to his own college; but, if his will was not executed in every particular, to the above colleges in succession."

In another letter, dated 1734, Mr. Baker says of Bishop Burnet's ad volume of the "History of his own Time," which he had just read, that "it is not so entertaining as the first, being less instructive, and written with more temper and reserve. His life, by his son, is the best part of the book; which, if it may be depended on, shew him to have been a great, and no bad, man; and I cannot forbear thinking that his enemies have blackened him beyond what he deserved. I have reason to speak well of him, for he treated me with great humanity, as his letters to me will shew."

The editor of Mr. Bigland's "Gloucestershire Collections" mistakes in saying of the ornaments of *Elkestone* church, p. 559, that "accurate drawings and descriptions of these discoveries were communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.A.S. and published in the "Archæologia," vol. IX. p. 819, Mr. L's communication being of Roman discoveries at Comb-end farm near Cirencester. *Elkestone* is published in the second number of his "Views and Antiquities*."

Speaking of *Beckford* church, of *Gloucestershire*, p. 146, Mr. B. or his editor, says, "over the North door remains a curious hieroglyphick;" which, we suppose, is like those at *Quarrington*, in the same county.

In describing the monuments of James Lord Berkeley and his grandson Tho-

mas, 1456, Mr. B. speaks of the *maires* under their heads as their cognizance, which I doubt, and rather incline to believe their *helmets*, the usual pillows on which such figures recline their heads.

Of the two figures in *English Bicknor* church, which are engraved by Mr. Bigland, he says, "Whether the upper figure be an ecclesiastick or female is left to the decision of more intelligent Antiquaries. The effigies of men are, almost without exception, *without* armour in the age in which these appear to have been sculptured." The figure in question is evidently that of a *man*, and the habit that of an *ecclesiastick*. The effigies of men from the earliest antiquity were dressed in the two habits, ecclesiastical or military.

"On the base of the window of the South aisle are three cumbent figures, with a lamb couchant at the feet of each: these do not exceed a yard in length. These are called by Dr. Parsons the children of Thomas Lord Berkeley, viz. Thomas, Maurice, and Edmund, who died in their infancy." See the account of these in Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," I. 114, plate XLIV.

The name of *Bourton on the Water*, antiently written *Burgton*, implies a large borough, which is confirmed by the ruins of many houses to be seen often after great rains. The manor belonged to *Evesham* abbey 35 Henry III. *Walter de Burgton* held it 15 Edward III. *John Kouse* and others 49 Edward III. After the dissolution it was granted, 4 Eliz. to *Edmund Lord Chandos*, whose grandson *Grey* sold it to Sir *Thomas Edmunds*, treasurer of the household and privy counsellor to Charles I. whose daughter married Henry Lord *Delaware*, and their grandson sold it to *Charles Trimler*, Esq. who held it in *Atkyns's* time. It came in 1764 to the family of the *Ingrams* of *Cotele St. Alwyn's*, now *Tho. I. Esq.* Mr. *Collet* had in *Atkyns's* time a handsome house and large estate here. The rectory is valued at 220l. *per annum*. *George Vernon*, rector of *Sariden*, co. *Oxt.* held it 1767. It came to the *Vernon* family about the beginning of this century. *Henry* and *Caroline V.* presented his son *Richard*, LL.B. 1720, on his father's death; and on his decease, 1752, *Dorothy V.* spinster, their relation, presented *William V.* M.A. second son of *William V.* of *Horsington*, co. *Lincoln*, Esq. by Jane daughter of Sir *Henry*

Gough, of *Perry Hall*, in *Staffordshire*, Knt. to whom she was directed by *Admiral V.* merely for the name, and who died single, April 28, 1780, having been presented to the rectory of *Hanbury* in *Worcestershire*, 1764, of the family of which place his father was a younger branch. On his death, *Charles V.* presented *William Hunter*, M.A. 1781, and the next year *Edward V.* clerk. The presentation of this person occasioned very sensible and acute "Observations on the rapid Decline of the Clerical Credit and Character," 8vo, 1782, (LII. 896.) attempted to be answered in "A Letter to the late Rector of *Bourton*," which was very ably replied to in "A Vindication of the Observations, &c." all the same year.

The next presentation, if not the advowson of the rectory, was, if I mistake not, left 1761 by *Mrs. Dorothy V.* to *All Souls College*, *Oxford*; but a caveat was entered, and the bequest, after a long suit, set aside; and her charitable legacy of 540l. to the poor of this, *Lower Slaughter*, and *Clopton* parishes, is now in *Chancery*. It is believed the present incumbent purchased the advowson, and, taking orders, presented himself, or was presented, on the resignation of *Mr. Hunter*.

The rector has only one-third of the corn and hay tithes here, but the whole tithes of the corn and hay in *Slaughter*. Thirty acres of meadow, and eighty-five of arable, belong to the glebe. The rectory-house is large, and well-built of stone. The church is built of free-stone, and had a South-aisle and centre tower; the length of the whole was 180 feet by 21 feet: the South-aisle, 25 feet in width, is called *Clopton* aisle, because built for the inhabitants of that parish. The tower was so very antient, as to be ascribed by tradition to the *Romans*, by whom probably were only meant the *Roman Catholics*. The pillars of the North door were alternately round and square, and the capitals adorned with Saxon foliage. Here was a chantry in honour of the *Virgin Mary*. Three inconsiderable brooks meet in the parish, from *Guiting*, *Slaughter*, and *Swell*, and joining below what are from *Sherburne*, run down to *Windrush*, under the name of *Windrush* river.

Nethercot is a hamlet of this parish, held of the honour of *Wallingford*, under *Edmund Earl of Cornwall*, 25 Edward I. belonging to *Evesham* ab-
bey,

bey, and granted in trust to James I. The parish in Arkyns's time had 70 houses, and 350 inhabitants, including 35 freeholders. D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 21.

IN answer to Mr. Green's enquiry, p. 612, I would observe, that Sir Henry Spelman, in his excellent Glossary, thus defines *villate*: "Dicuntur *villæ inhabitantes*, villæ quasi communitas." Officium Coronatoris. "Statim accedere debent (coronatores) & statim mandare 4 *villatas* vicinas, vel 5 vel 6, quod sint coram ipsis in tali loco. Et infra appreciare faciant terras, blada & catalla, sicut statim vendere possint & statim liberentur toti *villata* ad respondendum de prædictis coram iusticiariis." This will be still better understood upon comparing it with the coroner's precept at present issued to the constables of the four, five, or six next townships, to return a competent number of good and lawful men of their *townships* to appear before him to make inquisition. The *township* first give notice to the coroner; and, if the body is buried before he come, the *township* shall be amerced. In the ancient records of Glastonbury abbey we find, "*villata* debet arare bis in satione hyemali," &c. Perhaps *villata* was synonymous with the *villa dimidia*, which is opposed to *villa integra*, but not sufficiently defined. Spelman's Glossary, v. *hamel* or *hamleta*, which is another subdivision mentioned in the Statutes of Exeter, 14 Ed. I. requiring the names *de toutes les villes & hamlets* qui sont en son *wapentake*, hundred, ou *franchise*, and the attendance of eight men from each *villæ entiere*, six from each *demie ville*, and four from each *hamlette* *. Du Cange quotes Fleta, VI. c. 51, saying, "*villa* ex pluribus mansionibus est vicinata, & *villata* ex pluribus vicinis." Chron. Joh. Whet- hamstedii, p. 383, edit. Hearne. Copy of a bill presented to the King by the Commons in Parliament, 1456, "Ac etiam quod omnes honores castri, dominia, *villæ*, *villata*, maneria, terræ, &c." where Hearne's note is, "*villa* ex multis constat mansionibus vicinis, *villata* ex multis villis itidem vicinis: ita ut

villata propriè sit *villa major*—villarum plurium adunatio." Bp. Kennet defines it only, "a small village, opposed to *burgus*, a larger town;" and so it is named in a charter of Edward I. 1288, cited by him, P. A. p. 301, "in omnibus *burgis & villatis* nostris."

The gold coins in your last month, p. 565, found near Croydon, are of the Emperor Valentinian, who reigned from A. D. 364 to 375; the first has an inscription not given byocco or Biragi,

VICTORES AVGSTI,

it being generally VICTORIA AVGG; the two figures sitting crowned by Victory represent the Emperor and his son Gratian, whom he declared *Augustus* the year before. TR. OB. in the exergue, denotes that the money was coined at *Triers*. *Treviris obignata*. This coin is of the year 368, in which he defeated the Alamanni, accompanied by his son Gratian. The other is of his first year, struck at Antioch; ANT. A. *Antiochiæ* A. the single capital being put for 1. Such coins were among the large parcel found on the common near the late Mr. Duberley's house, at Bentley, in Great Stanmore, 1781. Camden II. 31.

P. 632. Mr. Butler's Lives of the Saints were first published in four vols. 4to, 1725. R. G.

VILLA & VILLATA explained.

A VILLA was a town of any magnitude: *Villata*, the people, or rather the chief men or community of the *villa*. By both was meant an assemblage of ordinary people, inhabiting contiguous mansions. Vide Ingulphi Historiam, apud Gall. p. 14 & p. 53; & Dugdale, Mon. I. p. 287; & Fleta, lib. vi. c. 51; & Brañon, fol. 222, 434; & Spelmanni Glossarium. A *villa* singly, if it were considerable enough, or, if small, with some others adjoining, composed a district or tything. Auxiliary *villæ* were members or appendages to the chief *villa*, called the *caput*. These districts were divisions of the hundred, as hundreds were divisions of shires or provinces. Each district was administered by a reeve and four men; the latter were free tenants, or tenants in villenage, as it happened. They seem to have been chosen yearly by the *villata*; it was their office to superintend weights and measures, and assize of ale; to apprehend tor murder; to let no person who was of free condition, but without master or property, live in the district without pledges or bondsmen, who should be responsible

* Entire villages Sir H. conjectures to have consisted of ten freemen or frankpledges, demi-villages of five, and hamlets of less than five. (Blackst. Introd. § 4. l. 113). *Villata integra*, in the record referred to by Mr. Green, implies a division of *villata*, as well as *villæ*, into *dimidia*.

sponsible for his behaviour to the district, as the district was to the king, for the good behaviour of all persons within the same. Many other branches of subordinate police belonged to the officers and men of the district. They collected also the hydage and other talliages for the king, and composed a jurisdiction. When the kings, justices, or barons, made their *iters* throughout the realm, the reeve and his four associates of each *villa* were summoned to attend them at the place appointed, and answered to such things as the justices charged them with. See Hoveden, pp. 549, 784; & Capitula Itinerum in Cronica, Fleta, Bracton, &c.; & Spelmanii Glossarium in Vocibus *Taxa, Villata, Decenna, Francepledgium, &c.* For neglects charged upon *villata*, and punished, see Madox, Exch. in *A-merciaments*. S. N. R.

MR. URBAN,

August 10.

COL. TOWNLEY, in his "Journal in the Isle of Man, 1789," just published, says, "I had often admired, with a kind of wonder, those green rings so often observable upon many dry heaths and commons in various parts of England, called by the common people *Fairy-rings*; and one day determined, if possible, to find out the reason why they were generally seen in that circular form, and why too the grass growing upon them should be so distinguishable from that upon the surrounding turf by a richer or deeper tinge of green. I cut up several sods as deep as the fine mould reached, by which means I found several brown grubs, some moving, and some in a state of quietude; but the greatest number of them in motion, with their heads in the self same direction as if they were pursuing each other. I found the soil under the rings to be far better pulverised than that under the surrounding heath, where there were no insects visible; and the state of the soil will easily account for the deeper tinge of green in the grass growing upon them; but why those insects should so invariably work and move in a *circular form* is above my comprehension; therefore, will freely leave the staunch believers in fairy tales in full and peaceable possession of their circular property." I. 208.

Yours, &c.

P. Q.

MR. URBAN,

Frome, Aug. 6.

MUCH, of late, has been said in the Gentleman's Magazine about *Fairy-rings*; but as it has been only "about it and about it," and the origin

of that phenomenon remaining as much hid in obscurity as heretofore, I would beg to remind your readers that the season *now* is when those appearances are exhibited in the fairest light.

In a small paddock near me there is the finest specimen of *Fairy-rings* I have ever noticed; having, at this time, the circles or ellipses of nearly *twenty* already perfected, besides many others which are in an unfinished state. I purpose making repeated observations thereon, with a view of getting one step nearer to a discovery of the cause of these appearances; and, should any of your correspondents favour me with *hints* of the different *kinds* of observations necessary to be made on this occasion, their communications will be received with pleasure by A. CROCKER.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 14.

BE so obliging as to acquaint your correspondent T. T. that, about seven years ago, my house (which is an old, large mansion) was infested with rats and mice, in the same manner as he describes his to be. I tried every common method to destroy them, by poison, traps, rat-catchers, &c.; but to no purpose: the latter, by their Oil of Rhodium, and other drugs, left me always more than they found. Having heard that these vermin had a particular antipathy to terriers, I got a couple of the true, small, short-legged breed, and shut them up in those places where the rats generally frequented, which, in my house, were principally the garrets and store-rooms. In a very few days I had not a rat or mouse about the place, nor have I ever been troubled with them since. Now and then we hear a mouse; I put my terrier into the room the noise is heard in, and get rid of it immediately. A friend of mine, who lives in London, in one of the streets leading to the Thames, was over-run with the large water-rat from the river. I sent him a terrier, and the rats took flight. As it is difficult to keep dogs in town, he has lost seven of them; in that case, the rats always return.

I most heartily agree with your correspondent, that getting rid of such a nuisance is of great importance, if the comfort and happiness of life can be accounted such. Many a night's rest have those vermin deprived me of, as well as the whole of my family; and I shall be extremely happy if this mode of driving them off succeeds as well with this gentleman as it has done with me. A. Y.

P. Q.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1791. (*Continued from p. 640.*)

H. OF COMMONS.

May 16 continued.

A PETITION, complaining of an undue return for Stirling, was presented, read, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday, the 26th day of August next.

Mr. *Hobart* brought up the report of the Committee on the Quebec Constitution bill; when

Mr. *Fox* said, he should take the sense of the House on two points in it; first, on the clause providing hereditary legislators for Upper and Lower Canada; secondly, on the clause admitting the number thirty to be sufficient for the Assembly of Lower Canada. He would not trouble the House with arguments on the subject, having given his sentiments fully when the bill was in the Committee.

Col. *Simcoe* spoke in favour of the whole bill, and was confident that it would be agreeable to the inhabitants of both provinces.

The question was then put on the first clause; on which the House divided, Ayes 88, Noes 39.

Upon the second clause being read,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved an amendment, to leave out the word *thirty*, and insert *fifty*.

Mr. *Fox* objected to this number as still insufficient, and divided the House on his proposition of inserting the words *one hundred*. The House dividing, there appeared for Mr. *Fox*'s amendment, Ayes 40, Noes 91.

H. OF LORDS.

May 17.

In a Committee of Privileges, heard counsel in support of Lord Castlereagh's claim to the title of Ochiltree, who concluded their case.

In the Commons, the same day, the report of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Downton election, stated, that B. Bouverie, esq. and Sir William Scott, were duly elected.

H. OF LORDS.

May 18.

The pawnbrokers bill, the oyster fishery bill, and several private bills, were brought up from the Commons, and read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *GENT. MAG. Augst, 1791.*

H. Browne brought in a bill for the prevention of fictitious characters being given to servants within the precincts of London and Westminster; which was read the first time.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* presented a message from his Majesty, wishing the House to make provision for the younger branches of the Royal Family; which he moved to be referred to the consideration of the Committee of Supply on Friday next. Ordered.

The Quebec bill was read the third time, and passed.

The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means; when

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opened his annual budget, and delivered the shortest speech that has been made upon this subject for several years. The items of the annual expenditure he briefly stated as follows: Navy, 2,131,000l.; Army, 1,853,000l.; Ordnance, 443,678l.; Miscellaneous services, 230,000l. Besides these, he stated some other particulars, the total of which amounted, he said, to 5,728,000l. He then enumerated the taxes for the supply of this fund, and stated, that their total exceeded their expenditure by a few thousand pounds; and concluded with moving, "that, towards the supply to be granted to his Majesty, the sum of 2,375,000l. be issued out of the growing surplus of the Consolidated Fund."

Mr. *Sheridan* said, that the expenditure of the present year was greater by a no less sum than 1,300,000l. than it had been predicted by the Revenue Committee of 1786; and what was then allowed to be the permanent peace establishment was at least half a million beyond what it had been computed by that Committee.

After a long altercation between Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Sheridan*, the question was put, and carried.

H. OF LORDS.

May 19.

Received from the Commons the Quebec Constitution bill; which was read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, was read the first time a bill for the better regulation of the manner of licensing public-houses.

Mr. *Hobart* brought up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, which

which was read the first and second time, and agreed to.

Mr. *Hussey* objected to the lottery, as destructive of the morals and industry of the people.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that, as people would gamble, the lottery might be looked on as a tax on that vice.

The *Attorney General* moved for leave to bring in a bill for establishing a court of civil jurisdiction in Newfoundland, to extend only to contracts, accounts, and personal trespasses, and to be limited for a year.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor*, and the two Mr. *Bastards*, objected to the court already existing in that island, as an inconvenience, nay, as a nuisance; the trade of that country was on a rapid decline, and likely to be so; it was, therefore, the wisdom of the Executive Government to encourage it.

The bill was read the first time.

Mr. *Dundas*, after prefacing his motion, by depicting many inconveniences that seamen, marines, and the relations of those who were deceased, labour under, previous to obtaining their wages, moved for leave to bring in three bills for the more effectually redressing that grievance; which being given, Mr. *Pitt*, Mr. *Dundas*, the Attorney and Solicitor General, and Mr. *Martin*, were ordered to prepare, and bring in, the same.

H. OF LORDS.

May 30.

Resumed the farther consideration of the cause *Lickbrow versus Mason*, and dispatched several private matters of course, and adjourned till Monday.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Powys* presented a bill for the regulation of gaols; which was read the first time.

Mr. *Fox* was conscious that every member of that House was so well acquainted with his duty, as to know it was a principal part of it to watch the Executive Government. He then, in a long speech, went through the whole doctrine of libels, and the proceedings of the Court of King's Bench in *Quo Warranto* causes, and moved for a Grand Committee of Courts of Justice to sit on Tuesday next to consider those subjects.

Mr. *Erskine* seconded the motion, concurring, that the criminal justice of the country ought to remain in the hands of the people.

The *Attorney General* agreed that some

measure ought to be adopted; he could not, however, agree to the fitting of the Grand Committee, as that would induce the people to imagine that the conduct of the Judges was censurable.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* perfectly agreed with Mr. *Fox* in his opinion, but suggested, that the better mode would be by a direct motion for a bill for that purpose.

Mr. *Fox* hereupon withdrew his motion, and afterwards moved "for leave to bring in a bill to remove all doubts respecting the rights and functions of Juries in criminal cases;" and "for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the *Quo Warranto* act."

Leave was granted; when Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *Erskine*, and the Attorney and Solicitor General, were ordered to prepare, and bring in, the same.

H. OF LORDS.

May 23.

Proceeded to Westminster-hall, on the trial of *Warren Hastings*, esq.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Alderman Watson* moved, that the next morning the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of a clause, which he had to propose, for the warehousing of foreign corn; on which the House divided; when there appeared for the motion 59, against it 48.

H. OF LORDS.

May 24.

Lord *Kenyon* came to the House soon after two o'clock, to officiate for the Lord Chancellor; and, prayers being over, they proceeded to read a number of private bills.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* informed the House, that the Lords had infringed the privilege of the House, by amending those clauses in a road bill which imposed certain tolls. He stated two ways by which the privileges of the House were to be maintained; the first, if the House thought proper to acquiesce in the amendment, was to throw out the present bill, and bring in another with an altered title, and the amended clauses; or, if they rejected the amendments, to demand a conference, and give their reasons against the alterations made by their Lordships.

Mr. *Peibam* approved of the latter mode; and moved, first, to negative the amendment; which being agreed to, he

next

next moved, that a conference be desired with the Lords, and that a Committee be appointed to draw up reasons against the amendment. Ordered.

In the Committee on the corn bill, Mr. Alderman *Walton* moved his promised clause for the warehousing of foreign corn; which was carried without a division.

On the motion for the House to go into a Committee upon the bill for vesting in Earl Cornwallis further powers;

Mr. *Francis* opposed the motion. The bill, he said, was so fundamentally bad, that he could not conscientiously give his assent to its passing a single stage farther. He declared it to be his conviction, that the House ought to condemn, instead of giving its sanction to, the resolution of the Council of Madras in delegating their powers, which was not only illegal, but dangerous.

Mr. *Hippesley* condemned the resolution, and was against the House going into a Committee on the bill.

Gen. *Smith* gave his support to the bill, conceiving its provisions to be the only remedy that could be offered for the present state of affairs in India.

Mr. *Fox* objected to the bill, because it invested the Governor-general with absolute power; a remedy, whenever applied, that was, in his opinion, in any possible case, unwise and desperate.

Mr. *Dundas* said, the bill was not to create an absolute power in India, but merely calculated for the purpose of removing any doubts that might be entertained upon the acts that might be done, or doing, in consequence of the resolution of the Bengal Government. The bill was then gone through, and ordered to be reported.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the finances of India;

Mr. *Dundas* congratulated himself and the House upon the superior advantages with which he was enabled to come forward, and lay before them such a statement of our affairs in India, as was not only gratifying in its nature, but, contrary to those which had preceded it in former years, accurate and determinate in its detail. Upon all former similar occasions, he had been obliged to content himself with such accounts as he could imperfectly procure; but, from having as uniformly stated, in his dispatches to India, those imperfections, he had at length the pleasure of being enabled to lay before this country such a train of in-

formation as would at once convince and gratify every patriotic mind. He then proceeded to state the gross and nett revenues of each settlement, beginning with that of Bengal, referring the Committee to each account, with the estimates of the preceding years, together with that of 1791, pointing out the actual amount received in each of those years, the surplus, and deficiency in actual receipt, &c.

BENGAL.		£.
Total revenue		5,620,656
Total charges		3,120,148
Nett revenues		2,500,508
FORT ST. GEORGE.		
Total revenues		1,255,807
Total charges		1,647,926
Deficiency		392,119
BOMBAY.		Rupees.
Total revenues		1,191,627
Charges		4,902,676

His next step was, to state a comparison of the estimated and actual amount of the revenues of the East India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the heads of Mint duties, Post-office collections, Benares revenue, Oude subsidy, Land revenues, Customs, Receipts from the sales of salt and opium for the year 1789-90; and the charges defrayed by the said Company in the said provinces, under the heads of Civil, Military and Marine, charges of Building, Fortifications, collecting the Revenues and Customs, and the advances and charges on account of salt and opium for the said year. He then proceeded in the same manner through the remaining Presidencies.

The next statement contained an account of the expences of the Island of St. Helena, and the factory of Canton, for three years, together with the expences of the Presidency of Fort Marlborough and its dependencies, the nett charges of which, for 1789-90, were estimated at 34,399l.

He also stated an account of the amount of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, for sales of impost goods and stores, and for certificates on the Court of Directors, within the last three years respectively; which, on an average, amounted to 3,737,600l. The amount of the debts subscribed in India between the 30th of April, 1789, and the 30th of April, 1790, agreeably to the orders of the 15th of September, 1785, and the

31st of July, 1787, amounted to 35,132,500*l.* The bond and other debts owing by the East India Company at their several Presidencies, according to the latest advices, amounted as follows :

Total debts in India *£*70,566,526
Total annual interest 4,471,066

The balance of cash in the treasury of the East India Company, on the 1st of March, 1790, and their receipts and payments in England from the 1st of March, 1790, to the 1st of March, 1791, was 6,710,910*l.* The sums paid for customs, freight, and demurrage, goods and stores exported, India debt, bills of exchange from China, &c. &c. &c. amounted to 5,789,567*l.* which left a balance in favour of the 1st of March, 1791, of 921,343*l.*

The estimates of the receipts and payments from the 1st of March, 1791, to the 1st of March, 1792, amounted as follows :

Receipts - - - *£*6,958,667
Payments - - - 6,567,612

Balance in favour of 1st }
March, 1792 - - - 391,055

The prime-cost of all cargoes purchased in India and shipped for Europe in the year 1789-90, amounted to 1,015,615*l.* The debts of the East India Company (exclusive of the debts transferred from India), and the effects of the Company in England and afloat outward, as they stood on the 1st of March, 1791, together with the balance of the quick stock in China, according to the latest advices, appeared to be :

Owing by the Company *£*13,978,436
Owing to the Company, &c. 13,695,118

Balance against - - - 283,318

Sales of goods between the 1st of March, 1790, and the 1st of March, 1791, after paying all expenses, was stated at 1,435,582*l.* Sales of goods from China during the same period, after paying all expenses, 2,009,016*l.* Bond and other debts of the Company in Great Britain, as the same stood on the 1st of March, 1791, 8,888,898*l.*

Stock *per* computation, as it stood on the 1st of March, 1791, *viz.* buildings and fortifications, plate, household furniture, plantations, farms, slaves, sloops, vessels, and stores, not included in quick stocks :

At Bengal *£*4,678,204
At Fort St. George 1,796,472
At Bombay 1,716,547

At Fort Marlborough 126,384
At St. Helena 77,255

Total - - - 8,394,862

Having dwelt on these articles even to a degree of minuteness, Mr. Dundas recapitulated the whole; and, having struck a balance betwixt the receipts and disbursements, a surplus would appear on this budget in favour of the Company to the amount of 1,500,000*l.* and upwards; he then stated the appropriation of last year's budget, and named the items down to 10,000*l.* It was impossible to state with any degree of certainty how far this surplus would be permanent under the circumstances of a war, of the success of which he did not hold out any sanguine hopes; nor yet would he join with those who would hold out a gloomy picture. He wished for peace; he was not the author of that war, nothing was more adverse to his wishes. Mr. Dundas proposed a string of resolutions, grounded on the accounts; and concluded with saying, that the day, very probably, was not far distant, when the finances of India would be a support to the finances of this country.

Mr. Fox declared the question he had asked on a former day to be completely answered by the latter part of the Hon. Gentleman's speech, which expressly stated, that the finances of England would be in a short time assisted by the finances of India. He could not help admiring with how many guarded expressions the Hon. Gentleman made this assertion, and what considerable pains were taken to impress the Committee that he was not the author of the war now carrying on in India. He was certain that the expenses of it would far exceed the income, and, according to the best calculation, would be at the rate of three millions a-year.

Mr. Hippisley wished that a peace was concluded. He read an extract from a letter written during the government of Lord Macartney, which set forth the policy of maintaining a peace in India.

Mr. P. Benfield had not had sufficient time to read the papers. He should therefore move, that the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Dundas could not agree to the motion of the Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Pulteney concurred with Mr. Dundas.

The

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* paid many compliments to the accurate and clear manner in which his Hon. Friend (Mr. Dundas) had laid his statements before the Committee. He had heard no single statement contradicted, and therefore he should oppose the motion.

General *Smith* said, it was impossible to form any opinion of the statements without further consideration.

The Chairman then put the motion, that he should report progress, and ask leave to sit again; which was negatived, without a division.

The original resolutions were put, and carried; after which the House adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

May 25.

Their Lordships went in their robes to Westminster-hall, and proceeded in the trial of *Warren Hastings*, esq.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Fox* brought in his bill declaratory of the rights of Juries to give a general verdict on all criminal cases, whenever a general issue was joined between the parties.

The bill was read the first time.

Mr. *Fox* moved, that the bill be read a second time.

Mr. *Misford* and the *Attorney General* were of opinion, that, on a bill of the importance of that now before the House, Gentlemen should pause before they gave their assent to its second reading: they both entreated Gentlemen to give the bill a most serious attention.

Mr. *Erskine* saw no necessity whatever to pause; but had no objection to a pause that might not, in the lateness of the session, prove fatal to the bill.

Mr. *Fox* moved, that the bill be read a second time on Friday, and that it be printed. Ordered.

The state of the nation having been several times before discussed in both Houses, and fully detailed, we shall only on the present occasion mention, that

Mr. *T. Grenville* made his promised motion, the purpose of which was, to move an humble address to his Majesty, to offer such counsel and advice as it became the duty of his faithful Commons to offer on the present important situation of affairs; which was negatived, Ayes 114, Noes 208.

H. OF LORDS.

May 26.

Lord *Kenyon* again presided for the Chancellor.

A message came from the Commons, requiring a conference, which was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Sheffield* presented a petition against the Newfoundland Judicature bill.

The report of the India Budget was brought up, read a first and second time, and agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

May 27.

The Lords went in their robes to Westminster-hall, to the adjourned trial of *Warren Hastings*, Esq. Their Lordships then adjourned to the House of Lords, where, their Lordships having unrobed, the first order of the day was read, "That all the Lords besummoned to attend a conference with the Commons in the Painted Chamber, on the subject of the *Sussex Highgate road bill*;" which conference was respecting an amendment made thereto by their Lordships; to which amendment, as it was a money bill, their Lordships denied a concurrence in conference.

The Duke of *Richmond* moved, "That a Committee be appointed to draw up and state the reasons of the alteration."

The reasons, we understand, for altering the bill were, there was a clause which exempted Gentlemen's carriages from paying the toll.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Gray* presented a petition from the debtors confined in the King's Bench prison, stating their extreme misery, and praying the House to appoint Commissioners to enquire into the number of persons illegally detained, and into the number of those who, after having offered their all to their creditors, were forced to pine and languish in a prison. It was too late in the present session to enter on the business; but he intreated the Gentlemen in Administration to provide medical assistance for the prisoners, who were at present without any such assistance, or without any apartment for the sick.

Mr. *Powys* spoke also for the provision of medical skill.

Mr. *Sheridan* made his promised motion relative to the Royal Boroughs of Scotland, whose grievances he stated to be,

be, first, that the Magistrates assumed an illegal right of levying money; secondly, that they, without controul, took upon themselves the appropriation or alienation of such money; thirdly, that they elected themselves, contrary to law and charter; and, fourthly, that there was no competent Court of Judicature in all Scotland to take cognizance of any of those grievances.

Mr. *Anstruther* opposed the motion, asserting, that no such grievances had any existence.

Mr. *Dundas* observed, that, if the Hon. Gentleman would, early in the next session, move for a Committee of the whole House to consider of any dissenting proposition, he would make no opposition to such motion.

Mr. *Fox* said; the statement of the existence of the grievances ought to induce the House to go into a Committee thereon. He suggested, in case the motion should not be adopted, to move a resolution to take up the business early in the next session.

Mr. *Sheridan's* motion was then put, and negatived without a division; and Mr. *Fox's* motion agreed to.

Mr. *Lovell*, after making several observations upon the illegality and dangerous effects that might result to the constitution by delays in an impeachment, moved an humble address to his Majesty, not to prorogue his Parliament, until the evidence against Mr. *Hastings* was closed, his defence given in, and judgement pronounced.

Mr. *Dundas* opposed the motion, which he considered to be neither more nor less than a requisition to the King to delegate his prerogative into the hands of the Lords, Mr. *Hastings*, and the Commons, until they should think proper to permit the session to be closed.

Major *Scott* was for the address; as were Mr. *Hurke* and Mr. *Fox*, the latter of whom moved to add the words, or some further progress made.

The *Master of the Rolls* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, they should give their negative both to the amendment and to the original motion.

The question was put on the amendment, and negatived by a division. Ayes 61, Noes 144.

The bill for raising new duties on receipts and bills of exchange was read the third time, and passed to the Lords.

The corn regulating bill was read the third time.

Mr. *Alderman Watson* moved to be

added to the bill, by way of rider; the clause agreed to in the Committee for warehousing foreign corn.

Mr. *Peibam* and Mr. *Harrison* deprecated the measure, as injurious to the landholder and the farmer, and, consequently, to the agriculture of the country.

Mr. *Alderman Curtis* and Mr. *Wilberforce* spoke in support of the clause, as tending to keep down the price of bread, which was now too high for the manufacturers in the metropolis and the country.

Mr. *Ryder* said a few words on the policy of the clause, which, on the question being put, was carried by a division. Ayes 81, Noes 51.

H. OF LORDS.

May 30.

After reading several bills in their different stages, their Lordships adjourned to Westminster-hall, to proceed on the trial of *Warren Hastings*, esq.

The House, on their return, being resolved into a Committee on the *Quebec Government bill*, Lord *Cathcart* in the chair, their Lordships proceeded to hear counsel on a petition from the merchants of London, presented by Lord *Rawdon*, against the bill. After the counsel had concluded,

Lord *Grenville*, in a speech of some length, pointed out the good effects that were likely to arise from the present bill; the greatest boon that Government could bestow upon Canada was, a participation of that government that was enjoyed by other British colonies, namely a mixture of aristocracy, democracy, and monarchy. The Noble Lord then went through the various clauses of the bill; which, he said, were assimilated as nearly to the British Constitution as circumstances would admit.

Lord *Abingdon* gave his hearty assent to the present bill, because it went to repeal the 14th and 16th of his present Majesty, namely, the *Quebec bill*, and the *Declaratory act*; and because he held it as policy that the Government of Britain should reserve to itself a controul over the legislature of its colonies.

Lord *Rawdon* said there was a deficiency in the present bill, and pointed out the defects.

Lord *Portchester* was averse to a division of the province, and to the Crown having a power to infringe upon the rights of election.

Lord *Grenville* spoke in reply.

Lord *Stromont* thought the mode that was

was pursued of hearing the bill at that late hour, was to surprise their Lordships' wisdom into *midnight approbation*.

Lord *Loughborough* said, the commercial laws should be the same throughout the whole province. He dwelt much upon the undoubted necessity there was of having independent Judges, and of forming a full and direct establishment of the criminal law of England in Canada. He concluded with saying, the subsistence of the clergy should not be precarious.

Lord *Grenville* spoke in reply. Two clauses were then gone through, without any amendment, and the chairman reported progress.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Dundas* brought in two separate bills for the encouragement of seamen in the royal navy—to prevent frauds in the payment of seamen's wages—and for the more speedy recovery of seamen's wages in Ireland; which were read the first time.

The bills, for establishing a Court of Civil Judicature in the island of Newfoundland, and for regulating the office of Clerks of Assize, Associates, and Clerks of Indictment, were read the third time, and passed.

In a Committee of the whole house on the bill for regulating gaols and houses of correction, in that part of Great Britain called England, on the clause, empowering the Justices of Oyer and Terminer, on the report of the Visitor, to remit the punishment of prisoners in proportion to good behaviour, and to encourage good behaviour by small premiums.

Mr. *Burden* approved of the idea, but thought that it trench on one of the highest prerogatives of the Crown, the remission of punishment.

Mr. *Powys* did not wish to trench on any of the prerogatives of the Crown, particularly the one in question, which had always been laudably exercised.

Mr. *Burden* then proposed an amendment, which placed the power of remission in the Crown; and this was adopted.

In a Committee of the whole House, on the bill for the better regulating the distribution of rewards in cases of conviction of felony,

Mr. *Burden* thought that there ought to be some specific sum mentioned, as the certainty of some reward would operate in favour of bringing offenders to justice.

The *Master of the Rolls* was of a contrary opinion. Instances, he said, had been known of prosecutors tampering with the prisoner to compound the felony.

Mr. *Hussey* thought the bill a dangerous experiment; the good effects of the law, as it stood at present, were every day felt; he should, therefore, move, That the Chairman do leave the chair.

Mr. *Mainwaring* agreed with Mr. *Hussey*.

Serjeant *Watson* pointed out the bad effects of the law as it now stands with regard to those rewards, particularly with regard to the thief-takers. Those that prosecuted for the ends of public justice, would be rewarded—those that did not, would be treated as they deserved.

Mr. *Hussey's* motion was negatived, without a division; after which the bill was ordered to be reported.

On the motion that the Sierra Leone bill be read the third time;

Mr. *Caulborne* moved, That the instrument by which King Tom, under his mark, had ceded that island to his Majesty, be read. He then went into a short history of the Colony from the year 1787, when Capt. Monson went out with the poor Blacks. Mr. *Grenville Sharpe*, that philanthropic genius, had furnished them with a code of laws. What was the consequence? They fell out amongst themselves—the code was torn—numbers died—and desolation daily marked the scene. He doubted the powers of Parliament under the cession of Tom; and observed, that the bill went to revive a monopoly, which had cost this country, about fifty years ago, 112,000*l.* to lay open; as one of the clauses stated that the adventurers were to enjoy an exclusive and sole right, to the exclusion of the English, for all the other nations of Europe enjoyed the privilege of trading in that quarter.

Mr. *Stanley* (the elder) took it up on the law of nations and the navigation act of a British Colony, as it certainly was under the bill in question; the navigation act would attach on it, and the provisions of the former would clash with those of the latter.

Lord *Sheffield* said a few words against the bill.

Sir *W. Young* said, his name had been implicated with the West India merchants on the subject; if the object of the

the bill really meant to be what it professed to be, he was a friend to it.

Mr. H. Thornton declared the object of the bill was neither more nor less than to promote the civilization of Africa. It had been said, that this was to revive a monopoly; how could that be, when vessels were at liberty to wood and water?

Mr. Stanley (the younger), Mr. Buxton, and Mr. R. Thornton, spoke in favour of the bill.

Mr. Montagu thought it hard, that, out of a coast of twelve hundred leagues, they could not be allowed a spot of thirty square miles to make an experiment, which, if successful, must tend to the welfare of this country, and relieve the minds of those gentlemen who voted against the abolition of the slave-trade, on the ground that Africa could produce nothing but the flesh and blood of slaves; and that our plantations could be cultivated only by a succession of those unhappy beings, — for he did not doubt of the humanity of those gentlemen on any other score.

Mr. Brook Watson said, he voted against the abolition, under an idea that those slaves were removed from a worse to a better state: he never heard the merchants speak against the bill; it should therefore have his concurrence.

The bill was then read the third time, on a division, Ayes 87, Noes 9.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 16.

I HAVE lately been very highly entertained with the perusal of Mason's Poems; and having observed, with much pleasure, that your valuable Repository is always open for the reception of any information, or even hint, which may tend to make any of the sciences more generally useful; I beg leave, by its means, to suggest to such of your readers as are Musical Amateurs, that there appears to me to be many parts of those enchanting poems that are admirably adapted for the display of musical abilities; and which, should any gentleman chuse to avail himself of this hint, might have an admirable effect, were they well set to music. And such an undertaking would in this musical age, I conceive, hardly fail of meeting with liberal encouragement.

The passages which struck me as most suitable for this purpose I with deference point out; first observing, that my

edition was the fourth, printed at York, 8vo, 1774.

IN ELFRIDA.

P. 84. The Semichorus:

"Yes, Sisters, yes, when pale distress."

Ibid. The succeeding Semichorus:

"Humanity, thy awful strain."

P. 91. The first part of the ode beginning

"The turtle tells her plaintive tale."

And any other part of that ode which may with propriety be detached from its leading subject.

P. 109. The whole of the Ode to Constancy, beginning

"Whence does this sudden lustre rise?"

P. 116. The Semichorus beginning

"Suspence! thou frozen guest, be gone."

P. 123. The Ode to Truth is worthy of consideration, beginning

"Say, will no white-robb'd son of light."

P. 180. As also the ode beginning

"Mona on Snowdon calls."

P. 193. And likewise the ode beginning

"Hail, thou harp of Phrygian fame."

You will easily perceive, Sir, that he had ample room for exhibiting, to the highest advantage, the genius, taste, and judgement of composition. And whoever possesses a versatility of talents equal to the proper execution of this task (and many such there are among our modern composers, but it might appear invidious to name any in particular) that would undertake it, would undoubtedly transmit his fame in concert, if I may be allowed the expression, with one who most deservedly ranks among the first of the men of genius of the present age.

HARMONICUS.

Mr. URBAN.

Aug. 17.

A Correspondent in your last is mistaken in the meaning of *ἄλλω*, which does not signify *nevertheless*, unless joined with *καὶ*; but there it signifies *moreover*—*thou hast said—what thou hast said is true—I am the Son of God—and I further say unto you, that hereafter, &c.*

A neighbour of mine has destroyed great numbers of the black-beetles by a pan of beer, as recommended in your Magazine.

R. B.

*** We are much obliged by the OTHER PARTS of this correspondent's letter; some of which shall appear the first opportunity. One part of it we CANNOT use.

EDIT.

104. Mar-

104. *Marmorum Oxoniensium Inscriptiones Græcæ ad Chandleri exemplar editæ curante Gul. Roberto, A. M. & Collegio Corporis Christi.*

NOT having given any account of the splendid edition of the Collection of antique Statues, Inscriptions, &c. for which the University of Oxford is indebted to the munificence of Henry Duke of Norfolk, grandson of the noble collector, Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel, and to so many learned persons, published in folio by Dr. Chandler, of Magdalen College, with plates engraved by Millar, 1763, we take this opportunity of doing justice to that splendid work, as well as to this pocket edition of the Greek part of it. The preface to this last contains an account of the labours of various learned men in illustrating them, from their arrival at Arundel-house in London, 1627, to Dr. Chandler's final arrangement of them all together, 1763; and concludes with the following defence of the authenticity of the Parian Chronicle, on which so much has been said of late *

"Jam in his monumentis nulli alii graviora vulnera vel ætatis vis vel fortunæ inclementia infixit quam celeberrimo illi Marmoris Pario cui præ disceptationis dignitate & auctoritatis pondere tantum tribuere solemus. Quæ tamen e vestigio dimittenda fore molestia modo verè sunt aut verifimiles rationes quibus nuper fidei istius marmoris suspectam reddere conatus est vir doctus disputatione quæ nec elegantia nec eruditione caret. Verum ut dicamus quid nostro partium studio moti sentimus, nullam rationem adducam vidimus quæ non vel a fictis inscriptionibus ducta sit quarum marmor archetypum nunquam in medium prolata sunt, vel latius pertinere videatur quam ut fidem hujus monumenti imminuat; et nullam adeo quam non aut diluere in promptu est aut jam diluerunt viri docti marmoris propugnatores."

There are added suitable references to the places of the several articles in the University and in Dr. C's edition, and indexes of words, proper names, and places, &c. &c. occurring in these inscriptions.

We cannot help repeating our regret that the University, who, we understand, have it in contemplation to erect a building wherein these curious monuments may be deposited with greater regularity and safety, have not yet thought proper to favour the learned world with a fac simile copy of the

Chronicle in question, especially when they have in the Picture-gallery an officer so very capable of tracing it.

105. *The Rights of Men, in Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution. By Thomas Paine, Secretary, for Foreign Affairs, to Congress, in the American War, and Author of the Work intitled "Common Sense."*

BOLD words, without depth of reasoning, characterize this performance. The rights of men are every thing that men think proper to claim *, and the right paramount to all others, in Mr. P's ideas, is, that no man can be bound by any act of his predecessors: and the National Assembly have expressly given immortality to their own organization. Agreeably to this, the common mode of taking away the life of every capital convict in England is compared with the uncommon one of torturing a regicide to death; and the heads of rebels exposed to public view after their death, with the barbarous practice of parading about the streets of a civilized and Christian metropolis, fresh bleeding, on spears, the heads of those who had been deprived of them, with every circumstance of aggravated cruelty, for their loyalty to their prince. Yet acts of violence committed by the national guard, without legal requisition, are to be punished by twelve years imprisonment in a dungeon, by a decree just passed. By similar fallacy the mob are made the offspring or creature of inequality of ranks, as if there was not a natural distinction of ranks, from a distinction of principles and talents inherent in man in the most uncultivated countries: so far are OLD countries from being answerable for this distinction, that it obtains, more or less, in every country under heaven. Men must be instructed how to reverence liberty (p. 38), as much as horses, or other brute animals, trained to be useful to man.

But, as much as Mr. P. is at home in the history of the Revolution, so little does he appear or chuse to know of the expedition to Versailles, Oct. 5 and 6, that proud day which its warmest admirers may take example from Mr. P. to be ashamed of, and talk of accordingly. Let us attend to the solecism of this writer. After denying the authority of every precedent of antiquity in

* See our vol. LV. p. 338; LVIII. 333, 409; LIX. 49, 100, 612, 742, 789.

GENT. MAG. August, 1791.

* See our June Mag. p. 508.

the pages of History, we are carried back to the creation for the rights of man. If we trust to Moses's account of this event, those rights wherewith Adam and Eve were invested by their Maker were, "to be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it, and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the face of the earth." If we believe Rousseau, we shall doubt the very creation of man; and instead of his claiming any rights over the earth, or its then inhabitants, we shall "wonder how the devil he came there." But we will adopt Mr. P's resolution, "not to touch upon any *sectarian* principle of religion" (p. 48); else we might remark, that, *after the fall*, the first right which man claimed was to knock man on the head; the next, to build cities; the next, to indulge in "every imagination of the thoughts of his heart." Will Mr. P. contend, that, by equal, natural right, every man, in subduing the earth, and its inhabitants, the beasts and birds, could claim but one horse, or one tree, or a given number of apples, acorns, or grains of corn, to his share? If every child born into the world finds it "as new to him as it was to the first man that existed, and his natural right in it of the same kind" (p. 50), is he therefore at liberty to exercise those rights as he pleases? Is it always true that every man *feels* his duty to God and his neighbour, and, feeling, always finds himself disposed to practise it? Are his "intellectual rights, or rights of the mind, and all those rights of acting, as an individual, for his own comfort and happiness, which are not injurious to the natural rights of others," always rightly and justly applied? The very construction of social rights is the strongest proof of the imperfection and weakness of natural rights, as much as an *aggregate* is superior to *unity*. Mr. P. abhors the idea of a surrender of rights by a social compact "between those who govern and those who are governed;" and quibbles it away by a "compact of individuals with each other to produce a government." It is superlatively curious to hear Mr. P. define the origin of this compact: "that the *individuals themselves*, each in his own personal and sovereign right, *entered into a compact with each other* to produce a

"government." p. 55.—"This," he adds, p. 56, "is the only mode in which governments have a right to arise, and the only principle on which they have a right to exist."—"Governments must have arisen either *out of the people or over the people.*" p. 56.—"A constitution is a thing antecedent to a government; and a government is only the creature of a constitution." This is only saying that the *form* of government preceded the *acts* of government. If Mr. Paine would permit us to scrutinize into the first establishment of government in history, or if history would assist our search, we should be able to say how the first government in the world was constituted; but we fear theory must here take place of practice, and conjecture of reality.

Such as is Mr. P's reasoning, such also is his wit, of which he has given specimens in a silly story of a Norman king of America, p. 68, and in his ridicule of titles, p. 70, and No-ability, p. 110. All that he can urge against the law of primogeniture is contradicted by the most antient history, if he will allow the first book of Moses to rank as true history. In his definition of all religions, as "in their nature mild and benign, and united with principles of morality, and that they could not have made proselytes at first by professing any thing that was vicious, cruel, persecuting, or immoral, and that they proceeded by persuasion, exhortation, and example," p. 80, he shows an utter ignorance of the principles and progress of Mohammedism. We must have stronger proofs than his *ipse dixit*, that "Church and State are now driving the cotton manufacture from England to America and France," p. 81. Mr. P. has set up Monarchy and Aristocracy as a bugbear, and Democracy as an idol. Our Revolution of 1688, which we were eager to commemorate as Mr. P. to exalt beyond its value, is, he says, "already on the wane, eclipsed by the enlarging orb of Reason, and the luminous Revolutions of America and France." p. 86. Speaking of the meeting of the Notables, Mr. P. says, "the Count d'Artois, *as if to intimidate, for the Bastille was yet in being*, asked M. Fayette, if he would give in his charge of embezzling crown-lands, against Calonne, in writing?" p. 96; as if this was not a proper method of bringing a charge

charge than by mere verbal declamation.

Mr. P. says, "The means of effecting a counter-revolution in France must be an obliteration of knowledge; and it has never yet been discovered how to make man *unknown* his knowledge, or *unthink* his thoughts." This, surely, is as false as it is paradoxical; for it implies, that man can never change his opinions, or become wiser, and is a flat contradiction of Mr. P's favourite axiom, that posterity cannot undo what their forefathers have done, nor engraft improvement on the wisdom of their ancestors. We forgive Mr. P's language in respect to our Sovereign and our Parliament, because it is plainly the language of a man in a passion, and springing from the resentment of an American: we have in it the retaliation threatened by that people at large,—for ever to teach the injustice of Great Britain to their children in their first rudiments of learning.

Henceforth let all lovers of *Revolution* turn their eyes to Poland*, and see what a Revolution has been effected there, without a drop of blood, in an assembly that hardly ever came to a decision without drawing their sabres, by nobles as proud of their feudal privileges as the peers of France, by clergy so lately intolerant of dissidents, and by commons annexed as property to the soil. Let them see an *hereditary monarchy* and a representative body of three orders established as fundamentals; and the Constitution of Great Britain made an example to a nation not a century ago reputed as barbarians.

Let us not then set up America as authority for rejecting, or France for degrading, monarchy; at least, till the experiment has been fairly tried. That term of years, short as it was, has not yet elapsed, in either nation, which Great Britain took to make, and to grow heartily sick, of the experiment. She waded through a sea of blood to unmake and to restore a king; and, sooner than act the same tragedy over again, she called-in the nearest in succession to an abdicating sovereign; and she knows too well the value of hereditary succession to trifle with her peace, and set at nought the wisdom of past ages. She needs not to be told that Mr. P. has sacrificed common decency to common sense, has overshot himself beyond a power of influencing the plainest understanding, and is playing-

off the rights of men, as random shot, for the worst of purposes.

After much declamation, which we are in doubt whether to treat as treasonable or foolish, Mr. P. makes a shew of some knowledge of political œconomy; but here too his system is fallacious, as may be shewn by the returns which English money produces, both in its fair and contraband trade, the palpable want of currency in France, and the mode of discounting French bills in the neighbourhood of the Palais Royal.

"The Revolution of France shews a government may be in a state of insolvency, and a nation rich. So far as the fact is confined to the late government of France it was insolvent, because the nation would no longer support its extravagance, and therefore it could no longer support itself. But with respect to the nation, all the means existed. [How these means existed may be learnt from the different calculations of Neckar and Calonne, from the seizure of the church property, which was as much the property of those to whom it was originally given as any man's estate is his property, unless it is to be affirmed that the nation has a prior right to all property, and may reduce its component parts to an instant beggary.] A government may be said to be insolvent every time it applies to a nation to discharge its arrears. [Are there then no expences incurred in supporting government, whether in a crown or a nation?] The insolvency of the late government of France and the present government of England differed in no other respect than as the disposition of the people differ. The people of France refused their aid to the old government, and the people of England submit to taxation without enquiry. What is called the Crown in England has been insolvent several times, the last of which, publicly known, was in May, 1777, when it applied to the nation to discharge upwards of 600,000*l.* private debts, which otherwise it could not pay." p. 156. Mr. P. had observed, p. 143, that the English nation is under the *government of temper* rather than of a fixed and steady principle. So is every nation in the world; even France was governed by temper till its temper changed. The English have repeatedly refused subsidies and aids to the Crown, and have it always

* See our June Mag. p. 569.

always in their power, without the influence of a few inflammatory demagogues to direct them. France, by Mr. P.'s confession, has made the experiment of making a government insolvent, on purpose to dissolve it. It would be but justice, both to France and England, to allow a fair and reasonable time to see how the experiment succeeds, and not to force all the governments of Europe into the melting-pot at once, for the pleasure of dissolving them down to their first principles. The aim of modern philosophers and demagogues is, to annul every system of religion and government. Dr. Priestley is to re-christianize, and Mr. Paine to re-govern, the world. "It is an age of Revolutions," he says, p. 171, "in which every thing may be looked for." The renovation of the world is the completion of the Gospel dispensation; but, if we understand the language of prophecy, this is not to take place till things are come to the worst, and, as in the old world before the flood, the wickedness of man is great in the earth, and then the renovation is to be produced in a *new heaven and new earth*.

Mr. P. concludes with some general observations, in the same strain as the bulk of his book; but when he asks, p. 169, "Why are not republics plunged into war, but because the nature of their government does not admit of an interest distinct from that of the nation?" let him shew a republic, of ancient or modern times, that has kept itself quiet without war. Did not the Roman republic conquer and enslave the world, and overthrow the rival republic of Carthage? and were not the Grecian republics perpetually compassing each other's ruin? and are not all these instances of republics aggrandizing themselves at the expence of other states? Let not, therefore, the charms of republicanism dazzle the eyes of mankind more than those of other forms of government. — The translator of Chastellux's *Travels*, II. 195, though a violent Democrat, confesses that *republicans are the worst masters*. He will tell us the blessed effects of Revolution in America only four years ago (see our vol. LVII. p. 333—336). He says, the irreconcilable hatred to England was inspired by the *enlightened few* (ib. 605); among whom we may fairly reckon Mr. PAINE.

It is well our Revolutionists speak out

so freely as they do. Their declamations have no effect on the general mind of the nation, and serve to put the wiser and better part on their guard. But whatever freedom of speech Mr. Paine may indulge himself in, and however the Constitutional Society may extol, admire, and circulate his book, by the most unworthy artifices; we observe their friends of the Revolution Society have thought proper to check themselves by public advertisement, earnestly desiring that not a word may be said about "the public affairs or local concerns of this country, nor any question respecting them be moved or introduced for discussion," nor cockades, or any badges of distinction, assumed, at this SECOND celebration of the overthrow of despotism.

106. *The Death of a great Man improved; a Sermon, preached at Bristol, in Consequence of the Decease of the Rev. Richard Price, D.D. F.R.S. who departed this Life April 19, 1791, in the Sixtieth Year of his Age.* By Thomas Wright.

A Vindication of the Doctor's political character and the American and French Revolutions, with an enumeration and character of his writings, and the chief traits of his personal character.

107. *A Sermon, preached at the Opening of St. Peter's Chapel, Swinton, in the Parish of Eccles, in Lancashire, on Sunday, April 10, 1791, by the Rev. J. Lempriere, B. A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, Master of the Grammar-school at Bolton, published at the Request of the Congregation.*

A Sketch of the history of sacred structures, the cost of erecting and beautifying them, and the reverence paid to them by all nations, inculcating the importance of religious worship. Mr. L, when schoolmaster at Reading, published a Classical Dictionary, of which see our vol. LIX. p. 156; and annexes to this sermon his proposals for a translation of Herodotus, in six volumes, the first of which is already in the press.

108. *Paul's Defence before Felix considered and applied, in a Sermon preached April 27, 1791, at the Opening of the New Chapel in George-street, Plymouth-dock.* By Joshua Toulmin *.

FROM ACTS xxiv. 14. Mr. T. takes occasion to defend the Unitarian principles—forgetting that what was charged on St. Paul as *heresy* was the truth of

* P. 398, l. 46, for "John" r. "Joshua." tabulated

published in the Gospel which that Aposle preached, not in the New Gospel, or New Construction of the Gospel, brought in by our modern reformers; and that on the same ground Mr. Swedenbourg and Mr. Taylor might defend their heresies.

109. *The Hedaya, or Guide; a Commentary on the Mussulman Laws; translated by Order of the Governor General and Council of Bengal.* By Charles Hamilton. 4 Vols. 4to.

IN the present connexion of Great Britain with the extensive regions of the East, it is of importance to be informed of the laws by which her Indian subjects govern themselves. The connexion between the laws of a country and its civil and natural history is obvious. This very interesting and comprehensive work is dedicated to Warren Hastings, Esq. under whose immediate patronage it was for some time carried on, and by whom it was at first projected. The preliminary discourse of 89 pages contains various comments on the commentary, and describes the state of jurisprudence in the Bengal provinces, at the time they fell into the hands of the English.

"Little acquainted with the forms, and still less with the elementary principles, of the native administration of justice in their newly-acquired territories, the British Government determined to introduce as few innovations, in those particulars, as were consistent with prudence; and the only material alteration which, in course of time, took place, was the appointment of the Company's servants to superintend and decide, as judges in the civil *Mussulman* courts, and as magistrates with respect to the criminal jurisdiction.—An important change was indeed effected in the administration of both justice and revenue, so far as affected the distinctions hitherto maintained between *Mussulmans* and *Hindoo*s. Of these the latter had always been subject to double taxes, and imposts of every denomination, levied on principles which are fully explained in the course of the present work; and they also laboured under particular inconveniences and disadvantages in every judicial process (especially where the litigating adversary was a *M. J. A. man*), some of which have been already noticed.—By the British Government both have been placed, in these points, upon an exact equality; and the *Hindoo* and *Mussulman*, respectively, have their property secured to them under that system which each is taught to believe possessed of paramount authority: but where their interests clash in the same cause, the matter is necessarily determined by the principles of the *Mussulman* law; to which long usage, supported by the policy of the *Mughal* Government, has given a sort of prescriptive

superiority.—Still, however, though much was effected, much remained to be done.—The gentlemen who were appointed to superintend the proceedings of the courts, having had no opportunity of studying the languages in which the laws are written, were constrained, in their determinations, to be guided by the advice of the native officers—men sometimes themselves too ill informed to be capable of judging, and generally open to corruption. Hence appeared the necessity of procuring some certain rule whereby those gentlemen might be guided, without being exposed to the misconstructions of ignorance or interest, and which might enable them to determine for themselves, by a direct appeal to the *Mussulman* or *Hindoo* authority, on the ground of which they were to decide.—A compilation was accordingly formed, under the inspection of the most learned *Pundits* (*Hindoo* lawyers), containing an abstræct of the *Hindoo* laws; the translation of which into English was committed to Mr. Halhed: and, shortly after this was accomplished, a number of the principal *Mohammedan* professors in Bengal were employed in translating from the *Arabic* into the *Persian* tongue, a commentary upon the *M. J. A. man* law, called *The Hedaya, or Guide*, a work held in high estimation among the people of that persuasion. The *English* version of that commentary is now submitted to the publick."

The grand foundation of the laws here treated of are the *Koran* and the *Sonna*, or oral law.

"Book I. Of Zakat.—II. Of Marriage.—III. Of Fosterage.—IV. Of Divorce.—V. Of Manumission.—VI. Of Vows.—VII. Of Punishments.—VIII. Of Larceny.—IX. The Institutes.—X. Of Foundlings.—XI. Of Troves.—XII. Of the Absconding of Slaves.—XIII. Of missing Persons.—XIV. Of Partnership.—XV. Of pious or charitable Appropriations.—XVI. and XVII. Of Sales and Usury.—XVIII. Of Bail.—XIX. Transfer of Debts.—XX. Duties of the Razees, or Magistrate.—XXI. and XXII. Of Evidence, and the Retraction of Evidence.—XXIII. Of Agency.—XXIV. Of Claims.—XXV. Of Acknowledgments.—XXVI. Of Composition.—XXVII. Of Mozaribat.—XXVIII. Of Deposits.—XXIX. Of Loans.—XXX. Of Gifts.—XXXI. Of Hire.—XXXII. Of Mokalibs.—XXXIII. Of Wills.—XXXIV. Of Compulsion.—XXXV. Of Intubition.—XXXVI. Of Licensed Slaves.—XXXVII. Of Usurpation.—XXXVIII. Of Shaffa.—XXXIX. Of Partition.—XL. and XLI. These books are of use chiefly on account of the regulations which they contain respecting landed property.—XLII. Of Zabbah.—XLIII. Of Sacrifice.—XLIV. Of Abominations.—XLV. Cultivation of Waste Lands.—XLVI. Of Prohibited Liquors.—XLVII. Of Hunting.—XLVIII. Of Pawns.—XLIX. Of Janayat.—L. Of Fines.—LI. Of the Levying of Fines.—LII. Of Wills.—LIII. Of Hermaphrodites."

The work concludes with an apotrophe to GOD, to Mahomet, and to Mr. Hastings. The latter is well worth transcribing :

"Upon the tables of the hearts of those who adorn the exordium of the book of knowledge and wisdom, and upon the minds of those who expound the collected mysteries of the creation, it is impressed,—that, from the day that the delightful region of Bengal was cheered by the rays of government of the *Nawab* governor-general, Mr. Warren Hastings, the whole of his wise and prudent attention was occupied and directed to this point,—that the care and protection of the country, and the administration of public affairs, should be placed on such a footing, that the community, being sheltered from the scorching heat of the sun of violence and tyranny, might find the gates closed against injustice and oppression; and that the range of sedition in those who deviate from the road of truth might be limited and shortened:—and since this hope must be fulfilled through the influence of the holy Law of the Prophet, and the injunctions and inhibitions of the chosen sect,—this denizen of the kingdom of Humility and Solitude, named Gholam Yehce, was therefore instructed and empowered, together with *Mulla Taj-addeen*, *Meer Mohammed Hossain*, and *Noila Sharreac Oulla*, to translate from the *Arabic* language into the *Persian* idiom certain treatises upon the law, but particularly that excellent work the *Hedaya* (which, from its great subtilty, and the closeness of its style, is a species of miracle,)—to which, accordingly, with their assistance, applying his attention, the *Arabic* text was, as much as it would admit, reduced into a *Persian* version; which they have intitled the *Hedaya Farsce* [*Persian Guide*],—hoping that mankind may thereby find their wants supplied, and that profit and advantage may thence accrue."

The style of this composition is not like that of most Eastern compositions, rurgid and flowery, but plain, close, and didactic.

110. *Memoirs of the late Rev. John Wesley, A.M.; with a Review of his Life and Writings, and a History of Methodism, from its Commencement in 1729 to the present Time.* By John Hampton, A.B.

THIS Life was begun in the lifetime of its subject, and completed since his death. Mr. H. seems to have taken great pains to be well informed; and, except in one or two instances, where he discovers a little too much acrimony, seems to have conducted it with accuracy and impartiality.

111. *A Tour through Italy: containing full Directions for travelling in that interesting*

Country; with ample Catalogues of every Thing that is curious in Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, &c. Some Observations on the Natural History, and very particular Descriptions of the Four principal Cities, Rome, Florence, Naples, and Venice, with their Environs. With a coloured Chart. By Thomas Martyn, B.D. F.R.S. Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge.

"TO form his book, the method which Mr. M. adopted was (Pref. p. iv.) first, to extract from his own journal whatever appeared to deserve the attention of the publick; he then looked over the most esteemed writers of travels*; he next consulted some friends, both countrymen and Italians, in whose knowledge and judgement he most confided; and, lastly, he digested his materials, thus collected, into as small a compass as he could, and arranged them so as to meet the eye as readily as possible. He had not visited every town in Italy; in many places his stay had not been long; but even where he had staid the longest, he had not the folly to set up his own judgement and observation against those whose opportunities and abilities were superior to his: he has availed himself, therefore, of every light which he could derive from men as well as books."

112. *New Constitution of the Government of Poland, established by the Revolution of the 3d of May, 1791.*

APPEARS to be an authentic copy of the new Constitution established by that wonderful Revolution in the Government of Poland, already mentioned

* "Mr. Sandys set out for Italy in 1620. Coriarte, 1611. Mr. Raymond in 1646. Mr. Lassels was five times there; he was at Rome in 1650. Mr. Ray was in Italy in 1663. Bishop Burnet in 1685 and 6. Mr. Milfon in 1687 and 8. Mr. Addison from 1700 to 1703. Mr. Richardson in 1720. Mr. Wright from 1720 to 1722. Mr. Keyser from 1729 to 1731. Mr. Gray, with Horace Walpole, Esq. in 1739, 40, and 41. Mr. Russell from 1739 to 1749. M. Cochin in 1749 or 50. Mr. Northall in 1752. The Chevalier de la Condamine in 1754. John Earl of Corke and Orrery in 1754 and 55. Mr. Grosley in 1758. Abbé Richard in 1761 and 62. Dr. Smollet in 1763, 64, and 65. Mr. Sharp in 1765 and 66. M. De la Lande the same years. Dr. Burney left London in June, 1770. Lady Miller travelled in 1770 and 71. Mr. Ferber in 1771 and 72. William Young, Esq. (now Sir William Young, Bart.) in 1772: only ten copies of his journal were printed at a private press. Mr. Sherlock in 1777. The authors of *Voyage pittoresque de Naples et de Sicile* were there the same year. Mr. Swinburne, from 1777 to 1780. Dr. Moore, I suppose, about the same time. Mr. Piozzi, 1786."

by us, p. 569, less splendid, though not less surprizing, than that in France, and entirely framed by the virtues, genius, and ability of King Stanislaus.

113. *The Antiquaries' Museum. By J. Schnebbelie. No 11.*

CONTAINS the painting on the South side over the monument of Sebert king of the East Saxons, in Westminster Abbey, with an account of it, by John Sidney Hawkins, Esq. F. A. S. son of the late Sir John H. Knt.

Remains of Irlingborough Church, in Northamptonshire, with the Monuments in it of John Pyel, who founded a college here in the reign of Edw. III. and others, described by Mr. Gough.—We reviewed the former number in p. 156.

114. *The Antiquities of London, engraved by T. Smith. No 11.*

CONTAINS a View of Newgate. The Monument of Robert Scott, Esq. at Lambeth.

The Picture of William Earl of Craven, in Craven-buildings.

The Monument of Stephen Theodore Baron de Neuhoﬀ, King of Corsica, in St. Anne's Church, Westminster.

The Pump in the Yard of Leather-sellers-hall, Bishopsgate-street.

A Basso-relievo of a Gardener, against Mr. Holyland's Stables in Gardener's-lane, Thames-street, dated 1670; a rebus, or device, of the owner of the lane, then perhaps first laid out and built.

The Statue of James II. in Privy-gardens.

A Bas-relief of Guy Earl of Warwick, in Warwick-lane.

We reviewed the first number of this work in p. 157.

115. *Monastic Remains and ancient Castles in England and Wales; drawn on the Spot by James Moore, Esq. F. A. S.; finished and etched by J. Schnebbelie, Draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries; aquatinted by G. J. Perkins, Esq.*

THE sketches from which these plates are executed were collected by Mr. Moore, in excursions made, in several years, for his amusement; and containing a large portion of the remains of monastic buildings and castles now existing: a selection from them was recommended by several gentlemen, and is now undertaken by Messrs. Schnebbelie and Perkins, who are solely interested in this publication.

"It is presumed that the execution and

novelty of this work will be a sufficient apology: it is intended as an imitation of high-finished drawings; the sketches are taken in different points of view to any yet published; and, in order to render it still more acceptable to its encouragers, care will be taken to give a preference to such remains of antiquity as have not hitherto been delineated in any performance of a similar nature.

"A regular deduction of historical facts, and a perfect description of the places which are the subjects of the following work, are by no means aimed at by the editors; they content themselves with giving as concise an account as may be necessary for illustration. To this end, several gentlemen, members of the Society of Antiquaries, have kindly offered their assistance.

"The form is peculiarly adapted for the pocket; and, as it is proposed to be continued to more than one volume, the extra expence and labour of a larger size have been avoided."

This beautiful work, superior to any thing of the kind we have yet seen, does credit to the parties concerned, who have not confined their views to the drawing only, but, with becoming liberality, extended their attention to the paper and press-work. The views in this first number are,

Walsingham Abbey-chapel.

Denton Abbey.

Neath Abbey.

Kilgarran Castle.

They are dedicated to the Earl of Leicester, president of the Society of Antiquaries.

116. *Etchings of Views and Antiquities in the County of Gloucester, hitherto imperfectly or never engraved.*

CONTAINING, 1. A Vignette View of Gloucester, from Robinhood's Hill.

2. Iron Aston Cross.

3. Portrait of King Henry IV. in the Chancel window at Iron Aston.

4. Tomb of Robert Poyntz and Anne his Wife, in Iron Aston Church.

5. Down Amney Manor-house.

6. Down Amney Church.

7. Tomb of Sir Nicholas De Villers and his Wife, in Down Amney Church.

"The etchings, of which this work is intended to be composed, were begun by the Editor for his amusement, and as a relaxation from the pursuit of a laborious profession. Finding that they increased considerably under his hands, and that he could make them with great facility, a desire of adding somewhat to the topography of his native county has induced him to offer them to the publick in the present form.

"A second part will be published on the first of August; and, if the number of copies sold

fold should be sufficient to defray the expences of the undertaking, he proposes to continue the publication every three months, till it becomes sufficient to form a volume, which, he flatters himself, will be thought no unacceptable Appendix to the Histories of Gloucestershire already published, and the Collections now publishing from the papers of the late Garter King at Arms.

"Herein he hopes to be able to comprize every remarkable building or piece of antiquity within that county, of which no engraving, or only an imperfect one, has hitherto been published. With regard to the designs, he has only to say, that he has endeavoured to render them as accurate as possible; and has, in no instance, ventured to sacrifice truth to effect, his intention having been to give faithful portraits of the objects he wished to represent, and not picturesque views, unless he found them such. It should be remembered, that the plates are not the works of an artist by profession, and therefore not to be examined with too critical an eye.

"As there are many curious remains of antiquity in the city of Bristol, hitherto unpublished, and others which have been very inaccurately engraved, he proposes to insert views of them in the present collection; for though that city constitutes a county of itself, and has therefore never been treated of in the Histories of Gloucestershire, yet, the greater part of it being commonly considered as lying within that county, he has thought it sufficiently connected with his plan to make a part of it."

No II. was published the beginning of this month; and contains

Elkestone Church, its South Door and Stone-vaulted Chancel.

A.ingham Church.

Boxwell Church.

Gateway of Kingswood Abbey.

Gloucester Cross.

The Editor of this elegant work (we know not why) withholds his name at present from the publick; but we understand it to be the production of Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.A.S.; whose brother (the Rev. Daniel Lysons) is engaged in a similar one for the environs of London. See the cover of our last month's Magazine.—When we say that the drawings are accurate, the etchings good, and the descriptions faithful, it is proper to add, that the Editor unites in his own person the various, but not discordant, employments of Writer, Draughtsman, and Engraver.

117. *A new Grammar of the French Language.*
By Dominique de St. Quentin, M. A.

AS the intercourse betwixt France and this country is likely to become

more frequent and more general, every attempt to facilitate the learning of the language is laudable and eventually important. The greatest difficulty which learners have to contend with is universally found to be the complex terminations and various applications of the French verbs. In no French Grammar, which has hitherto appeared, has any attempt been made to render this process more simple and more intelligible. In this instance, and, indeed, in others also, Mr. de St. Quentin is entitled to much commendation. There is a simple mode of expianation, throughout his work, which, to beginners, cannot fail of being exceedingly useful. We note a trifling inaccuracy in the preface. "The title of this Grammar," says the author, "will shew that it is particularly written for those who are intimately acquainted with the elements of their own language." The title is neither more nor less than *A new Grammar of the French Language.*

118. *Cosmology; in which the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies, and the Preservation and Operations of all Nature, are deduced from an universal Principle of Efflux and Reflux.*

THE doctrine of attraction has been thought by many to be the opprobrium of the Newtonian system; in which the first step is to suppose that the sun attracts all the planets, and every drop of water, and every grain of sand, in them, by some invisible chain: and this attraction is not interrupted by any intervening body.

This doctrine has been thought by many strange and inconceivable. The design of this essay is, to substitute another principle, of *efflux* and *reflux* to and from all bodies, as causing, in a plain, intelligible way, all the motions and appearances on earth, and in the heavenly orbs.

In the execution of this design, the anonymous author illustrates the principle by the instance of a *lamp*, in which the constant emanation of light is supplied by a constant influx of air (see chap. I.)

In chap. II. the same principle is traced as operating in the *sun*, whose efflux is considered as the centrifugal power by which the planets are kept at a proper distance; and the ætherial fluid (like air to the lamp) constitutes the centripetal power. The sun's motion round its axis is that which gives every planet a corresponding motion from

from West to East. The diurnal motion is effected by the annual and the superior resistance of the medium on that side of the planet which is nearest to the sun, like a bullet in air, or body floating in water.

In the following chapters the same principle is traced in the moon, the earth, and every part of it. The gravity of bodies is esteemed as the effect of impulse from all the heavenly bodies; whose emanations, when they reach the atmosphere, are *refracted* towards the earth; and this gives every thing *weight* proportioned to its quantity of matter. For the united emanations of every star, planet, sun, and moon, reach and impel every part of matter.

In the sixth chapter the various kinds of attractions (so called, for this is here considered as a word without any corresponding reality) are accounted for from the principle that is the subject of this inquiry.

The points treated of are illustrated by *annotations*, in which reference is made to a great variety of experiments; and at the end is an *Appendix*, containing four Dissertations on subjects connected with the principle of the preceding Essay. The first of these gives an account of the tides and currents; the second is concerning earthquakes; the third is on the expected destruction and renovation of the earth; and the last is on the analogy between creation and redemption.

119. *The Poetic Works of the Rev. William Smith, D.D. late Dean of Chester; with some Account of the Life and Writings of the Author.* By Thomas Crane, Minister of the Parish Church of St. Olave in Chester, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl Veiney.

DR. SMITH, son of Rev. Richard S. rector of All Saints, and minister of St. Andrew, both in Worcester, who died in 1726, was born at Worcester, 1711; educated at the Grammar-school in that city; admitted at New College, Oxford, 1728; where he proceeded B. A. 1732, M. A. 1737, D. D. 1758; presented by his patron, James Earl of Derby, in whose family he was reader, to the rectory of Trinity Church, Chester, 1735; and by his son and successor's interest, whose chaplain he was, to the deanry of Chester, 1758. He held the mastership of Brentwood school, in Essex, one year, 1748; and in 1753 was nominated by

GENT. MAG. *August*, 1791.

the corporation of Liverpool one of the ministers of St. George's church there, which he resigned 1767. He proceeded and held with his deanry the parish-churches of Handley and Trinity, which last he resigned for the rectory of West Kirkby, 1780; and died Jan. 12, 1787. He translated, when M. A. Longinus on the Sublime, 8vo. 1739, which went through four editions, of which the last is the best, the frontispiece designed by Dr. Wall, of Worcester; Thucydides, 2 vol. 4to. 1753, reprinted in 8vo. 1781; Xenophon's History of the Affairs of Greece, in one vol. 4to. 1781. In 1782 he published nine Sermons on the Beatitudes; and, in 1740, a Fast-sermon.—The poems here published were left to the care and discretion of his friend the editor; that on Knowsley, the seat of the Earl of Derby, was first printed in our Miscellany, vol. XXX. p. 241, incorrectly; Verses from a Mastiff to a Lap-dog, and the Answer; an Epigram; Dr. Donne's Third Satire; Two Epitaphs, &c.

His character is thus briefly drawn by his biographer:—"He was tall and genteel; his voice was strong, clear, and melodious; he spoke Latin fluently, and was complete master not only of the Greek but Hebrew language; his mind was so replete with knowledge, that he was a living library; his manner of address was graceful, engaging, and delightful; his sermons were pleasing, informing, convincing; his memory, even in age, was wonderfully retentive; and his conversation was polite, affable, and, in the highest degree, improving."

120. *An Historical Report on Ramsgate Harbour: written by Order of, and addressed to, the Trustees.* By John Smeaton, Civil Engineer, F. R. S. and Engineer to Ramsgate Harbour.

THIS is a very useful and interesting detail of the progress of Ramsgate Harbour, which, though it was ten years ago so far cleaned of sand and silt as to be capable of taking-in ships of superior draught of water and tonnage to what appears to have been the object of Parliament in granting the act, and the views of the original proprietors of the undertaking, yet it was not till the Winter before January, 1790, that the real practical utility of this harbour appeared in full view. The advanced pier, begun 1788, was run out near one-third of its proposed length by Christmas

Christmas 1789, and received 160 ships and vessels at one time. Ramsgate Harbour was first projected and begun in 1749; stopped, by contracting the plan, 1755. It was begun again in 1761. In 1773 effectual measures for cleaning the harbour were thought of, and Mr. Smeaton's report on it adopted. He visited it again, 1782 and 87, and represents the present state of Ramsgate Harbour to be as follows:

"The operation of the sluices, as has been described, has gradually cleared out a broad space, or channel, through the middle of the Outward Harbour, from the gates to the pier-heads; and the bottom lying upon a gentle slope, there is above six feet more water in that material part now than in the year 1774; so that vessels drawing from 10 to 11 feet water can go into the Basin in *neap tides*, and in *spring tides* those drawing from 14 to 15 feet.

"Under the *curves* of the East pier, the sluices have now cleared a *channel* capable of taking two ships abreast, with clearance for passage, where, at *neap tides*, there is from 15 to 16 feet water, and at *spring tides* from about 20 feet, and often 22; so that not only vessels of 300 tons, the *primary objt* of this harbour, may come into it in *all tides*, but at *spring tides* larger ships than are generally employed in the merchants' service. It is here, in reality, no *material objection*, that a vessel cannot come in from the *Downs* at *low water*; because she is not in distress *there*, till the tide is risen to that point of height when it begins to run *Northward*; and *then*, it has been shewn, that there is always water to go into *Ramsgates* and that, with every wind whereby she can be *annoyed* in the *Downs*, she will run right before it into *Ramsgate*; and every wind that will be *fair* for ships to proceed upon their voyages, from the *Downs*, will be also *fair* for their sailing from *Ramsgate*.

"If, therefore, it is *really eligible* to have an harbour for the reception of ships in distress, from the *Downs*, it must be upon the *flat shore* of the *Ile of Thanet*; and no place has yet been pointed out so proper as *Ramsgate*.

"It probably will be thought by many who cursorily view the place, and are not fully apprized of the requisites of an *artificial harbour*, to be a defect that this harbour is not *entirely covered with water*, all over its area, at low water; but the *Bank* is really of the greatest utility, as will appear when the pilots' representation, p. 57, is fully considered. However, notwithstanding that, for the reasons already mentioned, none of the sluices have been brought to play upon the *Bank*, yet it has in reality so much wasted, that the highest part of what now remains is *lower by five feet* than the *middle* of the harbour was in 1774; and indeed it is so far wasted and

wasting, that probably it will not be many years before expedients will be found necessary to *preserve* it. There have already been complaints that it is grown so low, that at *neap tides* the vessels (on account of its being overflowed) cannot get their ballast therefrom; and the expedient of filling *barges in readiness* has lately been ordered by the trustees, for a remedy of that defect. At a spring tide there is now 13 feet water over it, so that a number of the smaller vessels may occasionally lie upon it.

"Besides the completion of the *advanced pier*, and works now in hand, there is obviously a number of article, of considerable expence, that would greatly tend to improve, strengthen, and confirm the whole work, and which may very well be *expected* must be the case when the various councils, turns of fortune, and changes this work has undergone, are considered: and, after all, an harbour, that must subsist by the *artificial power of sluices*, must be subject to a *continual expence*, and will require great care, to keep every thing in repair and in order; but if every thing is duly, properly, and attentively performed, I doubt not but to see the time when it will be said, notwithstanding its *misfortunes*, and the *obloquy* that has been occasionally cast upon it, to be a work worthy of the expence it has incurred. I will conclude with saying, that, according to my information, 130 sail of ships and vessels were at one time in the Harbour, in January 1791, driven in by stress of weather; amongst which were four *West Indian*men richly laden, from 350 to 500 tons: and if we are to suppose that the whole, or the greatest part, of these 130 ships and vessels would have been riding in the *Downs* during this stormy weather, we need not be at a loss to judge what a number of additional dangers and difficulties must have been in the way of those which actually did ride there. I understand the number of vessels in the *Downs* at one time has rarely ever exceeded 300 sail; but in the bad weather in the beginning of the year 1790, and the present year, the *Downs* were in a great degree cleared, there being in reality *few ships* left riding in them."

"A List of the Number of Ships and Vessels that have taken Shelter in Ramsgate Harbour in Stormy Weather.

In 1780	—	—	89
1781	—	—	56
1782	—	—	140
1783	—	—	149
1784	—	—	159
1785	—	—	213
1786	—	—	238
1787	—	—	247
1788	—	—	172
1789	—	—	320
1790	—	—	387.

"Among the above were several from 300 to 500 tons burthen, and upwards.

"Within

"Within the last seventeen months upwards of six hundred sail of ships and vessels have taken shelter in the Harbour, of which above three hundred were bound to and from the port of London.

"Evidence can be produced, that the Harbour has been, this Winter, the means of saving a great many ships and vessels, and property to the amount of between two and three hundred thousand pounds, with a great number of valuable lives, which otherwise would have been driven upon the flats and rocks, and, in all probability, lost."

There are prefixed a plan of Ramsgate Harbour and a map of the Downs.

121. *Genuine Poetical Compositions.*

By E. Bentley, of Norwich.

THIS is certainly an extraordinary performance. The authoress is a poor, uneducated daughter of a journeyman shoemaker, who, without any assistance from books, or even the opportunity of improvement from conversation, has exhibited strong marks of a polished and superior mind. The present is with equal truth and energy called the *Age of Benevolence*; and we are very happy to find that the humble merit of Mrs. Bentley has excited the interest, and obtained the patronage, of an opulent manufacturing town. Her early talent for poetical composition has been eagerly encouraged and generously rewarded, as a long list of subscribers sufficiently testifies. When we say of her poems, that they are always correct, frequently animated, and often above mediocrity, we hope that many of our readers will be induced to contribute to the purpose the authoress has in view, of printing a second edition. To strengthen such a propensity, it gives us pleasure to add, that the emoluments of the present and future publications are designed for the support and comfort of an aged and infirm parent. The following is subjoined as a specimen of her abilities:

"ODE TO CHEERFULNESS. MAY, 1790.

"Hail! Virgin of æthereal birth,
Thou more lovely far than Mirth,
O hither bend thy way!
Come, beauteous Nymph, serenely smiling,
Ev'ry anxious thought beguiling,
Thou mak'st each prospect gay.

"Thine eye with joy young Spring beholds,
When Nature ev'ry charm unfolds,
And spreads thy fav'rite hue;
When Eurus to his cave retires,
And Zephyr fans those glowing fires
That verdant life renew.

"Thou lov'st to range the fields at dawn,
Or meet the shepherds on the lawn,
At leisure Eve's advance;
Brisk Sport comes tripping o'er the mead,
And sweetly sounds his oaten reed,
And joins the rural dance.

"Not e'en hour Winter's dreary sway,
Nor freezing blast can thee dismay,
Nor change thy sprightly mien;
'Tis then thou seek'st the social band,
And o'er their minds, with gentle hand,
Diffus'st a joy serene.

"Though absent Sol his ray denies,
Round the bright flame which Art supplies,
The friendly train regale;
Some fairy legend each imparts,
Whilst rapt Attention, gazing, starts
At ev'ry wondrous tale.

"Thy presence charms stern Grief to rest,
Thy light illumeth th' untainted breast,
Sweet sister of Content;
Like her thou fly'st th' abandon'd mind,
Where Guilt, Despair, and Shame, combin'd,
Their hapless prey torment.

"What magick in thy aspect dwells!
That Melancholy's mist dispells;
What graces round thee shine!
Sweet Pleasure ever near thee stands,
With Transport, whose high soul expands,
And soars to realms divine."

122. *The Evidence of the Resurrection of Jesus considered; in a Discourse first delivered in the Assembly-room at Buxton, on Sunday, September 19, 1790. To which is added, An Address to the Jews.* By Joseph Priestley.

A Discourse on such a subject, delivered in such a place, may well awaken the curiosity of the publick. It is but fair to presume the preacher meant it should do so; and being "an object of dislike, as" he says "he is, to the Clergy of the Church of England," prudence and caution are no parts of his character. He braves all that censure on the score of prudence, caution, or propriety; and wonders Mr. Berington, who, if we mistake not, is not only a Catholic priest but a Catholic prelate, scrupled to do the same when desired to preach a sermon for the (we suppose dissenting) Sunday-school at Birmingham. M. B. is not so precipitate, and pays more regard to prudential reasons than Dr. Priestley. This part of the introduction will be sufficient to shew the spirit of the whole transaction, without entering into the objections of the dignified clergyman, or the preacher's dereliction. In the Address to the Jews, Dr. Priestley represents the Unitarians as more numerous than, "from timidity,"

"dity, or some other motive, which he does not undertake to defend, they do not make a public avowal of their sentiments." He is "happy to find his *Letters* to the Jews have not displeased them," when all the world knows his lowering of Christianity could by no means bring it down to the level of the orthodox Jews. To such unworthy artifices does this champion of truth descend. But the truth is, Dr. P. has gone too far, and is reduced to his own good word. His strong holds are broken down, and he has no resource but a good face and big sounding words. Can any man give him credit for his assertion, p. xx, "you ought to declare yourselves Christians, though without ceasing to be Jews, or *discontinuing any of the observances of your own law*, which Christ came not to destroy but to fulfil, Matt. v. 18?" as if these words applied to any other *observances* than the moral law; or for his other assertion in the same page, that they may, if they please, call "David another *Messiah*, or a person anointed of God for a great purpose respecting your nation?" as if that was all that was intended by that solemn character. It is demonstrably a gross mistake, that "all the persecutions of the Jews have arisen from *trinitarian*, i. e. *idolatrous* Christians," p. xxiii. The fundamental difference between Christians and Jews is the denial of the Messiahship to Jesus Christ by the latter, who profess to be still looking for another Messiah, of a different character from a crucified Saviour; and, without entering into metaphysical discussions of his nature, deny his prophetic claims, as the Doctor himself admits, p. 9. After affirming, p. 5, that "in what manner God was pleased to impart to mankind the first information concerning a future life we are not now acquainted, as we have no account of it in the writings of Moses, or in any other writings now extant; but we see the *effects* of it in the Jews, who to this day are all firm believers in it, and, with a few exceptions, appear always to have believed in it," he adds, "that there should be a proper *resurrection of the dead*, which is the faith of Jews and Christians (being, I must now presume, the clear doctrine of both the Old and New Testament), I will venture to say, must ever have appeared in the highest degree improbable, and therefore incredible.—

"The original record of the communication of this most important truth having been lost, it pleased the Divine Being to renew it by Jesus Christ, the founder of our religion, &c. &c."— Though we have no scruple to admit the improbability of the high priest's evasion of Christ's resurrection, we do not think that Dr. P. obviates it in the best manner; and he yields too much to vulgar prejudice when he objects to the more public appearance of our Saviour after his resurrection. His appearance to Paul was a singular instance, and for a singular purpose, the conversion of the Gentiles, by the previous conviction of a most inveterate Jew.— The rest of the sermon contains good arguments for the credibility of Christ's resurrection, and for the being of a God, from miracles; and concludes with a suitable application, in which the Doctor asserts his well-known doctrine of the sleep of the soul after death to the resurrection.

123. *Specimens of a new Version of Telemachus: in which is prefixed, A Defence of Poetry, addressed to James Pye, Esq. Poet Laureat. By J. D'Israeli. The Second Edition, corrected.*

WE reviewed the first edition in our vol. LX. p. 437. Not one of the corrections then pointed out has been made in the second. The title is inverted; and the "Specimen of a new Translation of *Telemachus*" takes place of the "Defence of Poetry;" but the order is the same as before in the book itself. Mr. D'I. persists in holding an opinion different from the critics, in their journals; and we must leave him now to the judgment of his readers at large.

124. *Prospects and Observations on a Tour to England and Scotland, natural, economical, and literary. By Thomas Newte, Esq.*

THE writer of these Observations first presented himself to the public in 1788, anonymously, as if afraid to meet the public eye in *propria persona*, or wishing to trust to merit without a name. We then offered our opinion as freely as we shall do now to Mr. Newte, to whom the work was from the first ascribed. Some of our criticisms he has attended to, and has retrenched much of the bombast description of the falls of the Clyde, p. 57 of the second edition.

P. 62. Mr. N. has made matters worse, by saying Blantyre *castle* was formerly a *monastery*. We meant to say there were both *castle* and *monastery* at Blantyre. Into his account of Glasgow University he has interwoven a silly story of the facility of granting degrees for two *Louisdors*.

P. 68. Mr. N. is determined never to quit the Scottish prejudice and vulgar error about the YEW-tree at Cruickstone, adopted by Mr. Cardonell against Anderson, both numismatic writers of Scotland.

P. 113. The ungrammatical phrase, *that* I had for *as*, or *because* I had seen, still continue; and, p. 137, *alter* for *alder*; which, p. 414, he explains by *arne*; also, serpentinizing, p. 248; its *subtle members*, p. 272; general *excitement*, p. 284; *rubbage*, p. 321; built, or *a-building*, p. 324.

As a vindication of himself from the mis-translation of Cunningham, pointed out by us, he contents himself with saying, p. 270, "The juxta position of two sentences in this quotation reconciles an apparent inconsistency that has been noticed by some who call themselves critics." Mr. N. only increases the difficulty; for it was not the *inconsistency* of the author, but the *incorrectness* of his translator, that we pointed out. The note in the first edition is made *text* in the present, with *a crust for the critics*.

"Nothing but the hope of being in some degree beneficial to mankind would have induced the author to offer the views and observations contained in this volume to the publick. Part of them were published two years ago, in a small octavo, intitled, *A Tour in England and Scotland, by an English Gentleman*. As that book was honoured with some share of public approbation, he has been encouraged to increase the work very considerably by the revision of many notes that he had suppressed, and the recollection of various facts and scenes that he had passed over unnoticed. He begs leave to acknowledge his obligations to several learned and ingenious Scotchmen, who have done him the honour of communicating to him much important information." *Advertisement*.

ADDITIONS. P. 32. Importation of Staffordshire ware clay, from Teignmouth. P. 50. Wathing and staining before marriage, in Scotland and Perth.

P. 57. Stone byers fall. P. 75. View from a hill above Loch Lomond. P. 88. On Leases of farms. P. 90. Of Glasgow degrees. Plan of herring-fishery, p. 93—112, much improved and enlarged. P. 115. Particulars of Dunstaffnage. P. 124—134. Of the management of estates in Scotland. P. 143—147. Inverness, and its environs. P. 148—150. Caulder castle, and cultivation round it. P. 154. more of Forres. P. 152—154. Murray frith. P. 156. Piuscardia abbey. "I have been repeatedly told, that the best fruit-trees in Scotland are found in the gardens of the old religious houses; and that they are all planted on circular causeways of flat stones. This practice, which at first sight appears to be rather a charm than any part of rural œconomy, was founded on a physical cause. The bed of stone prevented the roots of the trees from striking downwards, gave them an horizontal direction, and brought them into a wider contact than they would have otherwise felt with the genial mould at the surface of the earth, fertilized by the influences of heaven. It is in a similar, though inverse ratio, that vines, and other fruit-bearing shrubs and trees, are greatly improved by checking their perpendicular growth, and leading them, by espaliers, along the ground." P. 157. Of religious houses in Scotland. P. 158. Burgh of Moray. P. 159. Mr. N. justly condemns the planting Scotch firs instead of corn. P. 160. more of Gordon castle. P. 162. Of the Spey, and the surrounding country. P. 166. Old castle of Findlater. P. 168—172. Fraserburgh and Caernbulig castles. P. 174. more of Peterhead. Buchan county. P. 176. French language used in Scotland. P. 178. Haddo. P. 179—181. Cultivation and the sinking fund. P. 182—194. Kildrumny castle. Monymusk. Aberdeenshire. P. 197. Aberdeen harbour, 199. and manners; 200—202. and university. P. 217—221. Perth. P. 224—5. Creiff, &c. P. 227—247. Benvonloch mountain, Gleinalmon, and the Highlands, and Ossian's poem and tomb. P. 256—8. The Ochills. P. 259—262. Ardoch, and hills about it. P. 293—300. Of navigable canals in general, and that of Languedoc in particular, compared with the Carron navigation. P. 291. "A silver coin of Robert Bruce, value half a mark, was given by a gentleman in Ayrshire to Mr. G. Dempster,

"Dempster, and lost by him at Pool-
 "Ewe, in Rosshire, with this inscription: *Robertus Dei Gratia Rex Scottarum, Princeps Piatorum*. This fact,
 "which is authenticated by Mr. Dempster and Dr. Thorkelin, professor of
 "history and civil law in the University
 "of Copenhagen, is curious on two accounts. First, it shews that the Pictish
 "origin of the people on the Eastern
 "side of the country, in those times,
 "was still remembered; and, secondly,
 "it is an instance, among many others,
 "of the Scottish imitating the English,
 "as the English imitated the French.
 "Edward II. of England, contemporary
 "with the Great Robert of Scotland, was
 "called the Prince of Wales, a country
 "try subdued by the English. Robert,
 "it seems, assumed the title of Prince
 "of the Picts, a people that had fallen
 "under the dominion of the Scots." We cannot help wishing this anecdote
 in the coinage of Scotland had been
 better authenticated; especially as in
 Mr. Cardonnell's accurate account of
 the Scottish money, we find not the
 most distant hint, nor does there appear
 room for this addition to the commonly-
 received legend. Perhaps it is a lucky
 circumstance that this unique is lost.—
 P. 300—2. Camelon. P. 347—361. Edinburgh professors and degrees. P.
 365. On the study of physick there. P.
 372—5. Of the Nonjurors, and the
 laws of Scotland. P. 381—392. Of
 lands, land-holders, and entails in Scotland. P. 393. Melrose. P. 394. Popu-
 lousness of Scotch borders, and con-
 sanguinity of the Scots and Welsh,
 proved by the word *Fenn*, the Celtic
Bren, for a mountain. Hume's account
 of the battle of Flodden omitted, and
 all about the Danes and Northumbrians,
 and Professor Thorkelin, who, it
 is believed, will not shew himself so
 communicative to this country as the
 civilities he received in it seemed to de-
 mand. A geographical anatomy of
 Scotland fills up pp. 402—419. Civil
 Society divided into four periods. Anecdotes of two Indian chiefs.

"In the country of the Illianois, a
 "chief, I think, of the Cascaskias,
 "whose name I do not remember, conceived the sublime idea of uniting all
 "the Indian nations and tribes into one
 "grand alliance, offensive and defensive. If this had been realized, Dr.
 "Franklin's confederation of the Thirteen States would have cut but a poor
 "figure on the American continent,

"and the natural man would have outdone the philosopher." Nothing can be truer than this observation. It shews the folly of the French theorists in attempting to equalize men after they have lived for centuries in a state of civilized society. Yet Mr. N, p. 431, compliments the National Assembly for what they have effected. He concludes, in p. 427—437, by proposing the gradual investigation of the Natural History of Scotland, by the parochial clergy, under the direction of a committee appointed by the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and an annual council of deputies, rather than by correspondence of the clergy addressed to an individual, who, "however distinguished by genius, rank, or fortune, or even by a happy or rare union of all these advantages, cannot possibly be considered by a whole nation as a fit centre of such general co-operation."

Mr. N. has considerably improved his work in this second edition; to which he had added 18 new plates, and a map of the contour of Scotland, and dedicated it to the King, "ambitious of bringing under the review of the father of his people the unfortunate circumstances which in the Northern part of the united kingdom discourage agricultural improvement, fetter commerce, and subject the labouring poor to harsh and rapacious treatment from their superiors."

125. *General Regulations for Inspection and Control of all the Prisons; together with the Rules, Orders, and Bye-Laws for the Government of the Gaol and Penitentiary-houses for the County of Gloucester, made, published, and declared as a General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden, by Adjournment, on the 15th of July, 1790, and confirmed by the Judges of Assize, at the Assizes held for the same County, on the 6th Day of August, 1790. The Third Edition.*

THE spirit of Howard survives and actuates in this instance, we trust, among many others, the management of those unhappy members of society who, in spite of every incitement to virtuous industry, prefer mischievous idleness, and forfeit their lives to solitude or death, those miserable substitutes to involuntary labour. The present regulations extend to gaols, and prisons adjoining, and their wretched inhabitants, who are divided into different classes of male and female felons, king's evidences, the condemned to die, male and female
 fines

fines (debtors to the king, or persons committed in default of sureties to appear at the assizes or quarter sessions), male and female debtors, male and female penitentiary or convicted felons; bridewell annexed to the gaol. All these several rules, orders, and regulations, with the table of fees, were approved by the chairman and 24 justices, and confirmed by Barons Perryn and Buller, Aug. 6, 1790. These regulations and bye-laws were suggested to the justices of the peace for the county at large, by Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, who, at the request of the Bench, has thus republished them, with his addresses to the said justices, assembled at the Michaelmas general quarter sessions, with which he then introduced them.

We recommend this as a very useful book.

126. *Reflections on the Injustice of the British Crown-Laws, so far as the same relate to the Punishment of Capital Felonies.*

THIS reformer of criminal police complains heavily that coiners and spies are hanged, "with a secret and an unaccountable pleasure in the breast of their blood-guilty executioner," while the corrupter of virgin innocence and the adulterer commute their crimes by a pecuniary compensation. He objects to the publicity of our executions, forgetting the stronger objection to the private ones performed in the prisons of other countries; and, after misrepresenting the attendance of the sheriff, or his deputy, "attended by their domestic servants, decked out in *tassels*, and ornamented with all the vain and gaudy trappings of *scholastic* finery," he tells us, two pages forward, that he does not object to the attendance of the sheriff, under-sheriff, constables, and other inferior officers, but only to the "manner and the publicly indecent locality of its observance." He proposes a place of execution far distant from the metropolis and the public roads, yet freely accessible to all who like such spectacles. His reasoning, from Scripture, that only murder was punished with death by the Mosaic law, is a mistake. Blasphemy and sacrilege, smiting, or even cursing parents, witchcraft, and bestiality, were capitally punished; the two first of which are not under the Christian system, except by such as can construe "*hereticum devota*" into capital punishment. If the fifth commandment was as absolute as this writer

presumes, there could be no war, at least of the offensive kind: and yet offensive war, and the extirpation of whole nations, are repeatedly enjoined in the Old Testament, both under the theocracy and the kingly administration. Those who reason thus abstractedly forget that in the Jewish government the Deity, who was their supreme ruler, took on himself the punishment of many crimes, for which he provided no human punishment; and our free-thinkers as inconsiderately make the sanguinary laws of Moses an objection to their divine institution. The law of retaliation, on which our author insists so much, is diffused in all legislatures, and may be supposed to have been done away by Jesus Christ himself. Laws are relative to the constitution of the people where they obtain; and one might as well introduce the Spartan encouragement of theft as object to the English punishment of it. We have repeatedly had occasion to remark, that our Saviour instituted no system of civil polity; consequently, nothing in his doctrine has any reference to civil or political jurisprudence. If the passive doctrine which he opposes to retaliation is not to be "taken in its liberal sense," much less is that of forgiveness of trespasses.

To this writer's argument, drawn from the "sending a fellow-creature out of the world in the career of folly and wickedness, at a time when he hath neither inclination nor, perhaps, power to repent, and thus depriving him of all opportunity of making atonement for his past conduct," we need only oppose the example of hanging up, instantly, the ringleaders of a mutiny on board a transport bound to Botany-bay, or shooting those of the riots of London, 1780, or at Birmingham, 1791, when the criminals would be in the mid career of their crimes; and let him ask himself, coolly, what resource Mercy or Humanity hold out on these occasions, or what effect a "system of criminal prevention, composed of personal confinement and corporal punishment," would have in producing the desired reformation, stronger than what has been now investigated? We are sorry we cannot commend the composition, reasoning, or printing of this pamphlet.

127. *A Letter to the Right Honourable Charles-James Fox, occasioned by his late Motion in the House of Commons respecting Libels; and suggesting.*

suggesting the alarming Consequences likely to ensue if the Bill now before the Legislature upon that Subject should pass into a Law. By J. Bowles, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law.

MR. B. addressed the publick lately (see p. 548) on the subject of innovations in the present law of libels. "He feels it his *additional* duty to endeavour to rescue the present practice from objections to which, if thoroughly understood, it will not appear to be liable, and which he had too much candour to anticipate at least in the form in which they were made. He also wishes to promote the consideration of the real tendency of the plan proposed to be substituted; while, with great deference and timidity, he ventures to suggest, but in a very general manner, a regulation which appears to him not only unexceptionable, but calculated to meet the whole of the objections, founded or unfounded, to the present mode of proceeding, to give complete satisfaction to the publick, and to secure a just and salutary freedom of the press to the remotest posterity. While schemes of inconsiderable innovation are supported by the general encomiums on the mode of trial by jury, the publick will remember that the true question is, Which of the two systems before them most favour the constitutional rights of juries? The author lays in his claim to an equally fervent but more rational attachment to those rights than can consist with any plan which confounds the important distinction between law and fact; and he wishes his doctrine to be submitted to no other test than their tendency to promote the original design, as well as to preserve the real importance, respectability, and usefulness of that sacred institution, A TRIBUNAL OF PEERS."

128. *Observations on the Diseases, Defects, and Injuries in all Kinds of Fruit and Forest Trees; with an Account of a particular Method of Cure, invented and practised by William Forsyth, Gardener to his Majesty at Kensington.*

WHILE so many noble oaks, the glory of our isle, have received their death-warrant from the hands of annuitants, mortgagees, borough-hunters, gamesters, and a thousand private extravagants, not to mention the rapacity of stewards, woodwards, builders, and

capability-men, and the neglect of Sir Thomas Robinson's Virgilian motto on his gate-piers at Rookby, which, ere now, it may be, have shared the fate of his museum of antiques at the same place, Mr. F. proposes a kind of temporary patch-work, to remedy the damages and wounds of trees by unskilful management and external accidents, instead of supplying the deficiency by plantation and culture. Not only vegetation and increased fruitfulness, but soundness of timber, and healthful vegetation, are to be restored to trees cracked and cankered, by his composition, applied, in the manner of a plaster, to the wounded or injured part; which, being of a soft and healing nature, possesses an absorbent and adhesive quality, and, by resisting the force of washing rains, the contraction of nipping frosts, and the effects of a warm sun, or drying winds, excludes the pernicious influence of a changeable atmosphere.

This prescription may be seen in our p. 569.

129. *The Duty of Christians to Magistrates: A Sermon, occasioned by the late Riots at Birmingham, preached at King's Weigh-house, East-Cheap, on Lord's Day Morning, July 24, 1791. With a prefixed Address to the Publick, intended to remove the Reproach lately fallen on Protestant Dissenters. By John Clayton.*

THE preacher concurs with us in opinion, that the kingdom of Christ is not of this world, and that his ministers have business enough of their own to mind without interfering with politics. His address to the publick is forcible and just: and his discourse, though needing an apology for the composition, and still more for the printing, is to the purpose. That our readers may judge of the former, we have here subjoined it at large, and added the best passage in the sermon.

"AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLICK.

"The truths and duties of religion may frequently be enforced with peculiar advantage, by a suitable regard to providential occurrences.

"The late unhappy riots at Birmingham gave occasion to the following sermon; in which the obligations of Christians to preserve the character of the *quiet in the land* are stated and recommended.

"The discourse was addressed to a congregation of Protestant Dissenters, composed of persons who have not yet learned, with philosophizing Christians, to reject the authority, or explain away the obvious meaning, of the inspired writings.

"Being

"Being a Dissenting-minister, I have with heartfelt concern known, that the religious and political sentiments of Dissenters at large have been misunderstood and misrepresented by the publick in general. The origin of this prejudice I do not attribute to former animosity—to jealousy in the King or his Ministers—to bigotry in Bishops—or prejudice in Churchmen. No; the cause is to be found in the conduct of individuals among *ourselves*; who, leaving the quiet duties of their profession, have *spoken and written perverse things, to draw away disciples after them.*

"It is a mournful fact, that a large body of modern Dissenters, under the sanction of reason and science, falsely so called, have apostatized from the *doctrines* of the *Reformation*; and some can vilify, in very opprobrious language, the *truths* which their ancestors contended for, with *weakness of wisdom*, at the expence of their liberty, treasure, and blood. It is true, the Reformers in Germany, and the champions in the cause of Evangelical truth in England, both in the Established Church and among Nonconformists, were fallible men: let those also, who are *but men themselves*, recollect on whose ashes they trample when they ridicule the sentiments held sacred by men of *tried integrity*, who, in their confessions, spoke and wrote, not the effusions of enthusiasm, but *words of truth and soberness.*

"This sad apostasy of modern Nonconformists is to be ascribed to, at least, a partial denial of the inspiration of the Scriptures, particularly the Epistles of St. Paul. We are not to be surprized if men, who vacate the rule of faith in Jesus Christ, should be defective in deference, and in obedient regards to men who are raised to offices of superior influence, for the purposes of civil order and public good. The boundless liberty some have exercised in judging of theological subjects, is associated with opposition to the regulations of Government, and impatience under restraints very prudently imposed on persons separating from the established religion of their country.

"I do venture to affirm (though uncommissioned), in the name of many of my brethren in the ministry, men venerable for their years—of sound learning and exemplary piety—useful men, and highly esteemed in our churches,—as well as in the name of a vast body of the laity,—I affirm, that we greatly disapprove of the theological and political sentiments of those who (by a patent of their own creation) style themselves *Rational Dissenters.*

"The disaffection to Government, expressed in toasts drunk at Revolution Clubs—in pamphlets—in sermons—must not be imputed to the Dissenters as a body; but to those of them who have been corrupted by men of talents, who (in this age of impaired

subordination) have been dignified with the appellation of *Apostles of Liberty.*

"I may add, farther, there were not a few among the Dissenters, both of their clergy and laity, who disapproved of the manner in which application was made to Parliament for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. The want of success arose, in a great measure, from the impression made on the minds of Dignitaries in the Church, and numbers of the House of Commons, by the intemperate resolutions framed and carried at various county-meetings.

"Very many serious Christians in the Established Church, as well as among Dissenters, are grieved that the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, instituted purely for a spiritual end, should be perverted, and made to serve a secular purpose. Surely the cross of Christ ought not to be insulted by persons eager to press into the temple of Mammon.

"The British Legislature is accessible; subjects of this free country may petition, not contumeliously, but with decency, a corrected temper, and proper reverence for superiors. The number of respectable Dissenting-ministers was not small, who, in the late application to Parliament, disapproved of blanding religious and secular reasons as grounds of complaint. They wished, as *ministers*, to urge only what they deemed a *profanation* of the Lord's Supper as the argument for a repeal. For we do not find that the New Testament Church ever contended, in her proper character, for any share in the government or emoluments of worldly kingdoms.

"Others, having reason to believe that some of our Reformers were influenced by enmity against the doctrinal articles of the Established Church, and the orthodoxy of her Liturgy, could not sacrifice their pious regard to truth, though in a church they had separated from, to the policy of men who, with respect to God our Saviour, only consulted to cast him down from his excellency.

"Should application be again made to Parliament, the members of that august assembly may be assured the Dissenters are not unanimous in desiring a repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. I know many, of the first character and opulence, who, *all things considered*, with that what is at rest may not be disturbed.

"If any should ask, what is my motive for writing this short address? for answer I can assure the publick, I have no interest of avarice to promote, being contented with that abundance which is given me to enjoy. I have no interest of fame; I am satisfied in being known to that circle where my professional duty calls me. I value human applause when it is the echo of a sentence pronounced by my conscience, directed, in its favourable verdict, by the Holy Spirit, which is promised to them that believe. Neither,

in writing this, do I give vent to party-zeal: avowedly I am not of any party, nor attached to any sect of religious professors, as an island: I live in my affections on the great Christian continent. Notwithstanding this declaration of liberality, I renounce all pretensions to the modern harlot-like charity, which opens her arms to promiscuous lust; I desire no charity besides that which *rejoiceth in the truth*. I must add, I am not impelled by fear, I have no apprehension of danger, for I have not raised the people, neither in the synagogues nor in the city; neither against the law, nor yet against Cæsar, have I offended any thing at all. While really employed in the quiet duties of my profession, my religious political creed forbids all fear of man. *I believe that the Lord God omnipotent reigneth. I believe the wrath of man shall praise God, and the remainder of wrath he will restrain.* Lastly, I believe he who *trusteth in the Lord, and doeth good, shall dwell in the land, and verily he shall be fed.*

"In writing these pages I have been influenced by *justice* to the Dissenters as a body, to my brethren in the ministry, and to myself; and also to disabuse, and set free from mistake, the minds of my superiors and fellow-subjects, who may think this address and the following sermon worthy of their attention. As to composition, &c. excuse is necessary; but I make no apology for the sentiments they contain.

"Should any persons give themselves the trouble of taking public notice of what I have advanced, let them not construe my future silence (for I am determined to reply to no one) into conviction. In considering the following subject I have disregarded the theories of modern political divines and philosophers. The ideas of Scripture on the duty of Christians with respect to politics, I have endeavoured to collect: and the dictates of inspired wisdom, relative to every obligation, I hope to carry with me unaltered to the grave.

J. CLAYTON.

Highbury-place, Uxington, July 30, 1791."

P. 31. "Should a foreigner, with his ship, enter one of our harbours at a time when the inhabitants of this island were agitated by jarring opinions, you would judge it was his duty to make the best of the times, land his cargo, dispose of it, and retire quietly about his business. Should he, instead of such prudent conduct, indiscreetly meddle with matters out of his province, and a lawless rabble should burn his ship, we ought to regret the unjustifiable outrage, but we should not wonder, because he came out of his place. It would greatly aggravate the offence of this busy-body if he were tolerated, not only to land from his ship the spices of Arabia, but the most poisonous drugs. This unrestrained liberty, abused to purposes hostile to the general content of the nation, must lessen the pity which humanity under every species of

suffering claims. After all, should this meddling captain say the burning of his ship was persecution for righteousness-sake, we must bewail the insatiation in which his folly terminates."

130. *A Dissertation on Suspended Respiration from Drowning, Hanging, and Suffocation. In which is recommended a different Mode of Treatment to any hitherto pointed out. By Edward Coleman, Surgeon.*

THIS Dissertation obtained the prize-medal of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, as the best composition that appeared in answer to the question, "Whether emetics, venesection, or "electricity, be proper in suspended "animation, and under what circumstances?"

In his theory and treatment of the disease, the author differs very materially from Dr. Goodwyn and Mr. Kite, who have lately written upon the subject; and, by a number of curious experiments, endeavours to investigate the proximate cause of suspended animation. Dr. Goodwyn attributes death, in these cases, to the blood contained in the left auricle and ventricle of the heart being incapable of exciting their contraction, from the privation of the usual stimulus supplied by the air; and hence he derives the immediate cause of the suspended circulation. Mr. Kite, on the other hand, attributes it to apoplexy; and considers the stoppage of the *motion* of the lungs as the first, internal, efficient cause of death. In order to ascertain the truth or fallacy of those opinions, on a subject so important, the author of the present work had recourse to a variety of experiments on different animals, which are here related, and afford a result in direct contradiction to the above theories. Mr. Coleman maintains that suspended respiration is induced by neither of the causes

* The author received the prize-medal from the hands of Dr. Hawes, in the presence of the vice-presidents, clergy, and a number of gentlemen assembled for the purpose, at the London Coffee-house. After an ingenious and learned address delivered by the Doctor; the author, Mr. Coleman, modestly replied, that he considered himself highly honoured by this distinguished mark of the Society's approbation; but that, whatever share of merit they thought his Essay entitled to, was, in effect, to be attributed more to the labours and information he had received from the judicious publications of the Royal Humane Society, than to any ideas he could possibly entertain of his own abilities.

assigned

assigned by those authors, but by *collapse of the lungs*; by which he means an emptying of the greater part of their air, which occasions such a mechanical obstruction in the *interior* pulmonary vessels as prevents the right side of the heart from expelling its contents.

Dr. Goodwyn and Mr. Coleman have objected to the term *Suspended Animation*.—"Respiration and Circulation," says the latter, "may be suspended; but the principle of life, or susceptibility of action, which is the source of these functions, may still remain. Life, therefore, can with no propriety be said to be suspended when the vital principle is present."

This conclusion of the author, and, consequently, the sum of his objections, is founded on the supposition that Life and Animation are synonymous; but whenever an objection is taken to terms, the objector should consider the precise meaning and force of such terms. The term *animation* conveys an idea very different from that usually understood by the *vital principle*; instead of denoting the principle, it rather signifies the *consequences* flowing from that principle. The latitude of signification of most words is a defect in language which it is easier to lament than to remedy. However, the most received signification of the word *animation* is, the *manifesting, by action, those powers which arise from the VITAL PRINCIPLE, or the ANIMA of the ancient philosophers*. If such be the meaning of the words *suspended animation*, it must be more descriptive of those symptoms or appearances which take place when the human body is wrapped up in the semblance of death, than *suspended respiration*, which only denotes the suspension or respiration of an individual organ of life.

Mr. Coleman proceeds to inform us, that "the distinction between the actions and powers of life, which, with so many other admirable observations in physiology, we owe to the ingenious Mr. Hunter, clearly illustrates the impropriety of the language to which we object." But in what manner it illustrates the impropriety of the language, he does not inform us; and the truth is, that our young author appears to labour under some confusion of ideas respecting the term *Animation*.

The term *life* itself, although, as Mr. Locke has observed, it is used in a vague and indefinite sense, more properly denotes the actions, than the powers, of living animals; for, had it denoted the

powers by which the vital functions are performed, the framers of the language of philosophy would not have resorted to the invention of the terms *vitality* and *principle of life*.

The experiments from which he draws his conclusions seem to have been conducted with address, and to be related with candour. Should his theory be well founded, which we see no reason to dispute, the plan of treatment hitherto generally adopted must, in some instances of apparent death, prove injurious. The author has adapted his method of cure to his view of the proximate cause of the disease; and, as it differs in some essential points from that in common use, we recommend the work to the attention of medical practitioners.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

If N. P. who (p. 504) enquires whether it is consistent with principles of honour and conscience to sell the perpetual advowson of an ecclesiastical living, will take the trouble to peruse "*Strictures on Modern Simony*," a small pamphlet printed in 1767, he will find some observations on the subject well worth the attention of the clergy in general. Or, if he will send his address, directed to the Rev. Dr. R——N, to be left with Mr. Reddish, Bookseller, in Stockport, Cheshire, he may possibly meet with a fuller answer.

Mr. JAMES HOME, who resided some years at Rome, and has a very great collection of papal coins and medals, informs us, that what we have published in p. 611 is not a medal, but a coin, called a Testone. Under the gate is a small shield, with the arms of Monsig. Bolognetti, the president of the Mint; and the R. H. stand for Hermengild Hamerani, the graver of the same.—Urban VI. reduced the jubilee to 33 years; and Sixtus IV. confirmed the decree of having it every 25 years, made by his predecessor, Paul II. anno 1470.

When Quoz, p. 621, gives up his name, and produces his authority for the charges against the College at Hackney, a FRIEND OF THAT INSTITUTION pledges himself to prove that they are unfounded and illiberal.

A FAIR ONE, who asks for a cure for EARWIGS, is referred to p. 725.

Mr. CRAIG's Continuation of THREKINGHAM Notes in our next;—with A WANDERER;—the Memoirs of JOHN WILSON;—J. D. on PRIOR's Birth-place;—Strictures on the Land Tax;—Mr. OWEN and Mr. WILLIAMS on the Welsh Indians;—the Marquis of CONINGBURY's Letter to Dr. PRIESTLEY;—Mr. ELDERTON's View of CLIFTON, &c. We are obliged to Dr. TATHAM; but have not room for his "Letter to the Dissenters."—The same answer may be given to an infinite number of our correspondents of almost every different religious persuasion.

S O N G*,

SUNG AT THE ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN
BY THE OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON
OF GIBRALTAR TO HIS ROYAL HIGH-
NESS PRINCE EDWARD, MAY II, 1791.

ASCENDING Calpé's stately brow,
We see sweet flow'rs spontaneous
grow;

As these their mingling scents disclose,
The rocky steep their horror lose:
Regal'd, we turn our eyes to view
The distant landscape's purple hue,
The liquid plain's transparent bound,
And scenes for warlike deeds renown'd.

War's rugged paths have also flow'rs—
Gay mirth, and song, and festive hours;
And, from the steep ascent to Fame,
The prospect of a glorious name.

See, o'er yon Western mountain's shade,
The evening's blushing radiance fade!
So fades our joy round Calpé's brow;
For ROYAL EDWARD leaves us now!
'Twas he who taught us how to bear
The soldier's toil, the leader's care;
Yet cheer'd fatigue with festive hours,
And strew'd War's rugged paths with flow'rs.

Ye breezes, safely waft him o'er,
To brave the cold Canadian shore!
To spread afar his rising fame,
And make his own a glorious name!

TRANSLATION

OF STRADA'S CONTEST BETWEEN THE
LUTANIST AND NIGHTINGALE.

THE sun now hasting to his Western
way,

And shedding forth a milder, ev'ning ray;
A Lutanist, who sat near Tiber's stream,
With sounding quill pursued his fav'rite theme,
In verdant mead, beneath a dark oak's shade,
By which the summer's heat was cooler made.
A Nightingale was near, and list'ning stood,
That harmless firen, songster of the wood;
Conceal'd in leaves, she still approach'd more
near, [with'd ear;

The sounds, soft murmur'ing, drank with ra-
those notes which he produc'd with varied
strain,

She soon with artful skill return'd again.
By her his notes were answer'd back;—he
heard,

And was well-pleas'd to entertain the bird;
Then strove his lute with louder notes to fill,
Meant as a trial of their future skill;
With fingers (swift he ran o'er all the strings;
She too as swift with varied accent sings,
Giving a sample of her future song.
His right-hand then the trembling strings a-
mong

The Lutanist now strikes; like one in scorn,
With equal, simple stroke his hand is drawn:

Then by degrees the sounding chords pro-
vokes

With flying fingers, and repeated strokes;
Then stops.—She thus, with simple, rude
essays,

Returns his art, then lengthens out her lays;
No varied, winding, pleasing change express'd,
But, with, smooth cadence flowing from her
breast, [minute,

Now warbling strains, with changes most
Her trembling voice, to emulate the lute.

The Lutanist, surpriz'd so soft a note,
So sweet, could issue from so small a throat,
His strings attun'd with skill, for higher
strains; [pains,

Now sharp, now deeper tones, with dextrous
Sends forth, the hoarse together mix'd with
loud,

Such as in war rouse up the lazy crowd.

The same to sing (sweet Philomel prepares,
And modulates her pipe with equal airs;
Now sharp, now flat, her varied notes ap-
pear, [clear,

Then loudly sings, as warlike trumpets
Abash'd he stood, the bird indignant eyes,
"If this, O minstrel, be return'd (he cries),
I'll break my lute, and yield to thee the
prize."

This said, inimitable strains he sings,
His hand flies swiftly o'er the trembling
strings: [tries,

First these, then those harmonic numbers
As to the lute his skilful hand he plies;
While from the chords he wakes extatic
sounds,

The labour'd lute, full-ton'd, exulting bounds.
Then stood expecting, if the would essay
Again to render back his matchless lay.

But she, her voice tho' spent, and quite unfit,
Call'd forth her pow'rs, impatient to submit,
In vain; for, while with such small pipe she
strove

To raise her voice the Lutanist above,
Subdued with grief, unequal to the strife,
She fail'd, and nobly lost her little life;
Upon the victor's lute, her tomb, she fell.—
In such small souls may rival virtue dwell.

Cowbit. J. M.

MR. URBAN, *New King-street, Bath,*
August 13.

THE village of Aldbourn, in North
Wilts, having suffered by a dreadful
fire a few years ago, a Clergyman wrote a
Poem on the event. Some allusions render
it necessary to observe (according to the au-
thor), that Aldbourn was formerly a market
town, but is now much reduced. It is situ-
ated in a winding valley, through which a
brook usually flows for several months every
year; and, if the springs happen not to rise
high enough to produce this effect, it is con-
sidered as a bad omen to the publick.

The fatal fire happened on a Sunday, soon
after the conclusion of Morning Service: it
began at the first house in the town to the wind-

windward, and, as the wind was high, presently consumed all before it to the very last; leaving a tract of ruins near half a mile long, and reducing a number of families to ask charity, the loss amounting to thirteen thousand pounds, and upwards.

If you should think the following stanzas deserving a place, you will be so good as to insert them in your next Magazine.

Yours, &c. JOHN ELDERTON.

THE sermon ended—to their humble meal
With sober step the Villagers repair;
Strong appetite (the boon of health) they feel,
Nor think of preacher, prayer-book, or pray'r.

Humble the meal, yet crown'd with peace
and joy, [board,
Which oft are banish'd from the lordly
Where glutted wealth abounds alone to cloy,
And riot murders with deceitful sword.

Ah, short the period of sublimar bliss!
For bliss the brook-divided valley knows;
The rural song—the blaze—the stolen kiss—
And careless mirth, which down the table flows.

Hoarse ravens oft were heard with evil note,
The salt was spilt, the cream refus'd to come; [throat;
The yard-dog howling food, with uplift
With scorching drought the babbling spring was dumb.

Man blooms to-day, and spreads green boughs around,
Raising his glory to the garish sun;
To-morrow strikes his honours to the ground,
The curtain falls, and life's poor show is done.

On the dry roofs, embrown'd with many a snow'r,
That faded soon the straw's primeval hue,
Thewither'd hags exhaust their flaming pow'r,
The flames, as eagles on the quarries, flew.

Vain all the pomp! the wild parade of man!
His house, his goods, his varied arts of ease!
Eternal preparation for a span,
Checquer'd with losses, terrors, or disease!

Down plunge the rav'nous flames, and next
Burn the neat bowels of the reeking cot;
The Bible, where is doubled down the text;
Ah, doubled down, yet oft too soon forgot!

The pond'rous bedstead—and the coffer strong, [bought—
Of antient carving, by some grandfire
The wooden elbow-chair—the table long—
The painted pictures, of the pedlar bought;

The mantle stor'd with earthen dishes bright,
The rows of pewter polish'd all with care,
The brazen tripod, solace of each night,
By trusty matron fill'd with homely fare;
Melted in one black mass—each form of use,
Of simple ornament, is gone and lost;

Old Chaos triumphs, by stern Fate let loose;
And sever'd atoms in all ways are toss'd.

In what uncertain channels riches flow!
What ebbs of Fortune mark each rolling hour!

Her giddy wheel successive empires know,
That sink to dust beneath Oblivion's pow'r.

Happy the mould'ring clay, that quiet sleeps
Where yonder turf is lac'd with prickly thorn;

That eye which human woe no longer weeps;
That ear, unwounded with the world's proud scorn.

Yet kindred love shall melt the yielding heart,
The feeling soul on earth be sometimes found;

From the fill'd eye the briny tear shall start,
While gentle Pity binds the bleeding wound.

ILLEGITIMATE

SONNET TO CONSCIENCE.

BY MRS. C. STEPHENS *.

THOU! whose whisper can estrange the soul, [a thorn,
Who strew'd it the downy couch with many
Who prompt'st the wretch to drain the drowzy bowl, [morn;
Yet rouse him up ere Labour hails the
CONSCIENCE! dread power—in rectitude so firm,

From whom the guilty ever fly in vain;
While Fear *unceasing* rings the loud alarm,
And harrows deep the throbbing seat of pain;

Bidding thy victim combat sorrow's sea,
Till cast upon the rocks of life—forlorn:— [to rove!

Ah! never haunt the path I joy
Where Poesy, of Peace and Fancy born,

Deigns—smiling sweet—my mus-
sing mind to move,

And with her parents comes, and sports with me.

S O N N E T,

BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO, AT THE SAME TIME THAT HER PARENT DIED, RECEIVED AN ACCOUNT THAT HER LOVER WAS MARRIED.

YE filial sorrows, unpolluted flow!
No vain regrets, no impious pangs presume;

No Spectres wild of complicated woe
Chase the pure anguish on this sacred tomb.

Precious remains! if once I dar'd repine,
And Passion stole one sigh from Piety;

* In whose last Elegy, stanza the second, line the first, for *acid*, read *lucid*—stanza the seventh, line the second, for *lights*, read *light*—stanza the eighth, line the first, for *Well, be it so!* read *Well, let it shine!*—the same, line the third, for *raje*, read *raipe*.

Now

Now "this rebellious heart" is wholly thine,
And ev'ry mournful thought is full of thee.

Ah, could thy gentle spirit hover near,
Sweet pray'rs infuse, and dreams of end-
less rest; [tear,
Could'st thou be present whilst I pour the
Ah, point the mansion where thyself art
blest!

'Tis mine, alas, the gulph alone to see!
Distance immense betwixt the blest and me!
July. A. W. S.

THE PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE.

RELIGION, King, and Honours (Mer-
rit's pay), [away;
With Justice, Law, and Commerce, done
Gold, Silver vanish'd, and the Arts destroy'd;
The Fleet decay'd, the Mob with Murders
clay'd:
These of Philosophers the wise Exploits!
Their Gains are—Paper Coins and Copper
Doits.

EPIGRAM.

BY friend Howard instructed in virtue
't advance, [and France:
The difference is form'd 'twixt Great Britain
Old England her *Prisoners to Palaces* brings,
Whilst a *Palace* in France is a *Prison* for
Kings.

WRITTEN IN MISS A——W——'S M——
SICK-BOOK, OF YORK.

BLEST Book! whose leaves the hands of
Beauty deign [page,
With Musick's soft, resistless pow'r t'en-
May no foul blot, or verse unhallow'd, stain
The snowy whiteness of each valued page!

'Tis Laura's hand, that hand the choicest boon
Which bounteous Heaven could on man
bestow;

Chaste as the lustre of the silver Moon,
Which paints each leaf, and bids each stanza
glow.

Should she, thro' thee, my anguish read,
In pity to a lover's pray'r,
Tell her, that heart the dooms to care
Would freely for a Mistress bleed;
Nor feel one joy so great, or grief severe,
As that her smiles can give, or frowns can
wear.

AMATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Newcastle, Feb. 14.*

THE insertion of the two following
Odes, translated from Anacreon, in
your entertaining Miscellany, will greatly
oblige a new correspondent, who may have
it in his power to furnish you with some
pieces for your Poetical Department.

'O NEANIKOZ.

EPIGRAM.

IF hoarded gold a life could buy
When Death's all-dreaded hour is nigh,

With added heaps my days I'd guard,
With ev'ry joy my fate retard;
And, when the threaten'd time should come,
Rich presents would avert my doom.
But if 'tis not to mortals giv'n,
To buy the choicest gift of Heav'n,
Why therefore should I vainly groan,
Why heave one sigh, or fruitless moan?
If Death must be each mortal's fate,
Will gold preserve so frail a state?
Be 't mine to crown the flowing bowl,
To quaff the goblet's sparkling soul;
In draughts divine all sorrow drown'd,
My cheerful friends reclin'd around;
And, when th' empasion'd hour invites,
Let Venus give her soft delights. B.

EIE EATTON.

WHEN in wine my soul I steep,
Heart-tormenting sorrows sleep;
What have I to do with care,
Plaintive tears, or vain despair;
Though unwilling I must die,
Why should life in error fly?
Let us drain the circling bowl
Bacchus gives to cheer the soul;
For, while we our senses steep,
Heart-tormenting sorrows sleep. B.

SONG.

ERE Beauty with Fashion combin'd,
A cap that was snug to her face,
My taste and my fancy confin'd,
Gave Delia superlative grace.

No art to her head-dress was lent,
No heat to solicit the curl;
Without any succour it bent,
Or spontaneously rose in a furl.

If a slip of plain gauze on her breast
Might stand for an emblem of pride,
The same on her head was confest,
In a knot that was carelessly tied.

Less amiable does she appear,
No jewels are seen on her head?
Or is she to Damon less dear,
Her neck with no diamonds is spread?

The study of virtue's her aim,
Her heart in good-nature attir'd
Begets her more permanent fame,
And makes her sincerely admir'd.

Fantastical Beauties, despair!
Your charms to my Delia are faint;
For innocence brightens her air,
Beyond all your pearls and your paint!
MALLING.

EULOGY

ON THE DEMOLITION OF THE BASTILLE.

BLEST be the day in future years
That dry'd the pris'n's briny tears,
The long-lost son to light restor'd,
And plac'd him at his father's board,

GAVE

Gave to the child his much-lov'd fire,
That long had felt his Prince's ire,
Unknown by features of his face,
The inroads of his long disgrace,
And bent with age and narrow cell,
Whence none surviv'd their tale to tell.
Bastille! thy iron mask 's no more,
Thy walls lie level with the shore;
The widow'd wife shall cease her grief,
And blefs the hand that sent relief,
That rescued from thy dungeon's cave,
Where Virtue's sons oft found a grave,
That brought her much-lov'd lord to light,
Immur'd in worse than Stygian night.
Thrice blest the day thy towers fell!
When Tyranny pour'd forth her yell,
And Cruelty, with gasping teeth,
Pin'd at the sight her feet beneath;
Whilst Torture writh'd his neck with pain,
And Slav'ry burst his bloody chain.
Oh! could I eternize yon band
Diffusing freedom thro' the land!
Whose generous deeds uniting flow
To scatter misery, grief, and woe,
To raise the poor's depressed head,
And blessings on the orphans shed;
To teach the haughty nobles fear,
And make dread tyrants laws reverse;
To Heav'n eternal vows I'd pay,
And kiss the altar night and day.

Hertford, Aug. 1. JAMES MORE,
Master of the Grammar-school.

SONNET

ON VIEWING AN ANCIENT FORTRESS,
ARMORY, &c.

THESE princely towers, majestic in decline,

To some may give a retrospective eye
To the proud times of antient chivalry,
Or when the goblets foam'd with generous wine.

Targe, helm, or battle-axe, th' aspiring mind
May with a noon-tide fervency inspire,
And seats of those long since to dust consign'd
In souls congenial wake a kindred fire;

But who from life is wean'd by long distress,
Pleasures more calm and soothing shall be-
guile;

He most the vestiges of Time shall blest,—
For that he'll think the hands that rais'd this pile

Sorrow and anxious cares no more await,
Beneath the wail of woe, above the reach of fate.

W. HAMILTON REID.

SONNET TO THE SUN,
FROM THE FRENCH OF DRELLINCOURT.

By W. HAMILTON REID.

IFE of the universe, and parent ray,
Globe of gold, or fire, or center'd light,
All-charming portrait of th' Eternal Day,
The grand First Cause! Love, Nature's
chief delight!

Still as a king, thou vifitest in turn [rier,
The yellow Ganges, breaking Earth's bar-
Or o'er the Po thy Western glories burn;
Yet ever coursing thus in matchless state,
Leaving Aurora for thy farthest bound,
Of Nature's God thou'rt but a feeble trait;
Less in comparison would'st thou be found!
Thy crown, thy joy, thy splendour, then no
more, [bright before.
And dark thy brightest beams, so peerless

Mr. URBAN, Gloucester, Feb. 25.

IN the cathedral church of this city, upon
a neat, plain slab of white marble, is the
following monumental inscription. Perhaps
some learned correspondent may favour us
with an English translation of these very ele-
gant Latin lines. OBSERVATOR.

Siste gradum, Viator,
et a me discito,
quam vanæ spes sint, quam fluxa hominum
gaudia.

Jacet heu! jacet CATHARINA mea,
Uxorum scilicet lectissima, optima,
tam venusta, tam casta, tam pia,
ut nihil supra.

Si ætas, si forma, deflenda sit,
si corporis animive dotes,
luctui hic nullus erit modus.

Marmorhodicavit GULIELMUS PEMBERGER
Gen. mem. suavisimæ conjugis
quæ fato defuncta est

15^o die Junii,

Ætat. 24
Anno { Salutis 1690.

ENVY.

By MR. CUMBERLAND.

OH! never let me see that shape again!
Exile me rather to some savage den,
Far from the social haunts of men!
Horrible phantom! pale it was as death,
Consumption fed upon its meagre cheek,
And ever as the fiend essay'd to speak,
Dreadfully steam'd its pestilential breath!
Fang'd like the wolf it was, and all againt,
And still it prow'd around us end around,
Rolling its squinting eyes alkant,
Wherever human happiness was found.

Furious thereat, the self-tormenting sprite
Drew forth an asp, and (terrible to sight)
To its left pap th' envenom'd reptile prest,
Which gnaw'd and worm'd into its tortur'd
breast.

The desperate suicide, with pain,
Writh'd to and fro, and yell'd amain;
And then, with hollow dying cadence, cries—
“It is not of this asp that ENVY dies;
’Tis not this reptile's stooth that gives the smart;
’Tis others' happiness that gnaws my heart.”

SONNET.

HAIL! pallid Queen of Night, whose sil-
ver beams
Play on the babbling surface of the brook,
That

That shews through yonder brake its lucent
streams, [look!
Which sorrowing willows mournfully o'er-
And you, ye stars! whose dazzling splendor
mocks

All mortal ken, are witness to my vows :
Yegloomy shades, ye hills, and pendent rocks!
All know how oft my cheek with brine
o'erflows.

Ye winged Zephyrs! waft my soft-breath'd
sigh;

Tell the fair maid that here I nightly wail;
Tell her how oft in love-lorn state I lie
Or by the murmur'ing tide, or on the verd-
dant vale.

Then bid her to my faithful vows attend,
And all my rending pangs and sorrows end.
Aug. 8. J. L.—D.

S O N N E T,

FOR THE NOVEL OF CELESTINA.

THROUGH this lone isle, whose rude,
unshapen cliffs
Hang o'er the waters of the billowy main,
Pensive I roam, and restless tell my griefs
To the wild winds; while, lingering in
her wane, [wave
The pale moon glimmers o'er the swelling
And this drear pile, and scarcely shews be-
neath [heath,
The mouldering monuments, and thickened
Where rest the silent tenants of the grave.
Theirs is eternal peace, eternal rest;
While I, pale Misery's victim, on the verge
Of dread despair, hear life's impetuous surge
Around me thunder—On thy quiet breast,
Eternal Night! let my sad soul repose,
Lost in oblivion of its former woes. H. H.

S O N N E T,

ON THE CONSTERNATION OCCASIONED
IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BY THE
GERMAN CONFEDERACY.

By JOSEPH WESTON.

MARK'D ye the Eagle*, in his dread
Career?
GLANC'D on your haggard Eye, with
threat'ning Glare, [the Air
Th' impatient Lightning?—Echoing thro'
Portentous Murmurs, did your startled Ear
CONFESS th' approaching Thunder?—Slaves
to Fear, [greatly dare
Though freed from Shame! (Who could so
To brave the gen'rous LION—in the Smell)
WELL may ye tremble—for your Hour is
near! [Shame!
He comes! th' Avenger of his Servants'
Whose Altars ye defile—whose awful
Name [teous Fets
Blaspheme!—BEHOLD HIM!—If the rigb-
ATONE not—wrapp'd in instantaneous
Flame,

* See the first Sonnet in our Magazine
for July, p. 660.

Ye perish!—Yawning Earth devours C
Hideous with many a Stain, that Sodom:
us knew!

CHURCH AND KING, A SONG.

By JOHN MORFITT, Esq.

WHILE o'er the bleeding Corps of
France
Wild Anarchy exulting stands,
And female Fiends * around her dance,
With fatal *Lump-cords* in their Hands;
CHORUS. We Britons still united sing,
Old England's Glory, CHURCH and
KING.

Poor France! whom Blessings could not bless,
By too much Liberty undone;
Defect is better than Excess,
For having all is having none.
CHORUS. Let Britons then, &c.

True Freedom is a temp'rate Treat,
Not savage Mirth, nor frantic Noise;
'Tis the brisk Pulse's vital Heat,
And not a Fever that destroys.
CHORUS. Let Britons then, &c.

The Gallic Lilies droop and die,
Profan'd by many a *Parriot Knave*;
Her Clubs command, her Nobles fly,
Her Church a Martyr—King a Slave.
CHORUS. While Britons still, &c.

While pillow'd on his People's Breast,
Our Sov'reign sleeps secure, serene,
Unhappy Louis knows no rest,
But mourns his more unhappy Queen.
CHORUS. Let Britons then, &c.

He finds his Palace a *Basille*,
Amidst the Shouts of Liberty;
Doom'd ev'ry heartfelt Pang to feel,
For merely striving to be free.
CHORUS. While Britons still, &c.

Go, Democratic Demons, go!
In FRANCE your horrid Banquet keep!
Feast on degraded *Primates*' Woe,
And drink the Tears that *Monarchs* weep!
CHORUS. While Britons still, &c.

Our Church is built on Truth's firm Rock,
And mocks each sacrilegious Hand;
In Spite of each *electric Shock*,
The Heav'n-defended Steeples stand.
CHORUS. While Britons true, &c.

Old British Sense, and British Fire,
Shall guard that Freedom we possess;
Though *PRIESTLY* write—though *PAYNE*
conspire,
We ask no more—we fear no *lists*.

CHORUS. While Britons still united sing,
Old England's Glory, CHURCH and
KING.

* Alluding to the behaviour of the detest-
able Fishwomen, so strongly painted by Mr.
Burke, in his account of the journey from
Versailles to Paris.

MINUTES

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF
FRANCE, from the Day of the King's Flight; with a View to transmit
the Minutes of that memorable Transaction.

June 2. THE President announced to the National Assembly the flight of the King, Queen, and Royal Family, from their Palace of the Thuilleries at Paris, which occasioned a momentary consternation.

The King left a proclamation behind him, in which he apologizes for his conduct, and solemnly revokes all the acts to which he had set his name while in confinement, being advised so to do by General Bouillé, who, it since appears, was the principal contriver of his retreat.

Same day.] M. de la Fayette, on the first intelligence he received of the escape, having dispatched an Aid de Camp in pursuit of the King, that officer appeared before the Assembly, and complained of being stopped and ill-treated by the populace. Two Members were therefore commissioned to accompany him without the city gates.

Orders were then given, that an embargo be laid in all the sea-ports; and it was moved, that an order should be issued for all Citizens to arm, and hold themselves in readiness to preserve the peace; that all official seals should be sequestered, to prevent frauds; and that all Public Ministers should be called before the Assembly, to give an account of their conduct.

M. Montmorin apprized the Assembly, that he was a prisoner in his own house.

M. Duport acquainted the Assembly, that he had that morning received the King's express orders not to make use of the seals without his Majesty's permission.

In consequence of this communication, the Assembly decreed, that such laws as are already passed, but cannot be sanctioned by the King because of his absence, do still retain his name; and that the Chief Minister of Justice be empowered to affix the seals to such other Decrees as necessity requires.

In the mean time it was ordered, that the doors of the Royal Apartments in the Thuilleries be secured.

M. Montmorin, being released, appeared at the bar, as did M. de la Porte. They made their report, and received their instructions with respect to the business of their offices.

M. Gouvion, the principal officer on guard when the Royal Family effected their escape, confessed before the Assembly, that he had been told in secrecy of a design formed for the Queen to make her escape; that he had thought it his duty to acquaint the Mayor with what he had heard; and that thereupon the guards had been doubled: so that it was not possible for him to conceive by what means their Majesties could accomplish their purpose.

GENL. MAG. August, 1794.

It now was thought necessary to concert measures by which the correspondence with Foreign Powers might best be carried on without interruption; and a very long enquiry took place concerning the state of the Royal Treasury.

M. de la Porte, in whose hands the King's Proclamation already mentioned was found deposited, again appeared at the bar, and was questioned as to the manner of his receiving it. Being asked, he answered, that he received it from a servant who acted as the King's valet, and who was fled.

M. de Rochefoucault appeared at the bar, and excused himself from taking upon him the guard of the frontiers, because of his great age, being near seventy; but assured the Assembly that they might depend on his zeal and fidelity. His resignation was rejected.

A Deputation from the Department of Paris presented themselves at the bar; lamenting the departure of the King, and expressing their confidence in the Assembly not to desert them.

M. de Maubourg, observing that the oath the Assembly had already taken was equally unsuitable to them and to the army, proposed a new one, that was generally approved. And it being past ten o'clock, the Assembly adjourned for one hour, intending to continue their sittings during the night.

The Decrees passed at this sitting were:

1. To stop all persons from going out of the kingdom.
2. That all Citizens hold themselves ready to preserve the public peace.
3. That the Ministers of War do issue the necessary orders for the defence of the frontiers.
4. That all the seals of office shall be got together, and placed under the direction of Commissioners.
5. That the Public Ministers do repair to their several offices, to issue orders for the execution of the above Decrees. And,
6. That the Ministers shall be empowered to communicate with the Assembly upon all fitting occasions.

Wednesday 22.] Commissioners were appointed to inspect the Royal wardrobe.—They reported, that several jewels were missing since 1784.

In order to preserve the friendship of Foreign Powers, Ministers were ordered to correspond with Foreign Ministers and Ambassadors in their several departments as usual.

Decreed, that whoever should counterfeit the Great Seal shall be punished with imprisonment for fifteen years.

A report was made, containing an oath to

be

be taken by the Commissioners appointed to watch over the frontiers; and that twelve Commissioners, from among the Members, be instituted for that purpose.

M. de Gony stated, that three letters, found on the King's Physician, had been sent him from Sensis, addressed to Refugees abroad.

The sitting of this day was about to be suspended, when news reached the Assembly that the King was in custody.

On receiving this news, M. de Lameth proposed:

1. That the King should be brought back to Paris.

2. That the Citizens who had been instrumental in preventing his escape do receive the thanks of the Assembly.

3. That the Marquis de Bouillé be suspended from the command of the troops; and that three Commissioners, Messrs. Barnave, Pethion de Villeneuve, and La Toure Maubourg, do proceed immediately to Varennes, accompanied by a body of National Guards, to escort their Majesties to Paris.

The Royal Captives were treated with all possible respect. They were lodged the first night at Varennes, and the second at Chalons, where they were met by the escort, who afterwards conducted them to Paris.—Monsieur (the King's elder brother) and his Consort, having taken a different road, escaped the pursuers.

[June 23.] M. la Rochefoucault appeared at the bar, and reported the difficulties that attended the execution of their Decree respecting the shutting the ports, which, he said, prevented completely the supply of provisions.

M. Douchy observed, that the object of the Decree was the stopping *suspended persons* from making their escape. As that was now too late, he moved, That this restraint be taken off, and that the passage of the barriers be free, provided the travellers are furnished with passports.—Agreed.

One of the Secretaries read two letters, one from the towns, the other from the friends of the Constitution at Valenciennes, requesting arms and ammunition, that those of the interior parts might join those of the frontiers, for the common defence of the kingdom.

M. Rebaud, who had occupied the Chair during the absence of the President with the other Members by order of the Assembly, announced their return. Immediately military musick was heard at the gates of the Assembly, playing, *Ab! ga ira*. About 200 of the Assembly then entered, attended by a numerous detachment of grenadiers, who were drawn up in ranks in the middle of the Hall.

M. le President. The detachment of the National Guard which escorted the deputation from the Assembly desire permission to take the official oath.

M. Louvetier made the same request.

At the same time all the National Guards swore to employ the arms with which they were entrusted in defence of the Country and Constitution. These ceremonies being over, the musick resumed their tune, and the detachment left the Hall. The President again took the Chair, and the Assembly formed itself into a deliberative body.

A letter was read, from three Citizens of Paris, offering a voluntary contribution towards the defence of the frontiers.

M. Mangin, a surgeon, who had been aiding in apprehending the Royal Family, made his appearance, when a confused murmur ran through the Hall, "He is taken! he is taken!" A packet was then put into the hands of the President. It was a letter from the Municipality of Varennes, stating, that the King was now in their hands, and that they had authorised M. Mangin to confirm their report, and to learn how they were to proceed. Another letter was then read from St. Menehould, giving an account of various orders issued by M. Bouillé, Commander of the troops, to send him reinforcements.

The President announced M. Mangin's wish to give the Assembly an account of his mission, which was readily granted (nearly the same with Drouet's, p. 665). His account was received with loud applause; and orders were issued, that the most inviolable regard should be paid to the safety of the King's person; that information should be conveyed to the whole kingdom, that his Majesty was in safe custody; that M. Bouillé should be arrested, if found; that orders should be issued, that nobody depart the city; and that no horses should be allowed to be hired by any person whatever.

A letter from the Mayor of St. Menehould was then read, stating, that he had promised the King to be answerable with his head for the safety of his Majesty's person; and praying, that orders should be issued to the Citizens of Paris, to take every method to receive the Royal Family without tumult.

[Afternoon.] The Commissioners sent to meet the King, in their letter, dated from "La Forte-sous Jouare, nine in the morning," acquaint the President, that the King left Chalons last night, escorted by the National Guards; that the sentiments of the people are every where the same, magnanimous and tranquil; and that they, the Commissioners, have received repeated testimonies of respect and confidence in the National Assembly.

Other letters were read, from different departments, expressive of the same sentiments.

M. Robertspierre moved, that a civic crown should be voted to M. Mangin and the other two National Guards who stopped the Royal carriages; but this was referred to future consideration.

Report was made, that an inventory had been

been taken of the Crown Jewels, and that every thing was found safe.

M. *Tbours* reverted to the night of the 21st, when, he said, a great crime was committed. Whether the King was carried off by violence, or misled by perfidious suggestions, it is indispensably requisite that the crime should be characterized, and the guilty delivered to the vengeance of the laws. He therefore moved, that the Assembly declare all those persons traitors, who either advised, or were anywise concerned in, that transaction.

M. *Roberts-pierre*. Points of the utmost importance are prejudiced by the above propositions. In the first instance, nothing is discernible but a severe disposition against the advisers of the flight of the King. It is unbecoming to suppose that any criminal intentions have existed against the person of the King. To foresee crimes where none exist, is to create them. It is the duty of all persons whatever, holding any civil or military employment, to avail themselves each of his respective power to protect the return of the King, and to seize and arrest all those who shall dare, in any degree, to violate the respect due to the Royal dignity.

A numerous Deputation of the National Guards was admitted; when M. de la Fayette, their Speaker, addressed the President in terms the most expressive of supporting the cause of Liberty and the new Constitution.

The President, in return, made the following reply: That all France was sensible of their obligations to his virtue; and should our enemies forget that the people of France are free, they will be taught by you, that the power of freemen is as formidable as their valour.

The Parisian National Guards, to which were added great numbers of Volunteers, marched across the Hall, exclaiming, "We swear we will live free, or die!"

An Address, or Proclamation, in the name of the National Assembly, was now ordered to be dispersed throughout the kingdom, by way of answer to that already mentioned left behind him by the King.

"Are the people," say they, "to fear the consequences of a writing forced before his departure from a deluded King? It is difficult to conceive the blindness and ignorance that dictated this writing, which may be reserved to be discussed hereafter. At present, your Representatives are more usefully occupied."

June 24.] The sitting was opened by the Report of the Commissioners charged to examine the conduct of M. Montmorin with regard to the passport already noticed that was produced by the King; see p. 665.

The Minister came to thank the Assembly for the Decree passed in his favour on that occasion, in which he was highly applauded for being found faithful to the Constitution.

A letter was then read from the Commissioners sent to protect the King, dated Dormans, June 24. "The King lay the preceding night at Dormans; this night he will lie at Meux; and to-morrow will reach Paris."

M. *Menou*, in the name of the Military Committee, made a Report on the necessity of augmenting the number of General Officers, &c; see p. 665. On this occasion it was ordered, that a list of the General Officers who have incurred dismissal be laid before the Assembly, with the reasons for such dismissal.

M. *Menou* at the same time stated the Military Arrangements as they then stood; see p. 665.

A Deputation of the Municipality of Paris presented to the Assembly the two Citizens who stopped the King. See Drouet's detail, p. 665.

The President congratulated these Citizens for the service they had done their country; and the Assembly adjourned.

June 25.] A dispatch from Verdun was read, stating the arrest of four officers, who commanded detachments sent by force to protect the flight of the King. These were Messieurs Choiseul, Damas, Rami, and Florise. It was decreed, that they should remain prisoners till the Assembly should take this business into consideration.

The Assembly then passed the following Decrees:

1. That the King, on his return to the Thuilleries, shall have provisionally a guard, subject to the direct order of the Commandant General, who shall be responsible.

2. In like manner a guard to the Presumptive Heir, who besides shall have a Governor, nominated and appointed by the National Assembly.

3. That all who accompanied the King's flight shall be arrested and examined; and that the King and Queen shall be heard in their vindication.

4. That, till it be otherwise ordained, the Minister of Justice shall be authorised, as he has already been, to affix the Seal of State to the acts of the Legislative Body.

5. That Ministers, and the Commissioners of the King, are authorised to exercise, being responsible, the functions of the Executive Power.

Half after seven.] Great agitation in the Hall, on the report that the King was crossing the Thuilleries; and twenty minutes elapsed before the Assembly could resume their deliberations.

M. *Leaoulteux* announced, that the three Couriers who had attended the King in his flight were then on the King's carriage, surrounded by the populace, who threatened to hang them. Twenty Commissioners went out, by order of the Assembly, to restore order. At sight of these the agitation ceased, and the National Guard succeeded in making way for

for the Royal Family, all of whom entered the Palace. The three men who acted as Couriers were likewise taken into custody; and one of them ~~had~~ fall a pocket-book, which was instantly taken up, and given to M. Lecoulteux, who laid it on the table, to be sealed up.

M. le President. You have heard the account that has been just given. Louis XVI. is at present in the Palace of the Thuilleries, as are likewise the three men who accompanied him.

M. Blagou. They are Mess. Valori, Mantale, and Melsan, three Gardes du Corps. I move, that the pocket-book be sealed up, that nothing be added to its contents.

M. le President. The key of the King's carriage has been given to me. I learn, that crowds of people surround the carriages, determined to open them.

M. Voidell. The United Committees have taken care of that.

At this instant the Commissioners who brought back the King entered; and M. Barnave gave a particular detail of all that had passed, resigned their commission, and received the thanks of the Assembly; who immediately adjourned.

Sunday, June 26.] M. Dupont, in the name of the Committees of Criminal Jurisprudence and of the Constitution, presented the plan of a Decree, as a mode of proceeding against the persons who had participated in the flight of the King and Queen.

M. Cebraud thought the cause ought to be brought before the High National Court; but that the Assembly should first receive evidence of some leading facts, and, after they had determined that the prosecution ought to be instituted, they might then direct what tribunal should take cognizance of it.

Some debate then took place as to the mode of procuring evidence, which involved two articles; one for the section of the Thuilleries, to examine all the accomplices; the other, to institute Commissioners from the National Assembly to go and receive the Declarations of the King and Queen.

M. Robertspierre opposed this mode: "and I oppose it," he said, "for this reason:—When they are to give an account of their conduct to the Nation, the King and Queen are no more than Citizens. It is said, we ought not to disgrace the Royal dignity. I think we ought not. But who can be disgraced by submitting to the Law? I think that the King and Queen should be interrogated by the same tribunal as those who for the same action are in a state of arrest."—The Assembly were of a different opinion; and three Commissioners were appointed to receive the Declarations of the King and Queen; see p. 667.

On this occasion the National Assembly decreed:

1. That two Commissioners shall be ap-

pointed, without delay, by the Tribunal of the Districts of Thuilleries, to take information, wherever it may be found, respecting the events of the night between the 20th and 21st of June; as also of such anterior facts as may relate thereto.

2. That such Commissioners shall proceed without delay to interrogate all those persons who are in custody in virtue of the Decrees of the 25th instant; also of such witnesses as may appear to be necessary in the course of the said examination.

3. The National Assembly shall appoint three Commissioners to hear the Declarations of the King and Queen, which shall be taken separately, signed by their own hands, and laid at large before the Assembly.

After balloting, Mess. Tronchant, Dandre, and Dupont, were declared duly elected.

The election being over, the *President* moved, That the National Guards at Varennes, who had behaved with so much fortitude in the arrest of the King, might be admitted. This being granted, and having renewed their oaths, the President addressed them in terms of the highest panegyric; and concluded with wishing them to assure all the inhabitants in their neighbouring towns, that the National Assembly know how to value the services rendered them.

The Assembly then determined, that there was no farther necessity for extraordinary sittings; and therefore ordered, that the sittings should rise as formerly.

M. Moreau de St. Merry, after complimenting the Mayor of Menelhou for guaranteeing the safety of the King and Queen, moved, That this circumstance might be recorded in the annals of France, that posterity might contemplate the period, when a King of the French, delivered over to all the alarms arising from perfidious counsels, had been consoled by the promise of a simple Municipal officer, whose word was venerated at a distance from the place where his legitimate authority existed. This proposition was unanimously acceded to.

June 27.] Numerous addresses were this day received from different parts of the kingdom, expressive of zeal for the new Constitution; and several Deputations from different districts.

Ordered the Diplomatic Committee to draw up a Proclamation, permitting foreigners to quit the kingdom.—Some patriotic contributions for defence of the kingdom were made by zealous Citizens.—D'Estang's letter was read; see p. 667.

M. T. on. bet. in the name of the three Commissioners appointed to receive the Declarations of the King and Queen, gave an account of the manner in which they had executed their commission; see p. 666.

Letters from the Commissioners sent to Douay and Arras, to take measures for the security of the frontiers, were read, and a number of articles were decreed,

A letter from M. Simolin, the Russian Ambassador, in which he apologises for the concern he had in procuring a passport for the widow de Korff by a false pretence, which it was impossible for him to detect; with the note which he received from the Baroness, which entirely clears his Excellency from any blame in that business.

Copy of the note :

"I am inconsolable. Yesterday, in burning several useless papers, I had the misfortune to throw into the fire the passport which you had the goodness to obtain for me. I am, indeed, ashamed to beg you to repair my blunder, and of the trouble which I occasion you.

"Paris, June 20, 1791."

(To be continued.)

STATE OF AFFAIRS ABROAD.

Political speculators are not yet agreed as to the termination of the war between the Russians and Turks; nor are the advices we receive by the way of Vienna, of the almost uninterrupted successes of the former over the latter, always to be depended upon.—That the advantage of the war has, upon the whole, been in favour of Russia, appears incontestably true; but it is equally true, that, at the beginning of the war, when the Turks stood alone against the combined powers of Russia and Austria, they defended themselves with an obstinacy that astonished Europe: and it does not appear that even now they are reduced to despair.

"Ministerial notes," we are told, in the London Gazette, "have been delivered at St. Petersburg by Mr. Whitworth and Mr. Fawkener, and Count Goltze, on the part of his Majesty and of the King of Prussia, and by Count Osterman, on the part of the Empress of Russia, relative to the terms of pacification between Russia and the Porte.

"In these notes, the Ministers of his Majesty and the King of Prussia agree, on the part of their respective Sovereigns, that their Majesties will propose to the Porte to conclude a peace with Russia on the terms of the cession of the district of Oczakow, from the Bog to the Dniester; her Imperial Majesty engaging not to disturb the free navigation of the latter river, but to favour and protect it (to which condition the Porte is to be equally and reciprocally bound); and her Imperial Majesty being also to restore to the Porte, at the conclusion of the peace, all other conquests whatever. The Minister of her Imperial Majesty agrees, on the part of his Sovereign, to make peace on these terms; and the Ministers of his Majesty and the King of Prussia agree, on the part of their respective Sovereigns, that, if the Porte should decline to enter into negotiation on this basis, their Majesties will leave the termination of the war to the course of those events to which it may lead."

That the above notes are of such import-

ance as to enable Ministers to give assurances to our merchants, that they may now carry on their trade with safety, appears by the notice that has been authentically delivered to them; but that they no way tend to terminate the war between the Turks and Russians appears from this, that both parties are left at full liberty, without any foreign interference, to carry on the war till the resources of one or both shall be so far exhausted as to render a cessation of hostilities absolutely necessary.

The Empress of Russia has openly declared her terms, from which it does not appear that she will easily recede. And while the Turks have a foot of land in Europe, they will not surrender their most fertile provinces, without which they cannot exist.

The objects to which men's eyes are now directed are chiefly the Revolution in Poland, and the fate of the French King. The first seems to have obtained the suffrage of the neighbouring States, while that of the second seems yet in suspense. The unconcern of the National Assembly about strengthening the frontiers affords some reason to conclude that the King will accept of the Crown on the terms that will be granted him; while the wishes of the friends of the former Government strongly militate against a compromise. A few days will probably determine this grand question.

EAST INDIES.

The latest news from the East Indies was brought by the Earl of Abercromby, lately arrived from China, but last from St. Helena, where she left the Worcester from Bombay. This last ship had letters on board from Anjengo, on the coast of Malabar, so late as the 29th of March, which assure, that General Abercrombie had successfully effected his march up the Ghauts, and was within fifty miles of Seringapatam, the capital of the tyrant Tippoo; that Colonel Hartley had marched still nearer, and was ravaging the country; that Earl Cornwallis by some brilliant manoeuvres had deceived the enemy, and ascended the Ghauts, without sustaining any loss, and was close to Bangalore, where it was expected he would be joined by General Abercrombie; that the Pashua, with large reinforcements, had joined the Mahratta forces, and a detachment of 6000 cavalry was sent to the assistance of Earl Cornwallis; that the important fort of Darwar had at length surrendered to the combined forces of the English and Mahrattas; so that there was not now any sort of consequence between Darwar and Seringapatam, near which the cavalry of the latter had even penetrated; that Tippoo, in despair, had quitted Bangalore to its fate, and, trembling for the fate of his capital, had not scrupled to make the most humiliating overtures to Earl Cornwallis; which, however, were rejected with the contempt they

they merited.—Our readers need not be told that the above is not the language of authentic intelligence.

What may be depended upon is, that Earl Cornwallis had passed the Ghauts; that General Abercrombie has taken post on the Malabar Coast, so as to preserve a communication with the shipping; that Colonel Hartley is so situated as to cover Madras; that the Pashoa has joined the Nizam; and that, with a detachment of British, they now lie before Darwar, in hope of making that important fortress surrender to their joint attacks; and this by way of encouragement for the Mahrattas to engage heartily in the cause.

WEST INDIES.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. President of the Royal Society, &c. to an Hon. Member of the Assembly of Kingston, in Jamaica.

“By the generous vote of the House of Assembly in favour of Captain Bligh, you have made a good man happy, and a poor man comparatively rich. He is highly grateful for, and sensible of, the honour which has been done him by so truly respectable a body as the Assembly of Jamaica. No news has yet come to his hands from the agent, or he would have expressed his gratitude by this opportunity.

“I take some credit to myself for having successfully urged Government to forward the equipment of another bread-fruit ship during the present turbulent times. Good fortune was my friend, as the application which settled the vote was made not many days before the Cabinet resolved to fit out a squadron of ships: and had it come later, the business of bread-fruit would inevitably have been postponed, and perhaps have been totally neglected.

“Captain Bligh is to have the command. His principal ship is four hundred tons, and we hope they will give him a tender besides. I do not, therefore, entertain a doubt that Jamaica will possess some hundreds of bread-fruit-trees within a year and a half of the present time.

“It is my intention to request permission of Government that he may take the Isle de France in his return, where the French have now got all the spices, and try both interest and money to procure them; and he will have orders to procure all the fruits and useful plants of the East, wherever he may touch; so that the cargo will be far more valuable than a cargo of bread-fruit-trees alone.

“It is difficult, in my opinion, to point out an undertaking really replete with more benevolence, more likely to add comforts to existing people, and even to augment the number of those for whom the bounties of creation were intended, than that of transporting useful vegetables from one part of

the earth to another where they do not exist. Sugar and coffee went from the East to the West; and that all the remaining valuables of the East may follow them, is my ardent wish, as they will all equally succeed under a tropical climate. The pine-apple went from the West to the East; and a finer present, in point of flavour, the East will not be able to return. The custard-apple, the papaw, the casheew, and various others, are proofs of the certainty of success, if the plants once arrive.”

AMERICA.

The ship *Mercury*, Captain Gillespie, in which the Cherokee Chiefs took their passage to America, arrived at Nassau on the evening of the 23d of May last; after a stay of a few days, to relax themselves from the fatigues of their voyage, they proceeded on their passage to the Continent.

A letter, dated the 17th of June, lately received by a gentleman in town from Frey-deck, in North Carolina (about 120 miles N. E. from Cherokee), states, that Colonel Bowles, with his Indian companions, had arrived at Cherokee, and that an assemblage of the Chiefs was, in consequence, convened; and that the warmest gratitude was expressed by the whole nation for the hospitable reception their Ambassadors had received in this country. It was further mentioned, that a second embassy was in agitation, for the purpose of presenting to his Britannic Majesty the rarest productions of their country.

From Philadelphia there is advice, that a French vessel, laden with ferges, had not sold a single article. A short time since, some French cloth, which appeared firm and beautiful, on trial was found to have been pieced, or fine-drawn; some slips of English cloth were sewn on pieces of French, with admirable dexterity.

The French have exported a considerable number of articles of tin-plate manufacture into America, which they call *fer blanc*, or white iron. Their fine coat at first deceives the eye, but will not bear examining. They are discovered to have been merely hammered; whereas those from England have been all drawn under a rolling-mill, and are therefore every where preferred.—The French artfully indent in some articles the letters A. Y. for Andrew Yarranton, the celebrated tin-plate manufacturer; as, for a number of years, was the custom, after the death of that distinguished and aspiring mechanick.

By letters from the Bay of Honduras, brought home by the *Valiant*, Capt. Gardner, and the *Cumberland*, Capt. Kirby, there is information, that some circumstances have lately occurred there which may be productive of a difference between the Courts of London and Madrid. Colonel Peter Hunter, of the 60th regiment, who was sent out

out to the Bay, in April, 1790, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, to take charge of the King's affairs during Colonel Despard's suspension, has frequently, but in vain, solicited to be recalled: at last, finding his situation in every respect most uncomfortable, he, on the 15th of March last, took his departure for Jamaica, in the *Serpent* sloop of war, without leaving any person behind him invested with the authority to do the Government business until the arrival of another Superintendent.

It may be necessary to mention, that, by the Convention Treaty with Spain of 1786, it is stipulated, that, twice in the year, a Commissary on the part of Spain shall be permitted to visit the British limits in Honduras, accompanied by a Commissary on the part of the King of Great Britain, to see that the several stipulations of that Convention, as well as of the 6th article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace of 1783, be strictly complied with: and so very anxious was the Court of Madrid, that the article respecting the appointment and duty of the Commissaries of the Courts should be mutually understood, that, subsequent to the Convention being made, an additional article and special agreement was entered into between the two Plenipotentiaries on that occasion, the Duke of Leeds and the Marquis del Campo, relative to the objects of the visit, and the manner in which it was at all times to be performed.

Shortly after Colonel Hunter's departure, Captain Don Rafael Llovet, Engineer in Ordinary, arrived at Belize River, in quality of Spanish Commissary, to visit the British limits, agreeably to the before-mentioned article; but finding no person there, on the part of Great Britain, to receive him, and appoint a Commissary to accompany him, as particularly pointed out by the Convention, and as had been invariably adhered to previous to that time, he was much surprised, and immediately dispatched a courier to Merida, the capital of the Spanish province of Yucatan, within which our settlement of Honduras is situated, to General Galvez, the Governor of that Province, to acquaint him with the event.—Merida being about four hundred miles distant from Belize River, Captain Llovet, in order to pass his time until he should receive the Captain General's answer, went out in his peragua to visit the small islands on the coast which lie without the British limits, but where our people used privately to fish for turtle; and there he seized every person he found, with their turtle, &c. In particular, Mr. Noel Todd, a settler of some property, being found fishing for turtle without the limits, was seized by Captain Llovet, and was threatened with being carried a prisoner to the neighbouring Spanish port of Bacalar. Turtle being (except fish) the principal food in the country, these seizures will be most

severely felt. But this evil would be tolerable, were it not for the almost certainty there is, that the people will have their plantain-walks, which constitute their chief subsistence, cut down by the Spaniards. By a concession of his Catholic Majesty, of May 29, 1789, the British inhabitants are allowed to make gardens, to a considerable extent, for their sustenance; but are denied the privilege to make plantain-walks. The Spanish officers have since that time winked at these small encroachments, seeing they were absolutely necessary to the existence of the people, especially the poorer sort. But this last gross insulting violation of the Treaty of 1786, (as it is called by Captain Llovet), will undoubtedly be the cause of that officer executing his office of Commissary with more rigour, according to the letter of his instructions, and consequently in a manner that will be attended with serious consequences to the settlement in general.

When the accounts left Honduras, the Captain General's answer had not been received by Captain Llovet; and for what it may be, or what may be the political consequences of this extraordinary business, we must wait till the next arrivals from that country.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, July 1. At the Court of Session, Lord Etkin, as Ordinary in the Outer-house, this day decided a cause of a curious nature. A young lady had betrothed herself to a merchant in Aberdeen; the marriage-day was set, a house taken and furnished, servants hired, and the lady furnished with her marriage-ring. In the course of a long epistolary correspondence, she manifested the strongest attachment and most inviolable fidelity to him; but all of a sudden she changed her mind, and married another. Feeling the disappointment, her former lover brought an action of damages against her and her husband. Before it came into Court, the lady died. The action was, however, insisted on against the surviving husband; but the Lord Ordinary, after a full hearing, in the course of which there was much humour and ability displayed, *dismissed* the action. His Lordship was clearly of opinion, that, till the moment of the marriage ceremony, it was in the power of the lady to recede. Though her letters contained the strongest effusions of love towards the pursuer, and even a direct promise of marriage, yet they at the same time shewed that her friends were against the connexion, and that all their intimacy had been carried on in the most secret manner. His Lordship therefore considered, that any man who endeavours to inveigle a young woman into a clandestine marriage, and a marriage against the consent of her friends, was guilty of an immoral act; consequently, not entitled to maintain an action of damage, when his intentions

tentions were frustrated by a returning sense of duty upon the part of the lady.

The following is an account of the loss of the ship *Neptune*, of *Leith*, in Greenland, on the 21d of May last :

On the 21st of May the ship was lying at a field of ice, in length forty or fifty miles, another nearly the same size drifting down by a gale of wind at the same time. On Saturday night, at ten o'clock, the 21st, the two fields met, directly at the spot where the ship was lying, which squeezed her with such violence, that in half an hour they observed the water above the first tier of casks in the hold ; at the same time the ship's company were employed in fawing a dock for the ship ; but the pressure was so hard, as to jam the ice saws, which rendered every effort of that kind ineffectual. The water still continued to rush into the ship in such a manner, that at twelve o'clock it was within a foot of the lower-deck beams. They immediately hoisted a signal of distress at the top-mast-head, for assistance from about fifty sail of Dutch and English ships near them ; but all, being in such a dangerous situation, could give little help. By the assistance they received, and getting two more pumps from the other ships, they kept the ship from sinking till Monday noon, when the ice slackened. As the principal leak was not far under water, they used every means to stop it, cut up pieces of beef and oakum, and let them down along the side with a sail, which they found of great service ; so that, in two hours after, the ship was considerably lightened. They immediately fixed an anchor on the ice, and got the ship hove down so far as to get at the place where she was most bruised, over which the carpenters nailed canvas and boards, and was so perfectly water-tight, that the crew had every hope of saving the ship ; when, at six in the evening, the ice got in motion a second time, and squeezed with such force, that it almost cut the ship in two, and in five minutes she was so far under water, that the people on board were obliged to save themselves on the rigging. The Royal County, of *Leith*, at the same time was within ten yards, and was lifted up by the ice three or four feet ; but, being a sharp ship, got no damage.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Newton-ribbott, Devon, July 5. A dreadful fire broke out at a public-house in this town, known by the name of the Miller's Wheel, which destroyed the same and sixteen other dwellings before it was got under. The principal sufferer is Mr. Braufcombe, whose loss is estimated at 2,000*l*.

Exwell, July 5. A powder-mill belonging to Mr. Bridges, near this place, flew up ; by which accident four men lost their lives. Three out of the four had large families — The bodies were so mutilated by the explo-

sion, that they could not be distinguished from each other. The head of one of them was thrown to a very considerable distance.

On the morning of the 13th of July, a melancholy accident happened at *Walcot*, near Bishop's Castle, Shropshire. A number of workmen being employed to take down a brick wall, they undermined it, in order that it might fall ; and sitting down on a bench near the same, in order to view it, the foundation suddenly gave way, and the wall fell upon one Samuel Cooke, a bricklayer, and crushed him in so terrible a manner, that he expired in a short time after. His father and several others narrowly escaped being hurt, having quitted the bench but a few seconds before the unfortunate young man was killed.

Lechlade, July 18. Yesterday evening this town experienced one of the most violent thunder-storms ever known in this country. After a very clear and hot day, about four in the afternoon the clouds began to collect in the East, and soon formed a very lowering aspect.

At five the storm commenced, and continued, with little intermission, till nine at night.

The thunder was most tremendous, and the flashes of lightning so frequent and vivid, that the whole heavens appeared in a total conflagration. The rain, accompanied at first with hail-stones of a prodigious size, descended in such torrents, that the houses in St. John's-street were overflowed with water, and the river Isis, in consequence, so much swelled, that we apprehend much damage is done to the new lock.

One of the windows of the church is shivered to pieces, and the steeple has also received much damage. Divine service had been over about half an hour previous to the storm, whereby many lives were probably saved.

The lightning, in its progress, is supposed to have been attracted by the bells, and the large chandeliers which are suspended by iron gilt chains from the roof of the church.

We have not yet heard of any other accidents, excepting the loss of two horses in an adjoining meadow, which were struck dead. The storm was also, we hear, very heavy at Highworth, Swindon, Farringdon, and the vicinity, though unattended, we believe, with any serious consequences.

Monday morning. The rain is at present falling in torrents, with occasional claps of thunder. Much damage, it is apprehended, will accrue to the new water-works recently erected on the river. The meadows present one entire sheet of water. The corn, particularly the wheat, must inevitably sustain irreparable injury.

PORT NEWS.

Ramsgate, July 18. Yesterday, at high spring-

spring-tide, the new dry dock, built in the basin for repairing ships, was tried, in the presence of the Chairman, for the first time since it was thought necessary to build it with a timber-floor, of a new and peculiar construction, on account of the springs rising from the chalk, so powerfully under it, that the stone-floors, with which it had been twice tried formerly, were forced up. The experiment answered in the completest manner, the dock remaining perfectly dry till low-water, when the sluices of the basin were opened for scouring the harbour; so that this very desirable object, that has been so much despaired of, is now fully obtained, and must prove of great utility to the publick.

Portsmouth, July 23. A duel was fought this day on South Sea Common, between two gentlemen of the navy, Mr. Campbell of the Bedford, and Mr. Taylor of the St. George. They took their distance at seven paces, and, on Mr. Taylor's returning Mr. Campbell's fire, the ball lodged in the right-hand of the latter, when the seconds interfered, and the matter ended. The ball was extracted the same day by a medical gentleman of Portsmouth, and there are hopes that the wound will not prove any wife fatal.

Mr. Campbell, at the moment he received the wound, had his hand on his left breast, and its being in that situation alone preserved his life.

Both gentlemen behaved with the utmost courage, and are now perfectly reconciled.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The little Republick of Ragusa displays an astonishing spectacle: liberty attached to despotism. Its government is more antient than that of Venice, and its treaty of alliance with the Turks dates as far back as Orchan, who signed it by applying his hand dipped in ink on the paper. The Chief of the Republick is changed every month, the other officers every week, and the Governor of the Castle every day. In 1763, the Republick, notwithstanding its weakness, had the courage to resist the power of the Russians, who threatened to bombard it, on a refusal to permit the establishment of a Greek church there, which the Empress desired, to serve a party, by means of which she hoped to withdraw Ragusa from its alliance with the Turks. "My orders," said Count de Ragni, deputy to Count Orlov, "are, not to listen to such a proposal. Her Imperial Majesty may bombard Ragusa: but it shall be laid in ashes before a Greek church shall be built in my country; nor will my Sovereign enter into any engagements contrary to its treaties with the Porte." When we consider, that this haughty answer is addressed to such an empire as Russia by a state with an army of 160 soldiers, we cannot but be moved by its heroic firmness.

GENL. MAG. Augst, 1791.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

July 2.

Thomas Brown, who had been outlawed for not appearing to an indictment, charging him with being concerned with others in stealing a number of dollars from on board a ship in the River Thames, was brought from Newgate, and placed at the bar of the Court of King's Bench, in order to assign errors in the proceedings of the outlawry.

The prisoner after the robbery absconded, and went to France.

Mr. Wood, his counsel, stated, that the error in this case was precisely the same as in the outlawry of Barrington.

The Court ordered the prisoner to be brought up again on a future day.

July 4.

About two o'clock in the morning, as a man and a woman were walking up Drury-lane, they were met by two men rather intoxicated, who made very unceremonious love to the lady, which occasioned a quarrel and a fight. The man who was with the woman received an unfortunate blow upon the head, which killed him on the spot.—The Coroner's Inquest sat the next day upon the body, and brought in their verdict *man-slaughter*.

The wind was so exceedingly high and boisterous, that no ships could come into the Pool. Above Bridge, the river was so unusually rough and full of swell, that small boats could not cross; the sailing craft had their sails split; and two or three barges carried away their masts, and were obliged to run in shore, and come to anchor.

July 5.

In the King's Bench, Mr. Garrow shewed cause against a rule, obtained by Mr. Erskine, for a criminal information against a Mr. Lewis, for publishing a scandalous libel upon Mr. Taylor, a Magistrate of Devonshire, and Chairman of the Quarter Session.

Mr. Garrow stated, that Mr. Taylor, as Chairman of the Quarter Session, had reprimanded Mr. Lewis (who had been employed to build a bridge), alledging, as he had heard, that he had neglected to pay the workmen. Mr. Lewis, in consequence of this reprehension, sent a letter to Mr. Taylor, in which he accused him of having behaved to him in a very scandalous manner, and of wounding his character and reputation; at the same time informing him, that he was determined to have his injuries redressed. This letter, Mr. Garrow said, might be construed into a challenge; but he conceived the true import of it was, that his client intended to appeal to the laws of his country.

Mr. Garrow said, the Defendant had already sustained a punishment adequate to his offence (if he had committed any); for, in consequence of reports circulated respecting

his conduct, he had lost a marriage with a lady of independent fortune.

The Court were of opinion, that Mr. Taylor had discharged his duty as a Magistrate in the reproof he had bestowed upon the Defendant, against whom there was no ground to make the rule absolute.

By the consent of the Counsel for the prosecution, the rule was discharged, upon the Defendant's undertaking to make an apology and to pay the costs.

At six in the afternoon Lord Kenyon sat at Nisi Prius at Guildhall, when an action was brought by Gregory, to receive of Ruffel the sum of 34l. 15s. being the remainder of a reward advertised by the Defendant to be given to the person who should give information so that one Richardson (who had stolen some of the Defendant's property) should be taken; to be paid on the conviction of the offender.

It was proved, that the Plaintiff had been the means of apprehending the felon, and that he had been convicted of the offence.

Lord Kenyon was of opinion, that public faith ought to be kept up in these cases, and that the Plaintiff ought to receive the money.

July 6.

Lord Loughborough, as the Senior Justice of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, imposed a fine of five hundred pounds upon the county of Essex (which we have recorded in its place), for the negligence of the gaoler in some matters relating to the county-gaol, which fine was afterwards regularly estreated into the Court of Exchequer. The county, with a view to try the legality of imposing this fine, obtained a writ of *certiorari* to remove the record of the fine, as made at Chelmsford by the Clerk of the Arraignment during the assizes at which it was imposed. The Attorney General, however, conceived that the parties were not entitled to this writ; and, instead of returning the record, he moved the Court of Exchequer that the writ might be quashed, as having been improvidently issued: and the point was this day debated by Mr. Bearcroft and Mr. Wood, on behalf of the county of Essex. But the Court took time to consider of the question.

Lord Chief Baron Eyre now delivered the opinions of the Barons, that the writ must be quashed, *quia improvidè mandavit*. He said, there was no doubt but that the Court of Exchequer had authority to grant a *certiorari* to remove the record of a fine; but that it was not a writ to which a Defendant was entitled *ex debito iustitiæ*, especially in the present case, because he might plead, and go to issue upon the estreat as well as upon the record.

His Lordship illustrated this law in that high and dignified style of eloquence, by which he is so eminently distinguished, and shewed, in a great variety of instances, the reason on which the Court had formed their

judgements; particularly the case of Sir John Read, in the reign of Charles II. who, as Sheriff of the county of Hertford, was fined five hundred pounds by Mr. Justice Wyndham, for not doing his duty at the assizes; in which case, though the record of the fine was removed by *certiorari*, yet it appeared to be at the instance of the King, and before the fine was estreated; and the case of the inhabitants of Cornwall, who, in the reign of James II. were fined for not keeping the county gaol in repair.

The writ of *certiorari* was accordingly quashed, and the county left to plead to the estreat as they should be advised.

Between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, as a poor woman was gathering chickweed in a field adjoining the long lane, known by the name of Cut-throat-lane, which leads from Kennington Common to Camberwell, she suddenly perceived the body of a man upon the ground near the ditch, with his throat cut, and the blood streaming near him. On his right-hand lay the razor with which he had destroyed himself, and also his cravat, so deliberately had he done it. The poor woman's shrieks, at the sight of a spectacle so horrid, soon brought all the labourers in the neighbouring brick-fields, and the passengers within hearing. On examination, he appeared to be about thirty years old, well-dressed, in a genteel drab-coloured coat, toiletette waistcoat, fus-tian breeches, the late new-fashioned blue thread stockings with white clocks, silver shoe and knee buckles, and in his pocket two half-guineas, four shillings and six pence in silver, and some half-pence. Having no papers about him which could lead to a discovery of who he was, he was taken to Lambeth bone-house to be owned.

July 11.

A case of great consequence came on to be tried in the Court of King's Bench. The Plaintiff, Petit, had been committed to prison by Justice Addington, for indecent behaviour, and interrupting him while engaged in his duty. The Jury, upon the trial, found a verdict for the Plaintiff, with 5l. damages, subject to the opinion of the Court upon the question of law, "Whether the Defendant, as a Magistrate sitting at the Office in Bow-street, had a right to commit the Plaintiff, without binding her over for her good behaviour?" The Plaintiff, by warrant, was committed for an indefinite term, the warrant concluding with these words: "Until she be discharged by due course of law."—She continued in prison upwards of two months.

Mr. Erskine contended, that the Defendant, while sitting at his Office, acted in a Ministerial, and not in a Judicial capacity; and therefore, for the insult offered to himself, had no right to commit the Plaintiff generally, but ought to have committed her only until the found sureties for her good behaviour.

behaviour. He contended also, that the warrant of commitment was defective; and cited many cases to prove that Mr. Addington had acted illegally.

Lord Kenyon wished the Counsel to frame a case, in order that the question, which seems of infinite consequence to the publick, and to every Magistrate, whose conduct in future must be guided by this decision, might receive the solemn sanction of the Court.

July 13.

The Court of King's Bench laid down a most important rule with respect to the admission of Attornies, which was read by the Clerk, and is in substance as follows:

"That, from and after the last day of Michaelmas Term next, it was ordered, that no Attorney who wrote, or did business, for other Attornies, should have any Articled Clerk, or if he had, that his service should not be deemed good service. And that, before any person applied for admission to be an Attorney of the Court of King's Bench, unless he had been previously admitted as an Attorney of some other Court, he should, for the space of one full term, cause his name and place of abode, as well as the name and place of abode of the Attorney to whom he had been articled, to be written in legible characters on the outside of the Court of King's Bench, where public notices are usually stuck up, and also in the King's Bench Office, and at the Judges' Chambers."

Lord Kenyon said, this had been communicated to the Court of Common Pleas.

At night, as Mr. John Palmer, of the Haymarket theatre, was returning from Richmond in a gig, accompanied by Mr. Kelly, of the Strand, the horse took fright in Kensington, and threw both the gentlemen out. Mr. Palmer received a dreadful cut in the head, and his collar-bone was fractured; his life was declared to be in very imminent danger. Mr. Kelly received a violent blow on the side, by which he was much cut, and his head and face were greatly bruised.

July 14.

In the Court of King's Bench, an action was tried, Hopkins *versus* Sawyer, which took up a considerable part of the time and attention of the Court. The Plaintiff, last spring, purchased a horse, for thirty guineas, from the Defendant, which was warranted to be found; but the horse dying some time after the purchase, in consequence of unsoundness, the present action was brought to recover his value from the Defendant. The circumstance that created peculiar difficulty in searching the true merits of the case, was the death of the farrier who had the care of the horse after his coming into the Plaintiff's possession. It appeared, however, that the horse was ill at the time of his delivery, and, growing worse, shortly died. Two servants belonging to the Defendant gave a testimony directly contrary to that of the witnesses on behalf of the Plaintiff; but Lord Kenyon

partly reconciled the inconsistencies in favour of the Plaintiff.

The jury retired, and, after some time, brought in their verdict for the Plaintiff, 31l. 10s.

July 15.

The Coroner's Inquest sat on the body of Mr. Graham; see p. 672. After a due investigation of this melancholy transaction, as well its origin as every subsequent part, the jury brought in a verdict of *Manslaughter* against Mr. Julius the principal, and acquitted the Seconds.

On the next evening (Saturday) his corpse was interred in Lincoln's-Inn burial-ground.

July 19.

About ten o'clock in the morning a young gentleman put a period to his existence in a field behind the Duke of Bedford's house.—He was observed by a gentleman, who passed him on his way from Islington, to take a pistol from his pocket, and then with the utmost coolness seated himself on the turf. The gentleman, thinking he was going to amuse himself by shooting at the birds, took no notice of him, until, alarmed by the report of the pistol, he turned his head, and saw him fall; he then hurried back, and found that the ill-fated young man had placed the muzzle of the pistol to the pole of his neck, and had blown out his brains. On searching his pockets a card was found, which discovered his name, and another containing the address of a friend, who, being sent for, immediately attended, and saw the body conveyed to a neighbouring house, for the Coroner's jury to sit on it.

A poor old woman, with a basket on her head, had a few moments before requested the assistance of the unhappy man to lift down her burthen, and he had attended to her desire with great humanity and care.

Pecuniary embarrassments are said to have been the cause of his committing the rash act.

In the afternoon a poor countryman was going over Blackfriars Bridge behind a coach, and, in endeavouring to get from behind the same, before he could recover himself from the leap, was knocked down by the horses of another coach which was coming up at the same instant; by which accident the coach wheel went over the back part of the poor man's neck, and killed him on the spot.

July 24.

A young woman threw herself from one of the barges at the Adelphi Wharf into the Thames; she was soon taken out by some fishermen, but would give no account of herself, or the reasons which induced her to make the rash attempt.—She appeared to be about twenty-four years of age, and was far advanced in pregnancy.

Wednesday, August 19.

This day the following Proclamation was issued by the King in Council: "Whereas his Majesty was pleased, by his order in Council

Council of the 29th of last month, to direct, that the bounties granted by his Majesty's proclamation of the 25th of March, 1791, to able and ordinary seamen, who should enter themselves to serve in his Majesty's royal navy as therein mentioned, should be continued until the 31st day of this instant August: and whereas his Majesty doth judge it no longer necessary to continue the said bounties: his Majesty is thereupon pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order and declare, that the said bounties shall from henceforth cease, determine, and be no longer paid or payable, any thing in the said order of the 29th of last month contained to the contrary notwithstanding. Whereof all persons concerned are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly."

Friday 19.

This day an express from Government was received at Portsmouth by Admiral Roddam and Commissioner Saxton, with orders for paying off the Fleet with all possible dispatch. The following is an exact state of the destination of the different ships:

Guard-ships to be stationed at Portsmouth: Duke, flag-ship, 98 guns; Brunswick, 74; Alcide, 74; Edgar, 74; Hector, 74; Bedford, 74.

At Plymouth: St George, flag-ship, 98; Orion, 74; Carnatic, 74; Bombay Castle, 74. At Chatham: Bellerophon, flag-ship, 74; Vengeance, 74.

Ships to be paid off at Portsmouth: Victory, 100; Barfleur, 98; Princess Royal, 90; Magnificent, 74; Sturn, 74; Courageux, 74; Vanguard, 74; Lion, 64; Ardent, 64.

At Plymouth: Impregnable, 98; London, 98; Formidable, 98; Colossus, 74; Culloden, 74; Swiftsure, 74; Illustrious, 74; Hannibal, 74; Cumberland, 74.

At Chatham: Marlborough, 74; Monarch, 74; Bellona, 74; Robust, 74; Arrogant, 74; Alfred, 74; Dictator, 64.

Though the guard ships are reduced to twelve, yet the usual peace-compliment of seamen is to be kept up, there being twenty-five frigates, besides smaller vessels, to be continually in commission, to scour the Channel, &c. of smugglers.

Monday 22.

Five of the Rioters, who had been apprehended for offences committed near Birmingham, were tried at the assizes for Worcester-shire. Only one of them was convicted.

Thursday 25.

The following Birmingham Rioters received sentence of death at the Warwick Assizes; viz. Francis Field, for feloniously setting fire to the house of John Taylor, Esq. John Green, and Bartholomew Fisher, for demolishing the house of Dr. Priestley; and William Hand, for destroying the house of John Ryland, Esq. Some particulars of the several trials shall be given in our next.

Friday 26.

This being settling-day at the Stock Ex-

change, the stock-jobbers have thought it necessary to adopt a new mode. In general it has been customary to settle on one day, and to pay on the next; and, when settling-day happened upon a Friday, the Jews have had the indulgence till Monday; but now notice was given to the Jews, that they are to pay in the evening, and that the house will be kept open for that purpose. The great advance in the stocks has occasioned this new regulation. Some capital failures had happened, and more were expected.

Wednesday 31.

By authentic intelligence from Madrid, a Treaty of Peace and Commerce between Spain and the Regency of Tunis, with humble thanks to the Almighty for so great a favour, was signed at Madrid on the 19th of July, by Count DE CEFUENTES.

The following are the Preliminaries agreed upon between the Allied Courts and Russia, as the basis for negotiating peace between the Turks and Russians. These Preliminaries contain her Imperial Majesty's Ultimatum; and prescribe the conditions on which the Allies are empowered to agree, on her part, with the Turks.

I. That Ochakow, with all its fortifications, and its whole district, shall remain in the possession of her Russian Majesty.

II. That all the country situated between the Rivers Bog and Dniester shall, for the future, belong to Russia in full sovereignty.

III. That the River Dniester shall, for the future, determine the frontiers of both kingdoms.

IV. That the two Powers shall have a perfect and equal liberty to erect on the shores of the said River, which shores shall serve for frontiers to the respective empires, as many fortresses as they shall think proper.

V. That her Imperial Majesty grants a free navigation on the River Dniester. And,

VI. That the Courts of London and Berlin will engage to propose the said conditions to the Porte, and agree to declare to the Divan, that they could obtain no other conditions from her Imperial Majesty; and that the Allied Courts expect the Porte will make no difficulty in accepting them: as, should the terms be rejected, they (the Allied Courts) will much regret being under the necessity to abandon the Turks to the fate of war.

After so many false reports, we have it now from authority, that a Definitive Treaty of Peace was signed, on the 4th instant, between the Emperor and the Ottoman Porte, under the joint mediation of the King of Great Britain, of the King of Prussia, and of the States General of the United Provinces; and that a separate Convention between his Imperial Majesty and the Ottoman Porte, for settling the limits between the two empires, was afterwards signed on the same day.

P. 588. Mr. Whalley was of an antient family in Northamptonshire, and received his education at Merchant-taylors-school and St. John's College, Oxford, of which last he was some time fellow. After quitting the University, he became vicar of St. Sepulchre, Northampton. In 1766 he applied to the Corporation of London to succeed Dr. Birch in the rectory of St. Margaret Pattens; and in his address to them said, "I have neither curacy nor lectureship, but a small country vicarage, whose clear annual income is under seventy pounds, and which, if I merit your indulgence, will be necessarily void." He obtained this rectory, and afterwards added to it the vicarage of Horley, in Surrey (in which he is succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Sparrow, vicar of Difeworth, co. Leicester, and curate of Walthamstow, co. Essex). He took the degree of B.C.L. Jan. 29, 1768; and in the October following was chosen master of the grammar-school of Christ's-hospital, which he resigned in 1776, but afterwards accepted that of St. Olave, and acted as a justice of the peace in the Borough. He was the author of, 1. "An Enquiry into the Learning of Shakspeare, with Remarks on several Passages of his Plays, 1748," 8vo.—2. "A Vindication of the Evidences and Authenticity of the Gospels from the Objections of the late Lord Bolingbroke, in his Letters on the Study of History, 1753," 8vo.—3. "An Edition of the Works of Ben Jonson, with Notes, 1756," 7 vols. 8vo.; which he had long since revised, and prepared for a new edition (the MS. being now in the hands of Mr. Waliron, the ingenious continuator of "The Sad Shepherd, 1783."—4. "A Sermon preached at St. Sepulchre's, Northampton, on the Fast-day, February 17, 1758," 8vo.—5. "The Institution of Public Charities. A Sermon, preached at Christ's Hospital, September 21, 1763, before the Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, 1763," 4to.—6. "Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy, at St. Paul's, May 17, 1770," 4to.—The voluminous collections of the late able antiquary, John Bridges, esq. being, 1755, put into Mr. Whalley's hands on Mr. Buckler, of All Souls College, declining the business, he was many years employed in compiling the history of his native county, from these papers; and published the first volume about 1762, and the first part of the second in 1769. The work, which remained dormant for several years, occasioned at first by "the laborious employment of superintending a large public grammar-school," and afterwards by an unfortunate turn in Mr. W's affairs, originating in a very imprudent matrimonial connexion, which involved this learned man and respectable magistrate in the greatest distress, was once more resumed, when the committee for conducting it were reduced to Sir Wm. Dolben and the late Sir Thomas Cave, and committed to the Rev. Mr. Nares, of Christ Church, and is at

length completed. Mr. W. was also author of a Copy of Verses prefixed to Harvey's "Meditations;" and before he went abroad took in subscriptions, at a guinea each, for a quarto History of the several Royal Hospitals of London.

P. 589. The money said to have been bequeathed by the late Countess of Huntingdon to the Earl of Dartmouth and Sir Rich. Hill, to be distributed in charitable uses, originated, probably, in her Ladyship having, by her will, nominated that Nobleman and Sir Richard Hill two of the trustees to the Orphan-house Charity in America.

P. 608. The late Lady Anne Hamilton is improperly said to be the daughter of Sir J. Rudd;—she being the daughter of his lady (now living) by another husband, Charles Powel, of Pen-y Bank, in Carmarthenshire.

P. 680. Of the strange sect of the Buchananites, see our vol. LV. p. 391.

BIRTHS.

July. **T**HE Lady of Craven Ord, esq. a son.

18. 25. At Ingleby Manor, co. York, the Lady of Sir Wm Foulis, bart. a daughter.

28. At his Lordship's house in Portugal-st. Viscountess Valleron, a daughter.

29. At Sir Geo. Cornwall's, in Stanhope-street, Mrs. Cornwall, a son.

Lately, Lady of Thomas Furley Forster, esq. jun. a daughter.

Lady of Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, bart. a son.

Aug. 1. In Arlington-street, the Lady of John Morris, esq. M.P. for Calne, a son.

The Lady of Henry W. Yeoman, esq. of Whiby, two sons.

3. At her house in Privy-gardens, Lady Charlotte Lenox, a son and heir.

4. At his seat at Swillington, near Leeds, the Lady of John Lowther, esq. a daughter.

5. At her house in Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Petrie, a daughter.

In Queen Anne-street, the Lady of Sir Thomas Rumbold, a daughter.

6. In Portman-square, the Lady of Henry Grant, esq. a daughter.

At his seat in Gloucestershire, the Lady of John Dashwood, esq. a son and heir.

10. Mrs. Kingston, of Lower Grosvenor-street, a daughter.

At his seat at Battlesdon-park, co. Bedford, the Lady of Sir G. P. Turner, a son.

12. At Lord Fauconberg's house in George-street, Hanover-square, the Lady of Bernard Howard, esq. a son and heir.

15. In Queen-square, the Lady of J. Ware, esq. a son.

19. At Brighton, the Lady of Wm. Mallet, esq. of Farringdon-house, Berks, a daughter.

20. At his Lordship's seat at Belton, near Grantham, Lady Brownlow, a son.

21. At Carton, in Ireland, her Grace the Duchess of Leinster, a son and heir.

22. At his house in Manchester-square, the Lady of Wm. Dawson, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

July CHARLES TIBBITS, esq. of 18. Berry-hall, co. Nottingham, to Miss Woodyear, of Crook-hill, near Barnsley, co. York.

19. At Shillington, co. Bedford, Mr. Zacharias Johnson, an eminent grazier, of Holbeach, to Miss Slator, of Holbeach-marsh.

John Foster, esq. of Leicester-grange, co. Warwick, to Miss Charlotte Kerr, daughter of Dr. K. of Northampton.

21. By special licence, at Providence, co. Carlow, in Ireland, Rev. Wm. Hales, D. D. and late fellow of Trin. Coll. Dublin, to Miss Whitty, daughter of Rev. Archdeacon W.

22. At Warpleston, Surrey, Mr. James Mangles, to Miss Mary Hughes, youngest daughter of John H. esq.

24. Mr. Benj. Sands, to Miss Mew, both of Nottingham.

25. At Hook-Norton, Mr. Lucie, wine-merchant, of London, to Miss Wilmot.

26. Mr. Wm. Lloyd, linen draper, to Miss Mary Bradford, both of Brixthelmstone.

27. At Enfield, Mr. Coldwall, butcher, of Newport-market, to Miss Hanson.

At Oakham, co. Rutland, Mr. Thurlwell, of London, to Miss Vellum, of Oakham.

28. Edward Rudge, esq. of Bath, to Miss Noaille, only daughter of Peter N. esq. of Great Ness, in Kent.

At Pancras church, Rich. Chandler, esq. of Gloucester, to Miss Evans, niece of John Caryll Woodley, esq. of Platt, near Manchester. At Woodbury, near Exeter, John Worth, esq. of Wroth, to Miss Lec, only surviving daughter of the late Matt. L. esq. of Ebbford.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. W. Worthington, to Miss Martha Evans.

Mr. C. Stretton, to Miss Neale, both of Leicester.

At Chatham, Mr. Wm. Berry, one of the clerks belonging to his Majesty's Ordnance-office at Plymouth, to Miss Nancy Brown, only daughter of the late Mr. Edward B. an eminent joiner and cabinet-maker at Chatham.

James Scarlet, esq. to Miss Gallimore, dau. of Jarvis G. esq. of Jamaica.

29. Mr. John Jackson, farmer, to Miss Sarah Wright, of Swinestead, co. Lincoln.

30. At the house of Stephen Cotterell, esq. in Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Richard Chetwynd, eldest son of Lord Viscount C. to Miss Charlotte Cartwright, youngest daughter of late Tho. C. esq. of Avonho, co. Northampton.

At Mary-la-Bonne church, George Nesbit Thompson, esq. to Mrs. Henry Vandittatt.

31. Mr. Dance, linen-draper, to Miss Catherine-Anne Davies, both of Oxford-street.

Dr. Blizard, to Miss Eliz. Dickenson, dau. of Mr. Tho. D. of Northampton.

Lucy, at Philadelphia, Rev Dr. Witherspoon, president of New Jersey College, to Mrs. Anne Dill, widow of Dr. D. of York county, in the State of New York.

At Kingston, in Jamaica, A. M. Belisario, esq. to Miss Esther Lindy, dau. of Alex. L. esq.

At Dublin, Arthur Moore, esq. barrister at law, to the youngest daughter of the late Geo. Stoney, esq. of Greyfort, co. Tipperary.

Rob. Ross, esq. M. D. of Kildin, to Miss Hunt, dau. of Vere H. esq. of Fairstone, Irel.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Mr. Simpson, of Leicester, to Miss Coleman, of Orchard-str.

At Salisbury, Rev. Mr. Colledge, usher of the Greek Grammar-school, aged 25, to Mrs. Wagg, aged 85. Mrs. W. has 50 or 60,000l. with a jointure of 3000l. per ann.

Mr. Frazier, gardener, of Whiteford, in Stokeclimiland, aged 35, to Miss Morgan, aged 12, daughter of Rev. Mr. M. of Egloskerry, near Launceston.

John Henniker, esq. of Portman-square, to Miss Jones, dau. of the late Rob. J. esq.

Mr. Charlesworth, to Miss Pooley, both of Norwich. Immediately after the ceremony, in going to Yarmouth in a one-horse chaise, it was overturned, by which Mr. C's arm was broke in two places.

Aug. 1. Mr. Rich. Wilson, of the Theatres-royal Covent-garden and the Hay-market, to Miss Lee Lewes, dau. of Mr. L. comedian.

At Walton, Sitwell Sitwell, esq. son of Francis S. esq. of Renishaw, co. Derby, to Miss Alice Parke, second daughter of Tho. P. esq. of Highfield, near Liverpool.

At Lullingston, Cha. Milner, esq. of Preston-house, in Kent, to Miss Harriet Dyke, youngest daughter of Sir John Dixon D. bart. of Lullingston-castle, in same county.

At Preston, in Scotland, Mr. Wm. Wilkie, merchant, in Haddington, to Miss Elizabeth McQueen, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Daniel M'Q. minister of Preston.

2. At Beighton, Mr. Dawson, attorney, of Sheffield, to Miss Marshall, of Waterthorpe.

4. By special licence, Lord Henry Fitzgerald, second brother to the Duke of Leinster, to Miss C. Boyle, of Stratford-place, daughter of the late Hon. Rob. Boyle Walsingham.

Mr. S. Pope, of Hampstead, to Miss Anna-Maria Lloyd, daughter of Ambrose L. esq. of Ruthin, co. Denbigh.

Andrew Basilico, esq. of Jermyn-street, one of his Majesty's messengers, to Miss Hall, daughter of Mr. H. near Nottingham.

Rev. Montagu Barton, of Souton, co. Somerset, to Miss Caroline Louisa Hayter, dau. of Wm. H. esq. of Newton Toney, Wilts.

5. Rev. Mr. Cox, rector of Bucklersbury, Berks, to Miss Susan Smith, daughter of Halled S. esq. of Normanton-house, Leic.

6. Capt. Barnes, of the Clarendon, to Miss Parry, late of Jamaica.

Mr. Benj. Hodgson, of Fenchurch-street, to Mrs. Wenman, stationer, of Fleet street.

7. Mr. James Hunter, to Miss Rebecca Thompson, youngest daughter of Andrew T. esq. baker in Glasgow.

At Nottingham, Mr. Geo. Green, to Miss Butler, daughter of Mr. B. of Leicester.

8. John Kellall, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Lucretia Moultrie, second daughter of John M. esq. of Norton street.

At Bath, Rev. Mr. Salmon, of Wookey, to Miss Lax, daugh. of Geo. L. esq. of Wells.

9. Wm. Plumer, esq. M.P. for Herts, to Miss Jane Hamilton, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. H. of Taplow, Bucks, and niece to the late Lord Abercorn.

At Charlton house, in Kent, by special licence, John Trevelyan, esq. eldest son of Sir John T. bart. to Miss Maria Wilson, third daughter of Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Spencer W. bart.

10. At Kilbrew, co. Meath, Ireland, the seat of Hamilton Gorges, esq. Edw. Cooke, esq. secretary at war, to Miss Isabella Gorges, eldest daughter of Hamilton G. esq.

At Kensington, Rev. Giles Chippindall, to Miss E. Price.

11. At Headley, Rev. J. Morgan, D.D. rector of that place, to Miss Dumford.

Rich. Woodward, esq. of the Exchequer-office, to Miss Rote Williams, youngest daugh. of Mr. Tho. W. of Mary-la-Bonne street.

Tho. Hamilton Elrington, esq. captain of the Plymouth division of marines, to Miss Crook, of Marlborough.

At Lincoln, Rev. Geo. Gordon, precentor of the cathedral church of Exeter, to Miss Tomlinson, of Lincoln.

At Sandhurst, Mr. Benj. Sadler, wine-merchant, and one of the sheriffs of Gloucester, to Miss Peyton.

At Liverpool, James Hamer, esq. of Hammer-hall, co. Lancaster, to Miss Greenwood, daughter of John G. esq. of Liverpool.

Mr. Francis Lewis, eldest son of Walter L. esq. of Duke street, St. James's, messenger to the Prince of Wales, to Miss Philadelphia Edward Peterkin, of Edgeware-road.

At Greenwich, Peter Pegus, esq. of Croom's-hill, to Miss Layard, eldest daughter of Dr. L. of Greenwich.

At Pancraschurch, Mr. Warner, of Caven-dish-squa. to Miss Hazard, of Kentish-town.

12. At Newington-butt, Rev. Tho. Ash, of St. George's Hanover-square, to Miss E. Wells, daughter of the Rev. Neville W.

13. Robert-Thomas Crosfield, esq. M.D. of Great Russell-street, to Miss Susannah Wood, of Perth.

14. Mr. Edw. Roberts, wine-merchant, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Anne Younger, late of Middleton, Leeds, co. York.

At Ruthin, co. Denbigh, J. Campbell, lord of Stonefield, to Miss Lloyd, of Berth.

Mr. Thompson, of Oxford-street, to Miss Machel, of Dean's-yard, Westminster.

15. At Eton, near Windsor, Berks, Mr. Williams, to Miss Franklin.

Thomas Gibbs, esq. of John-street, Great Portland-street, to Mrs. Graciana Grant, widow of Capt. G. of the Hanibal man of war.

16. At Jersey, Joseph Watkins, esq. to Miss Hayden, of Honiton, Devon.

17. At Battersea, Tho. Graham, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Davenport, daughter of the late John D. esq. of Clapham.

At Wicksforth, co. Derby, Mr. George-

William Wright, of the Poultry, to Miss Cooper, of Wicksforth.

18. At Wanstead, Essex, Francis-William Green, esq. of Wilford-green, to Miss Hamlet, of Hackney-wick-house.

At Pancras church, James Webb, esq. of Wokingham, Berks, to Miss Ogbourn, of Guildford, co. Surrey.

At Norton-Conyers, co. York, Col. Greenville, of the guards, to Miss Graham, sister to Sir Bellingham G. bart.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Wm. Scott Moncrieff, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Eliz. Hogg.

At Lancaster, Mr. Rogers, attorney, of Liverpool, to Miss Ellen Barrow, 2d daughter of the late Dr. B. of Lancaster.

20. Mr. Jn. Stuart, of Finch-la. Cornhill, to Miss Vanhagen, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

21. Mr. Docker, of Finsbury-str. Moor-fields, to Miss Smith, of Leadenhall-street.

23. At Battersea, Mr. Peter Davey, to Miss Mills, of Lavender-hill.

At Hatton, Rob. Baird, esq. of Newbyth, to Miss Hearsay Gavin, second daughter of the late David G. esq. of Longtown.

24. At Aldborough, co. Suffolk, by special licence, Hugh Barlow, esq. M.P. for the borough of Pembroke, to Miss Crespigny, eldest daughter of Philip Champion C. esq.

DEATHS.

March 55. **A**GED 55, after a long residence on the Continent, particularly at Rome and Naples, where his love of architecture, music, painting, and antiquities found ample gratification, Charles Morris, esq. He was an excellent scholar, possessing an imagination lively and vigorous, and exercising unwearied application in the pursuit of general literature, and of the fine arts.—From his accurate knowledge of antient Rome, of Italy, and Sicily, he perused, with a peculiar pleasure, the classical writers, many of whose local descriptions he had examined upon the spot. His frequent and apt citations of them displayed a memory uncommonly tenacious; and he was ever ready to communicate the result of his observations and inquiries. To his proficiency in languages he had joined the study of the theory of music, and was an exquisite performer on the harpsichord. The various attainments of his cultivated understanding received additional lustre from his virtue, probity, and honour. His sensibility was extreme, and often led him to commiserate, too feelingly for his own repose, the ills inseparable from human life. Some plates, exhibiting antient Candelabra extant at Rome, are dedicated to him by the celebrated Piranesi; and he is mentioned by Sir Wm. Hamilton as having informed him that he was able to read by the light of the immense column of fire thrown up by Vesuvius, in the great eruption which happened in the night of the 8th of August, 1779; at which time he was at Sorrento, on the bay of Naples —

Mr,

Mr. M. was born in the parish of St. George Hanover-square, on the 8th of January, 1736; was educated at Eton, and entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, being intended for the Church. He died at Rome, after a lingering illness, early in the morning of the 15th of March, and was buried in the evening of the 16th, in the ground adjacent to the pyramidal sepulchre of Caius Cestius, within the city-wall, the place assigned for the interment of Protestants; twenty-four English gentlemen accompanying the body, inclosed in a coffin covered with black cloth, and holding lighted torches, while the funeral ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Wade, an English clergyman, then at Rome. He has left a considerable legacy to Signor Antonio Cortese, secretary to the Neapolitan embassy at Rome, with whom he had lived in continual friendship for more than 15 years.

June . . . Mr. Thomas Feild, horse-dealer, and master of the White Horse livery-stables in Gray's-inn-lane.

10. At the free-school in Primrose street, Bishopsgate-street, after a painful illness, Mrs. Sarah Ellis, wife of Mr. John E. in her 47th year, having been married near 28 years. To her nearest relations, her natural cheerfulness and easy mind, her great fidelity and tender affection, endeared her. She was an affectionate parent, and a discreet instructor to young and tender minds. Her conversation gave a sweetness to the pleasures of life. Strictly honest and sincere, she was courteous and civil to all, and took pleasure in serving every one to the best of her ability.

13. At South Carolina, Mr. Wm. Saunders, merchant, of Bristol.

July 1. At his seat at Balenegare, co. Roscommon, Ireland, in his 82d year, Charles O'Connor, esq. He was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, a respected antiquary, and author of many different works. Lineally descended from the last unfortunate native prince who ruled that island; possessed of all those amiable and engaging qualities which could secure friends, and of abilities which must command pre-eminence, he was debarred of every benefit which such qualities and circumstances could procure, by being a Roman Catholic. His heart was still better than his head. His integrity, through the course of a long life, was unimpeached; and his charities equalled his income. He possessed but a small estate, the vast possessions of his family being lost by successive forfeitures to the Crown, in the two last centuries, in consequence of what was then called Rebellion, but which, in the present age, would be deemed by all, Resistance to Oppression. A short time before his death, it is said he engaged many of his relations and friends to emigrate to the United States of North America, to seek for freedom and independence in the forests of that continent, rather than obtain either in their native country by means dishonourable, or by a de-

sertion of their religious principles. He looked on Religion, let the mode be what it might, as the only means which could secure the human heart from corruption; and that the worst possible system of Legislation was that which could inflict penalties on the retention, or annex rewards to the desertion, of this principle. If he had a weakness, it was a singularity of opinion, that the English nation do not possess the virtues generally attributed to them as peculiarly characteristic, viz. generous courage, and love of universal liberty. He denied them the former, for they were cruel after conquest; and the latter, for he asserted they would enslave where they could command. To many individuals, however, of this nation he was as partial as he was the contrary to the aggregate (but, alas! what nation can, in the aggregate, equal its individuals?)—with many he cultivated a very warm friendship; and the testimonies Lord Lyttelton and others bore to his merits and his value must be highly flattering to his posterity, in whatever climate or country they may fix their abode; and should they endeavour to imitate them, they will be highly useful. He published “An Account of the Nature and Conditions of a Charter to be granted for the working and manufacturing Mines and Minerals in Ireland; together with some general Heads relating to the Advantages that must necessarily result from that laudable Establishment. In a Letter to the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Southwell. London, 1754.” “Dissertations on the History of Ireland, Dublin, 1766,” 8vo. In the “Collectedanea Hibernica,” vol. III. are his “Reflections on the History of Ireland.” Dr. Campbell (Historical Sketch of the Government of Ireland, in Mr. Gough's “Camden,” III. 4. 2*), calls him the “good advocate for the Pagan antiquities of Ireland.”

3. At the baths of Selters, aged 75, Baron Vonder Horst, one of the oldest ministers of state in the Prussian government.

5. At Roche en Chouart, in France, M. Alphonse de Bourbon, who had both written and practised successfully on optics. He was descended from John de Bourbon, grand butler of France, one of the four great officers in the household of the antient French kings, and who signed all the royal patents.

6. At Lufwick, co. Northampton, in his 63d year, Mr. William Bais; who, in the younger part of his life, was brought-up in the seafaring line; afterwards was many years servant to Mr. Squire, a merchant of eminence at Thrapston, which place he filled with great punctuality, but a few years before his death retired from all business.

7. At Valencia, aged 111 years, 2 months, and 8 days, Paschal Serin.

11. At Rome, of a violent colick, aged 61 years and eight months, Cardinal Gregory, of the creation of 1755.

12. Mahomet Basha, Dey of Algiers. In half an hour after his death, his successor, Hassan

Hassan Basha, was proclaimed Dey, without any tumult.

15. At Hamburgh, aged 60, M. Baugier, the Dutch secretary of legation there.

18. Aged 22, Miss Howman, daughter of Rev. Mr. H. of Giffing, near Difs, Norfolk.

19. At Stapenhill, of a consumption, in her 10th year, Miss Sophia Lloyd, youngest daughter of the Rev. Owen L.

21. At Manuden, Essex, in her 81st year, Mrs. Sarah Westwood.

22. At Batchelor's-lodge, co. Meath, Ireland, Hamilton Wade, esq. formerly a major in the army.

23. Aged 69, Mrs. Hardwick, of Market Deeping, co. Lincoln. She has left 53 children and grand-children.

At Copenhagen, aged 29, Capt. West, lately appointed secretary of legation to the Court of Dresden.

24. At Chatham, after a long illness, Mr. Wm. Blenkinsop, sen. upholster, &c. there.

At Hull, Mr. John Jackson, joiner and cabinet-maker, son-in-law of the Rev. James Godmond, of Armin.

25. At his house in Rutland-square, Dublin, in his 79th year, Rev. R. Hancock, dean of Achonry.

26. At Hayes, co. Middlesex, Thomas Hawes, esq.

27. At his house on Stepney-caufeway, in his 77th year, Mr. Jn. Matthews, plumber.

At his house in Park-lane, aged 64, Edw. Morant, esq. On his return from Isleworth, on Saturday evening, the 16th instant, passing through Kensington, his young horses took fright at Kensington-gore. Mr. M. was thrown out, and carried home in a state of stupor and insensibility. The wounds, principally on his face, were deemed of no danger; and he returned cards of thanks to his enquiring friends on the Friday following:—but on the 23d it was found, too late, that his medical friends had been mistaken in their opinion of his disorder. His only son, Edw. M. esq. of Pylewell, near Lymington, was elected M.P. for Hindon, in Wilts, in the parliament of 1761, and married Miss Goddard, April 22, 1762. (See vol. XXXII. p. 194.)—The late Mr. Morant was proprietor of many estates in the island of Jamaica, which have been long in the family, and from whence various parts of that island take the family-name; such as Morant River, Point, and Bay.

28. At Giltton, Herts, Rev. Wm. Gibson, rector of St. Magnus, London-bridge, of Giltton, and of Wickham-Bishop's, Essex, 1779.

At Linton, near Rofs, in Scotland, Rev. Dr. Boswell, minister of that parish.

At Antrim-house, in Merriion-square, Dublin, the Most Noble Randall-William M'Donnell, Marquis, Earl, and Baron Antrim, Viscount Dunluce, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, governor of the county of Antrim, knight of the Bath, a baronet, and grand master of Antient Masons

GENT. MAG. Augst, 1791.

in England. He was born Nov. 4, 1749; succeeded his father, Oct. 13, 1775; married, July 3, 1774, Letitia Trevor, daughter of Harvey Lord Viscount Mountmorres, relict of the Hon. Arthur Trevor, son of Arthur Lord Viscount Dungannon: by whom he has left issue Anne-Catherine and Letitia-Mary, both born Aug. 11, 1778, on whom the earldom and viscounty are entailed by patent, May 2, 1785. His Lordship was created a Marquis in August 1789.

At Slraule, near Carlow, in the Queen's county, Ireland, Rob. Hartpole, esq. brother-in-law to the Earl of Aldborough.

At his castle of Hardenbroeck, aged 70, Baron de Hardenbroeck, first lieutenant-general of infantry in the service of Holland, and governor of Bergen-op-Zoom, and the forts belonging thereto.

29. At his house in Thurles, in his 49th year, the Most Rev. Dr. James Butler, titular Archbishop of Cashel; to which see he was promoted in 1774.—The name of Butler has always been eminently distinguished in the annals of Irish history; and it was accompanied with respectable merit in this good man, whom his family, diocese, and very numerous friends now justly lament.

At Thompion's hotel, Exeter, Robert Harvey, esq. late of the island of Grenada.—He possessed estates in the West Indies to the amount of 8000l. a-year, which he has bequeathed to his nephew. To his other relations in Scotland he has left ample legacies.

At Breda, aged 68, Rear-admiral Quiryn Dabenis, of the Dutch navy.

30. In her chair, in the school-room, Mrs. Birdley, school-mistress, of Hunt's-court, Whitecross-street. She expired so unexpectedly, that she was for a considerable time supposed by the children to have been asleep.

At Maidstone, in his 67th year, John Brencley, esq. one of the jurats and senior justices of that corporation.

At Uffington, near Stamford, aged 75, Mrs. Mary Barker, a maiden lady.

At Donington, co. Lincoln, aged 67, Mrs. Terrington, a widow lady.

At Gainborough, aged 38, Mr. Jervas Holmes, surgeon; a gentleman not more esteemed in his professional line than beloved as a real friend.

Mrs. Cruso, wife of Mr. C. upholster, Lynn.

In Derbyshire, in his 43d year, Sir William Fitzherbert, of Tistington-hall, in that county, bart. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the said county, and recorder of the borough of Derby; in which office he is succeeded by John Baluey, esq. of Duffield. He was the eldest brother of Lord St. Helens, ambassador at Madrid, and married a daughter of Baron Perryn.—When we look carefully into this moral world, from whence this amiable, worthy man has just withdrawn, and survey its present state and condition; when we discover the strange paucity of good characters, and the multiplicity

of such as are bad, and below mediocrity, that walk about therein; nothing but our sorrow for what we lose could equal the admiration we pay to the deceased Baronet. With what increase of affection, with what ineffable transport, we press to our bosoms that character whose privation we can never sufficiently lament! And as we deplore how little actuates the present generation, save ambition and nonsense, and that all human pursuits seek nothing but for self-interest, fraud, speculation, and prostitution; what a bright, charming gleam of superiority gently and nobly spreads itself over the dear memory of this matchless man! Peace to his shade!—Of his talents, or the acumen of his wit, it is quite unnecessary to declaim. They stand not in need of the blazonry of any biographer; and as to his literary merit, his “*Book of Maxims*,” which bears record of his knowledge of the human mind, and his other writings, bear sufficient testimony. Such were his honour and integrity, that it would be difficult for the moralist to prove whether they were innate or adscititious. If a steady and watchful attention to the wants and interests of his fellow-creatures in general, or of his countrymen in particular; if his loyalty to the King, his attachment to the English Constitution, and the laws by which it has been so long and so happily supported; if these be valuable qualities in an honest citizen, then Society has to regret the irreparable loss of such a friend. Like the immortal Howard, and the philanthropic Day, he, instead of pursuing the paths of pleasure, and those that lead to wealth, and the fruition of this world, pursued, from the most beneficent motives, those that lead to the grave. He was a niggard of that exercise that might have secured his life. His views were solely directed for the benefit of others; he forgot his own. To find out objects for the exercise of his benevolent heart was his sole delight. His love of mankind, and his charity, were unbounded. Whilst his mind was intent upon the police of his country, and his country’s reformation, he died most sincerely lamented; and he may be said to have died for the sake of others, as he destroyed his health by forming plans for the support and happiness of those who wanted both. A foe to the fastidiousness of modern life, he retired from the great theatre of fashionable vices, though formed, by a refined education, and peculiar natural abilities, to adorn the most brilliant circles, in which he had always been brought up, and exchanged the coil and idleness of the great world for the privacy and tranquillity of a rural life; where, for elegance, purity, and suavity of manners, he lived and died admired, and for true affability and dignity of life and character revered, as well as a bright exemplar of all the milder and more social virtues. Equanimity, serenity, and a resignation to the Divine Will, appeared in his features, and pervaded his whole demeanor, to

the very margin of that “awful bourne from whence no traveller returns.”

The occasion of Sir William’s retiring from the service of the King, or rather the Court, it is said was a misunderstanding between him and the Lord Chamberlain. He began his services at St. James’s as a gentleman usher to his Majesty; in which situation he continued, enjoying the peculiar favour and good opinion of his Royal Master till he had attained the seniority to which it has been the custom to annex the dignity of a baronet. The King conferred this honour on him; and he retired to his patrimonial estate in Derbyshire, coming to town only those months he was in waiting by the orderly course of duty. Upon a particular occasion of some ceremonial at St. James’s, it was necessary for a gentleman usher extraordinary to attend at Court; and the Marquis of Salisbury, in quality and right of his office, ordered the Baronet to town, who pleaded in vain the distance he was from London, indisposition, inconvenience, and the expence of the journey for one day’s attendance. At the same time, he said, that another gentleman usher, at the Chamberlain’s order, could not fail to do the duty in his room. The Marquis directed a second order to be sent to Sir William, commanding his attendance or his resignation. The Baronet immediately took a post-chaise, reached the palace in time to perform his duty, and immediately gave in his resignation.

31. In his 80th year, Mr. Robert Aslett, late secretary to the Lead Company.

After a long and very afflicting illness, Mrs. Latuffiere, wife of Mr. Lewis L. of Derby.

Mr. Andrews, master of the Crown punch-house in Stationers’-court, Ludgate-street.

At Colton, in Ireland, Miss Mary-Anne Beaufort, daughter of the Rev. Dr. B.

At Patay, in France, about the latter end of this month (July), M. Fromantel; who had given many proofs of a very fertile mechanical genius, and had formed elliptic compasses on an excellent construction. He was descended from M. Fromantel, a Dutchman, distinguished as being the maker of the first pendulum clock ever used in England.

Lastly, on his passage from Grenada, John Castles, esq. late of Baker-str. Portman-sq.

At Copenhagen, aged 84, General Count d’Ahlefeldt.

At Cape Coast castle, Mr. Geo. L. Luckdow, of the Royal African Company’s service.

At Cork, Francis Carleton, esq. one of the aldermen of that city, and father of Lord Chief-justice Carleton.

At Mount Ruby, near Mallow, in Ireland, Ruby McCarthy, esq.

At Cork, Mr. Rich. Daunt, attorney.

At Derby, Mrs. Cooper, relict of Wm. C. esq. collector of excise.

Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of Mr. H. apothecary, of Lynn.

Aged 200, the widow Blake, of Stratford under the Castle, near Salisbury.

Aged 91, Mrs. Empson, of Barton-upon-Humber, co. Lincoln. She retained her faculties till within a few days of her death.

At Robertsbridge, Suffex, aged 89, Wm. Baker, a cordwainer; who had worked 75 years at his business.

At Swadcliffe, co. Oxford, Mrs. Wykham, wife of W. R. W. esq. She was a person in whom were united all the amiable qualities of the woman, the endearing ones of the wife, the tender ones of the parent, and the excellent ones of the Christian.

At Maidstone, Kent, Mr. Daniel Stuart, hop-merchant.

At Lichfield, Mr. Storer, builder, and one of the aldermen of that city.

At Peplow, co. Worcester, aged 81, Cha. Pigot, esq. many years one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house.

At Colchester, Rev. Wm. Talman, rector of Birch Magna, near that place, in the patronage of the Bishop of London, who presented him in 1777.

At his apartments in Worcester, of a paralytic stroke, Mr. J. Miller, comedian, many years manager of the theatre of that city, and those of Shrewsbury and Wolverhampton.

Drop'd down dead as he was coming from Highgate to Kentish-town, Mr. John Seymour; a person well known to the principal bookfellers and literary characters in this metropolis. By uncommon assiduity he had acquired a knowledge of various languages, and might have been highly useful had he been properly patronized; but, whether through the eccentricity of his character, increased by the failure of the chief plans on which he founded his hopes (after having been Literary Companion to an Honourable Senator), he was unsuccessful in most of his pursuits; with a hauteur of disposition, arising from the consciousness of his superiority in knowledge, he existed amid such depressions as would have overwhelmed most minds; and perhaps he often experienced as great hardships as Otway, Savage, Chatterton, &c. He was the author of a collection of poems, consisting of *Spring*, &c. published about two years since, and dedicated, by permission, to her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire. He likewise translated "*The Correspondence of Two Lovers, Inhabitants of Lyons*," published about the same time: and lately has been engaged in procuring materials for a general history of the polite artists in this country, which bade fair to meet with general acceptance. He had likewise just completed the printing of a volume from the French, intitled "*Psychology*," which would prove exceedingly useful for schools.—The writer of this article cannot conclude without wishing that those characters who have often experienced the value of his labours had exerted their influence in assisting him who so often assisted them.

On the terrace, in Green-street, Kentish-town, Mr. Crode, formerly a counsellor.

At Kentish-town, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. C. printer, in Bow-street, and inventor of a species of printers'-ink of peculiar excellence.

Aug. 1. At Chatham, after a long illness, aged 64, Mr. John Cazenove, many years a wine and brandy-merchant there, but had retired from business.

At Frome, co. Somerset, James Wickham, esq. an eminent attorney.

At Scarborough, aged 71, Rev. George Dodsworth.

At Norwich, in his 60th year, Mr. Christ-mas Chadley.

After a long and painful illness, which he bore without a murmur, and closed a long and virtuous life in his 74th year, Humphry Sandford, esq. of the Isle, co. Salop. He inherited from his father, half a century ago, one of the compactest estates, and one of the most beautiful spots, in this kingdom, being very nearly surrounded by the river Severn. He added considerably to the value of it, by purchasing the tithes, and by draining one of the largest pieces of water in the county. He is succeeded in his estate by his eldest surviving son, Mr. Folleot Sandford. He has left five daughters, and a second son, Capt. Edward Sandford, who has been 22 years in the East India Company's service in Bengal, and now commands a battalion of Sepoys on that establishment, where Mr. Sandford had also four nephews, two of whom are returned to England, Major John Scott, M.P. for Stockbridge, and Capt. Jonathan Scott, of Nettley Cottage, in that county; the third, Capt. Richard Scott, who has been 23 years in India, distinguished himself in the last war in the Carnatic, where he commanded the 26th battalion of Bengal Sepoys, under Sir Eyre Coote, and is now at the head of the same corps under Earl Cornwallis; the fourth, Lieut. Henry Scott, is fort-adjutant of the garrison of Chunar. A very remarkable and uncommon instance of five persons of one family surviving so many years military service in the Torrid zone. To these may be added a sixth, Lieut. Jonathan Scott, the brother of Mr. Scott, of Beeton, who is of the same family.—Mr. Sandford was high sheriff of that county in 1787, when in the 7th year of his age.

2. In the King's Mews, aged 82, Mr. Geo. Shaw, serjeant-farrier to his Majesty.

At Lechlade, co. Gloucester, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Myers, surgeon.

At Hamburgh, after a few days illness, in her 60th year, her Serene Highness the Duchess-dowager of Mecklenbourg Schwerin.

At Valenciennes, John Byron, esq. eldest son of the late Hon. Admiral B. born Feb. 7, 1756. He married Lady Coniers, after her divorce from the prelate D. of Leeds, 1779.

3. At Hoxington, in consequence of having been overturned the preceding evening in the York mail coach, by the horse taking flight at an ad, Mr. John Vowel, jun. an eminent

eminent stationer in Leadenhall-street.—Mr. V. had imprudently, at the preceding stage, given a glass of wine to the coachman, in order to induce him to use dispatch. It is remarkable that this driver was at the time under prosecution for assaulting one of his passengers, and that the person who drove for him since the accident had his thigh broken by driving against a waggon at the Crown inn at Royston, which pulled the fore-wheels and carriage from the perch, and entangled him among the traces. Mr. V. was brought home on the 5th. His only son died Dec. 24, 1790, and his daughter the 7th of the same month, both in the prime of life. See p. 657, and vol. LX. pp. 1151, 1154.—His father survives, upwards of 80 years old.

In her 68th year, Mrs. Way, many years housekeeper to the South-sea Company.

Mr. John A. Bland, of St. James's street, sword-cutter to his Majesty.

At her house in George-street, Hanover-square, in her 59th year, Mrs. Christabella Dayrolles, relict of the late Solomon D. esq. the intimate friend and correspondent of the famous Earl of Chesterfield; in whose "Miscellaneous Works" are many letters to Mrs. D.

At Rookby-park, near Greta-bridge, in the East riding of Yorkshire, which he purchased of the executors of the late Sir Thomas Robinson, Saury Morrit, esq. in his 57th year. He is succeeded by his son Christopher.

4. At Woodford-bridge, Essex, Jacob Rigall, esq. of Bath, Russia merchant.

At his apartments in that town, Sir John Good, one of the poor knights of Windsor; in which he is succeeded by Mr. (now Sir John) Smith, a treasury messenger. The value of this place is about 150l. per annum.

5. Aged 16, Miss Anne Dyer, daughter of Mr. D. coal-merchant, near Temple-bar.

Suddenly, at the Bull-inn in Bishopsgate-street, on his return home from Margate, where he had been for the recovery of his health, Mr. Thoroughgood, sen. an eminent maltster at Broxbourn, Herts.

6. Aged 33, Mrs. Weston, wife of John Webbe W. esq. of Sutton-place, Surrey. She was niece to the late Sir John Lawson, of Brough, co. York, and first cousin to the present Baronet of that name.

In Scotland, in his 65th year, Rev. Mervyn Archdall, M.A. a member of the Royal Irish Academy, author of the "Monasticon Hibernicum," 1786, 4to. (of which see vol. LVI. p. 973), and editor of the new edition of Lodge's Peerage, 1790, in 7 vols. 8vo. (see vol. LX. p. 142).

Aged upwards of 60, Rev. Mr. Muffon, rector of Baginton, near Coventry.

7. Suddenly, at his house in Sloane-street, B. Jennings, esq. husband of the Dowager-lady Dudley and Ward. A paralytic stroke had confined him to his house about three weeks, and a second attack of the disorder carried him off. He was not only the man of business, but a gentleman of exemplary piety.

At Hackney, Mrs. Mary Chitty.

At Milton, near Shipton, co. Oxford, in his 75th year, Mr. John Mathews, one of the people called Quakers; a man who, though he did not enjoy the advantages of a liberal education, possessed a liberal mind, and held the dictates of conscience, and the approbation of his Maker, superior to every other consideration. Impressed with the excellence and benefits of Christianity, the necessity of holiness, and the insufficiency of faith, his affectionate and ardent solicitude for extending its genuine influence, and promoting the best interests of his fellow-creatures, will long be remembered with honour to himself, and advantage to others. He enjoyed life's peaceful evening with a smile, and met the hour of his departure with that steadfast hope and placid resignation which so eminently distinguishes a true Christian. He has left behind him a numerous offspring; among whom the ingenious and respectable Secretary of the Bath Agricultural Society ranks as eldest.

In his 85th year, universally lamented, Prince John-Frederick-Alexander, reigning prince of Wied, &c. director of the College of Counts of Lower Saxony and Westphalia.

In her 74th year, Mrs. Eliz. Rogers, widow, of Bury St. Edmund's.

In his 65th year, Wm. Preston, esq. of Moreby, in the commission of the peace for the East riding of Yorkshire, and treasurer of the Lunatic Asylum at York.

In Jermyn-street, Robert Waddel, esq. of Crawhill, near Linlithgow, in Scotland.

8. Aged 77, Mr. Rob. Brown, many years clerk of the Tylers and Bricklayers Company. Mr. B. was of the class of men called *oddsmen*. His dress was singular—rusty black, with a hat in the old clerical style, and a black wig. Some supposed he was a coal-merchant; and a late Bishop of London, seeing him on the steps of St. Paul's church, imagined he was a distressed clergyman, and humanely desired one of the vergers to make enquiry into his situation. Mr. B. had been a scholar in his youth; and, about thirty years ago, wrote some periodical papers in association with Kelly. He prided himself most in his latter days on his knowledge of heraldry, and the connexions and dependencies of all noble families. A very fine mezzotinto print of him was done many years ago, which, from the singularity of the drapery, might pass for the portrait of an antient German Reformer. How he came by the name of *Toby* (except it arose from the signature he used to his papers) is not known, but he lived and died with it.

Aged 67, Mr. George Burley, farmer and brickmaker, of Lampton, near Hounslow.

9. At his house at Clay-hill, Enfield, aged 79, after a lingering illness, occasioned by a paralytic stroke, Mr. Thomas Weston, formerly an eminent snuff-merchant in Coleman-street, one of the people called Quakers, father of Mrs. Wright, of Norwich, who died in May last, and brother of Mr. W. wine-cooper,

cooper, who died 1783. On the 12th instant, his remains were interred in the burying-ground at Winchmore-hill, near those of his wife, who died June 7, 1781, in her 71th year; Mr. Jacob Bell speaking a short time at his grave.

At Downend, co. Gloucester, near Bristol, in his 54th year, Rev. Caleb Evans, D. D. many years president of the Baptist Academy, and pastor of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Broad-mead, in that city. Though he languished under a very severe indisposition for upwards of two months, his death may be pronounced sudden and unexpected. His friends began to flatter themselves with the hopes of his recovery, when, on the 7th instant, in the afternoon, a second paralytic seizure suddenly rendered him speechless and insensible; in which state he continued till he expired.—How pleasingly those qualities which recommend and endear the husband, the parent, the Christian, the tutor, and the minister, were combined in him, those alone can tell who had the happiness of being connected with him in those capacities. He possessed an enlarged and liberal, a benevolent and pious mind: and while those individuals and communities with whom he was more particularly connected venerate his memory, and mourn for his death, the sympathy of society, wherever he was known, will be excited, and his removal will be considered as a public loss. His publications were principally occasional sermons, which are enumerated, from 1771 to 1780, in Cooke's "Historical Register."

10. At Fulham, Mrs. D. Wright, eldest daughter of the late Sir Martin W.

At his seat at Dean's-court, Wimborne, aged 28, Sir William-Thomas Hamham, bart. The title and estate devolve to his uncle, the Rev. James H. of the Close, Salisbury, rector of Winterborn Zelston, Dorset.

11. At Finchley, John Singleton, esq.

At Leicester, after a long and afflicting illness, Mrs. Lewin, wife of Mr. L. mace-bearer.

In Leicester-square, James Stuart Tulke, esq; who, though possessed of an estate of 5000l. a year, lived with the most avaricious economy to the last. Notwithstanding the extent of the rent of Leicester-square, Castle-street, Green-street, &c. which he possessed at the time of his death, his imagination was alarmed from day to day with the dread of want.

Mr. Lane, grocer, in Bull-street, Birmingham. He fell a sacrifice to the excessive fatigue he underwent during the late riots in that town.

12. Much lamented, Mr. Tho. Ashwin, japanner, of Paradise-row, Birmingham. The death of this gentleman (who has left an amiable wife and nine young children to deplore his loss) was occasioned by a wound he received on the head from one of the rioters, during the unhappy disturbances at that place. And we have to add to this melancholy cata-

logue, that a man belonging to a recruiting-party in Birmingham has likewise died, in consequence of the injuries he at that time received.

Miss Robinson. While walking in the fields adjoining Long-bank, in Leeds, she was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, and died immediately.

13. Mrs. Partridge, hatter and hosier, in Tavistock-street.

At his lodgings in York, the Rev. John Skelton, late of Brigg, vicar of Goxhill and Thornton-cum-Curtis, all co. Lincoln, and curate of Stockton, near York.

14. At his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, John Exley, esq. solicitor.

In his 78th year, Samuel Dash, esq. of Shepherd's-hill, Sussex. His fortune, which was ample, he has left, except some few legacies, to his nephew, Wanley Sawbridge, esq. and to that gentleman's father, Mr. Alderman Sawbridge.

At Brompton, near Chatham, aged 48, Miss Howe, sister to Capt. H. of the marines, and niece to Philip Stephens, esq. secretary to the Admiralty.

15. At his house at Enfield, of a violent fever, aged 61, Benj. Doddington, esq. an eminent West India merchant, a director of the South-sea Company and of the Million Bank; treasurer and a governor of the City of London Lying-in-hospital, City-road; a governor of the Small-pox-hospitals, and of almost every other charitable institution. He was the eldest surviving son of B. B. esq. who died Sept. 8, 1779; and married, to his first wife, Sarah daughter of Mr. Samuel Richards, merchant of London, who died Jan. 30, 1772, by whom he had issue two sons, Benjamin and Samuel, of whom Benjamin died in 1770; to his second, Amelia daughter of Mr. Hatfield, of Manchester, who died in 1776, and by whom he had two sons, John, who died in 1778, and Thomas, surviving, and one daughter, Mary, who died in 1776; and to his third, Sept. 6, 1780, Miss Petrie, eldest daughter of Mr. P. merchant, by whom he had no issue.—His remains were deposited with those of his relatives abovementioned in the family vault in Enfield church on the 24th.—His extensive fortune was not more displayed in the splendour of his hospitality than in the largeness of his beneficence. Distress found no occasion to repeat, a second time, its sad tale at his door; and scarcely any of our numerous institutions for the relief of human affliction presented their claims to society, but they found in him a liberal support. His manners were untainted by pride, and his temper unruined by asperity. He bore, for many years, a series of ill-health without repining. He felt his gradual decline without a murmur; and though he suffered extreme agony before his dissolution, yet it was the agony of the body at its separation from a soul like his. Words will not express his merit; it still lives in the remembrance

membrance of those who enjoyed his society, or felt his commiseration.

In Parliament-street, Nottingham, Mr. Tho. Wilkinson, gent.

At Derby, in her 99th year, Mrs. Bake-well, ironmonger, and daughter of Francis Cockayne, esq. who several times served the office of mayor of that borough.

At Willesey-hall, aged 65, Tho. Abney, esq. son of Sir Tho. A. one of his Majesty's justices of the Court of Common Pleas (who was killed in 1750 by the gaol distemper). He has left issue only one daughter, married to Lieut.-col. Hastings. His character was that of a truly respectable country gentleman. He lived upon his estate at Willesey, the whole lordship of which he owned; was a good husband, a good father, a good master, and a good landlord: sincere and warm in his attachment to his friends, liberal in his benefactions to the poor, and strictly just in his dealings with all men. It was of this gentleman Mr. Thicknesse speaks, when he says, "The comfortable seat of Mr. Abney should be particularly noticed, not only for the house, but the good old man, his son, and the wife. It is a *maison carrée*, has extensive views each way, but the possessor sees no man's land but his own; and all his farm-houses too are as well formed as his own. An hospitable table once covered, and in the comfortable style of our forefathers, made me think myself 150 years back." See Mr. Nichols's *Leicestershire Collections*, p. 1235.

At Ridge, Herts, in her 73d year, Mrs. Eliz. Whalley, relict of Rev. Rob. W. vicar of that place.

At his apartments in Featherstone-buildings, in his 67th year, James Leake, esq. of Dedham, Essex, one of the court of assistants of the Stationers Company, one of the commissioners of the lottery, and formerly a patentee of Covent-garden Theatre.

At his house in Plymouth dock, after a tedious indisposition, Fenton Griffiths, esq. captain in the Portsmouth division of marines. The loss of this brave and worthy officer is ascribed to the unwholesomeness of the climate of St. Lucia, which proved fatal to many of our best troops while in garrison there during the late war. His corpse was interred with military honours, attended by his brother officers and soldiers.

16. At Mear's-Athby, co. Northampton, in her 88th year, Mrs. Frances Thornton, relict of Tho. 1. esq. of Brockhall.

At Great Mallow, in Ireland, Right Hon. Dowager Baroness Malley.

17. At Wanstead, Essex, Mrs. Thurlow, widow of the late Bishop of Durham. This lady died, in the strictest sense of the word, of a broken heart. During the long hopeless illness of the Bishop, she exhibited the most constant proofs of conjugal affection and tenderness, and was continually absorbed in grief; and though, from the report of his physicians, she had time sufficient to prepare

herself for the awful stroke of his Lordship's dissolution, no sooner did that period arrive, than she became a prey to the most agonizing sorrow, which very shortly brought on a disorder that terminated her life.

James Sutherland, esq. late judge-advocate of the Court of Admiralty at Minorca — While the King was passing from the Queen's house to the levee at St. James's, about one o'clock in the afternoon, this unfortunate gentleman placed himself close to the rails of the Green-park, and shot himself in the breast with a pistol, in the hearing, and almost in the presence, of his Majesty. A green silk purse, containing two pence in halfpence and a sixpence, a snuff-box, and a white pocket-handkerchief, were all that were found in his pockets. The body was conveyed to St. Martin's workhouse; and the coroner's inquest was taken at the Barn-Meuse, a public-house in St. Martin's-lane, where, after a sitting of four hours, the jury humanely brought in a verdict of Lunacy. His remains were privately and decently interred in the church-yard of St. Martin in the Fields, about seven o'clock in the evening of the 19th, followed to the grave by his nephews, Messrs. M. and J. Cowper, as chief mourners, and by Simon Fraser, esq. Henry Nettlehip, esq. G. Ward, esq. R. Ward, esq. Mr. N. B. Harrison, and Mr. H. S. Woodfall, intimate friends of the deceased. Mr. S. has left a wife and four children; two sons, one a captain-lieutenant in the 25th regiment, the other on the establishment in India, and two daughters, who now reside, with their mother, in Union-str. Westminster. When he shot himself he held a letter in his hand, addressed "To the Coroner who shall take an Inquest on James Sutherland," and which contained a short statement of his case, a letter to the King, and an extract of one which he sent some time ago to Mr. Pitt; all of which, with a character of him, and verses to his memory, must be deferred till our next.

In Kennington-lane, Vauxhall, the Hon. Isabella Scott, widow of the Hon. John S. only brother to the Earl of Desbroune. She was Miss Young, a celebrated singer, and married to him in 1757.

18. After a lingering illness of near two years and a half, on her way to Southampton, whither she was going to embark for Lisbon, Miss Craufurd, eldest daughter of Sir Alex. C. Hart.

At Stokeley, in Derbyshire, aged 83, Mrs. Anna-Maria Nicholson, mother of the celebrated Margaret N. who, in a paroxysm of insanity, made an attempt upon the life of our beloved Sovereign. The old woman, in almost her last moments, bewailed the fate of her unhappy daughter, who had always been her favourite child.

21. In his 66th year, Tho. Coare, esq. of Reading, formerly of Newgate-street, wine and brandy-merchant, but had retired with a competent fortune.

At her house at Jacob's Well, Bristol, Mrs. Jane Green, the celebrated actress, who for many years distinguished herself by the powerful exertions of her comic talents on the stages of Drury-lane and Covent-garden theatres. Mrs. G. was the daughter of that eminent comedian Mr. Hippley, the predecessor of Yates and Shuter. She began her career on the stage of Goodman's-fields play-house, about the time that Mr. Garrick commenced the profession of an actor. She was married to Henry Green, esq. who died some few years since, purser of the *Namur*, a 90-gun ship. After a painful struggle with Nature for eight weeks, Mrs. G. (having completed her 72d year) was carried off by a mortification in her limb, which age and imbecility, occasioned by illness, and a long course of medicine, rendered it out of the power of Art to stop. In private life, Mrs. G. was an affectionate wife, a tender parent, and a steady friend. She has left behind her two sons, the elder a captain of marines, the younger at present unprovided for. As an actress, we have no one performer, on either of our stages, equal to Mrs. Green in the tergiversants, and few in the pert chambermaids, and various other comic and farcical characters. She was the powerful rival of Clive, in the best days of Kitty's powers; and, as long as she continued on the stage, was deservedly a great favourite with the publick. She quitted Covent-garden theatre a few years since, on a pique, occasioned by some differences with the manager; and has ever since resided in a small house of her own near Jacob's Well, Bristol, which her father built when proprietor of the adjoining

theatre, and which was for many years the only theatre near Bristol. In 1765 the present playhouse in King-street was built by subscription, and opened the next summer by a company of comedians from the London theatres; in the direction of which, the late Messrs. Holland and Powell, Mr. King, and other of our first comedians, engaged.

22. Peregrine Sims, esq. of the Custom-house, London.

23. At his house in the Old Jewry, John Whitmore, esq.

At her lodgings near Arley's Riding-school, Lambeth, the noted Countess de la Motte, of no less memory, and who lately jumped out of a two-pair of stairs window, to avoid the bailiffs.

24. At her house in Lansdown-road, Bath, aged 74, Mrs. Rigby, a maiden lady.

At Stoke Newington, of which he was one of the oldest inhabitants, aged 79, Mr. Wm. Giles. He was a farmer and coal-merchant, and for many years clerk of the parish.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

GEORGE Earl of Morton, created Baron Douglas, of Lochleven, co. Kinross.

C. Meynell, esq. appointed master and keeper of his Majesty's Tennis-court near the Cockpit, Whitehall, and of his Majesty's Tennis-court and Tennis-plays at Hampton-court, and elsewhere, in Great Britain.

Hon. Joseph Hewitt, appointed one of his Majesty's justices of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, *vice* Henn, dec.

Henry Duquerry, and James Chatterton, esqrs. appointed his Majesty's second and third serjeants at law in Ireland.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Aug. HAY-MARKET.

1. Seeing is Believing—Surrender of Calais.
2. The Country Girl—The Village Lawyer.
3. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—*The Surrender of Calais.*
4. Half an Hour after Supper—Ditto.
5. Inkle and Yarico—Mayor of Garratt.
6. Seeing is Believing—Surrender of Calais.
8. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—D^o.
9. Piety in Pattens—Ditto.
10. Inkle and Yarico—A Trip to Elysium—Peeping Tom.
11. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—*The Surrender of Calais.*
12. The Young Quaker—The Minor.
13. Next Door Neighbours—The Padlock—*The Irishman in Spain.*
15. The Surrender of Calais—The Liar.
16. The Battle of Hexham—*The Northern*
Law; or, The Days of good Queen Bess.

17. The Surrender of Calais—The Mayor of Garratt. [of Calais.]
18. The Manager in Distress—The Surrender
19. The Beggar's Opera—Village Lawyer.
20. The Manager in Distress—The Surrender of Calais.
21. The Surrender of Calais—Village Lawyer.
23. Ditto—The Manager in Distress.
24. King Richard the Third—The Mayor of Garratt.
25. The Author—The Surrender of Calais.
26. The Battle of Hexham—The Catch Club Who's the Dupe?
27. Seeing is Believing—The Surrender of Calais—The Manager in Distress.
29. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—Ditto—Half an Hour after Supper.
30. The Manager in Distress—Next Door Neighbours—Gretna Green.
31. The Surrender of Calais—Bon Ton.

BILL of MORTALITY, from August 2, to August 23, 1791.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 625 ¹²⁶⁷	Males 626 ¹²³⁵
Females 642	Females 639
Whereof have died under two years old 438	

Peck Loaf 21. 2½d.

Between	2 and 5	115	50 and 60	112
	5 and 10	40	60 and 70	68
	10 and 20	41	70 and 80	50
	20 and 30	89	80 and 90	21
	30 and 40	94	90 and 100	8
	40 and 50	116		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1891.

	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct Consols	Ditto 172 1/2	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-1	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	English Loc. Tick	Irish Loc. Tick.	Exchange Bills.	Loyals Debt.
2	100	83 1/2	82 1/2	104 1/2	120 1/2	24 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	77 1/2	107	83 1/2	83 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
23	18 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	104 1/2	120 1/2	24 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	77 1/2	105	83 1/2	83 1/2	16 2	16 2	16 2	16 2	16 2	16 2	16 2
29	190	83 1/2	82 1/2	104 1/2	120 1/2	24 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	77 1/2	107	83 1/2	83 1/2	16 2	16 2	16 2	16 2	16 2	16 2	16 2
31	Sunday																			
1	190 1/2	84	83 1/2	105	121	24 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		107			83 1/2		16 3	16 3	16 3	16 3	16 3
2	192 1/2	85	84 1/2	105 1/2	121 1/2	24 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		109					16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4
3	192 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	105 1/2	121 1/2	24 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		109					16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4
4	193 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	106	122 1/2	25	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	80	111	85 1/2	85 1/2	16 5	16 5	16 5	16 5	16 5	16 5	16 5
5	193 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	106	122 1/2	25	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		111					16 5	16 5	16 5	16 5	16 5
6	193 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	106	122 1/2	25	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		110					16 5	16 5	16 5	16 5	16 5
7	193 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	106	122 1/2	25	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		110					16 5	16 5	16 5	16 5	16 5
8	193 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	106	122 1/2	25	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		109					16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6
9	194 1/2	86	85 1/2	106 1/2	122 1/2	25 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		109	85 1/2	85 1/2	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6
10	195 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	107 1/2	122 1/2	25 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		111			87		16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7
11	199 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	106 1/2	122 1/2	26	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		111					16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7
12	199 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	106 1/2	122 1/2	26	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		113					16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8
13	199 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	106 1/2	122 1/2	26	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		113					16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8
14	Sunday																			
15	200 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	106 1/2	122 1/2	26 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		113	87 1/2	87 1/2	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8
16	202	88 1/2	87 1/2	106 1/2	122 1/2	26 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		113			88 1/2		16 9	16 9	16 9	16 9	16 9
17	201	88 1/2	87 1/2	106 1/2	122 1/2	26 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		114	87 1/2	87 1/2	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6
18	199 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	106 1/2	122 1/2	26 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		114			88 1/2		16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6
19	201 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	106 1/2	122 1/2	26 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		114	88 1/2	88 1/2	16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7
20	202 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	106 1/2	122 1/2	26 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		115			89 1/2		16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7
21	Sunday																			
22	204 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	106 1/2	122 1/2	26 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		115	89 1/2	89 1/2	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8
23	204 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	106 1/2	122 1/2	26 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		115					16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8
24	204 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	106 1/2	122 1/2	26 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		115			89 1/2		16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7
25	201 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	106 1/2	122 1/2	26 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		114	89 1/2	89 1/2	16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7
26	202 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	106 1/2	122 1/2	26 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		114			89 1/2		16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7

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Anecdote of Mr. Salter, & Account of his Rectory	788	Antient Sauces—On the Birmingham Riots	813
Extracts from Baker's Letters—Bp. Burnet, &c.	ib.	Another Memorial for Charles II. described	814
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George Inn at Northampton, by whom built	ib.	Affecting Story of a fair Lunatick—Cha. II.	815
Epitaphs on the Bournes at Ashover, co. Derby	790	Sir J. & Lady Claidoc—Brechin Funeral Service	816
Literary Queries—Swedenbourg & Bourignon	ib.	The Land Eft—Milton's Lycidas elucidated	817
Remarks on Dr. Priestley, and on Mr. T. Payne	791	Critique on Tottenham, and on Mr. Wakefield	818
Burke vindicated from Political Inconsistency	792	Extracts from Polwhele—Learning of Moderns	819
Mr. Cragg's Account of Threackingham, Linc.	793	Hair grey from Fright—Critique on Mr. Newte	820
Lead how discovered in Wines—Madawgwy's	795	Barometrical Observations for July and Aug.	821
Tenets of Quakers—Johnson & Mrs. Knowles	793	Humane Societies recommended to Magistrates	822
Zeal of Bp. of London at a late Confirmation	799	Old Paintings in Raunds Church described	824
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Clifton—Tribute to Mickle—Archd. Paley	801	Epitaph on Mr. Spelman—The first Fire-office	822
Attempt to ascertain the Birth-place of Prior	802	REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS	833—849
On the Origin and present State of Land-tax	803	FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE	849
Biograph. Anecdotes of Mr. J. Wilton, Botanist	804	INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queries answered	850
Anecdotes of the Family of Tildie of Pentilly	805	SELECT POETRY, antient and modern	851—856
Wanderer's Diary through France continued	807	For Affairs, Domestic Occurrences, &c.	857—866
Swedenbourg—The Beggar's Petition, &c.	809	Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, &c.	867—879
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed for D. HENRY by JOHN NICHOLS, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAYD.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1791.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon	11 o'cl.	Barom.	Weather	D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon	11 o'cl.	Barom.	Weather
	Morn.		Night.	in. pts.	in Sept. 1791.		Morn.		Night.	in. pts.	in Sept. 1791.
Aug.	0	0	0			Sept.	0	0	0		
27	57	69	55	29.93	showery	12	64	74	57	30.26	fair
28	56	68	54	29.85	showery	13	56	75	61	28	fair
29	58	67	51	29.8	fair	14	58	74	58	23	fair
30	56	60	53	29.7	cloudy	15	58	73	55	29	fair
31	53	56	54	29.8	rain	16	54	74	59	23	fair
S. 1	56	65	51	29.8	fair	17	57	68	51	15	fair
2	55	66	63	30.11	fair	18	55	59	47	29.72	showery
3	64	68	60	29.85	rain	19	48	64	43	30.04	fair
4	63	69	57	29.86	fair	20	45	60	55	21	fair
5	64	70	60	29.94	fair	21	56	62	56	11	cloudy
6	61	69	57	30.02	showery	22	57	66	55	13	fair
7	67	74	61	29.17	fair	23	54	61	56	30	fair
8	63	73	60	29.16	fair	24	57	64	54	27	fair
9	64	72	63	29.1	fair	25	53	62	49	29	fair
10	63	76	64	29.08	fair	26	52	60	48	23	fair
11	65	78	61	29.17	fair						

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	State of Weather in August 1791.
1	S moderate	29.43	62	gloomy, sudden showers
2	W brisk	70	60	overcast, cold and unpleasant
3	W moderate	90	59	cloudy, very cold in the evening
4	W moderate	90	61	white clouds, foggy, rain at night
5	W calm	80	62	small rain, clears up, sultry, stars at night
6	SW calm	75	62	drizzling rain at intervals, close, starlight
7	W gentle	67	61	white clouds tinged with black, clear day, serene
8	S calm	73	60	overcast, cool and pleasant day [night
9	SW gentle	73	60	overcast, very pleasant [dull
10	NEB moderate	70	60	clear sky, only few small white clouds, lowering and
11	NE calm	60	60	grey, hot gleams, fine day [shower
12	SSE brisk	45	62	speckled sky, blue and white, thunder at distance,
13	SSW calm	57	62	white veil on the blue, showers
14	S brisk	66	63	white fleecy clouds, lowering day, rain goes over
15	N calm	58	64	overcast, sultry, thunder, lightning, and rain
16	W calm	48	63	rain, clears up, sultry day, showers at night
17	W stormy	28	62	rain, clears up at noon, starlight
18	NNW calm	80	60	black clouds, clear and fine day [starlight
19	S calm	30.8	59	clear expanse, a few white clouds, delightful day,
20	E calm	13	59	clear sky, only the moon appears, charming day
21	SSE moderate	30.0	60	overcast, no sun all day, stars but dim
22	S moderate	29.78	60	overcast, fine harvest day [doors, rain at night
23	NW calm	64	62	fog, close and hot, Ther. 12 one o'clock out of
24	S moderate	55	63	overcast, clears up, little rain at night
25	SSW brisk	40	62	black and white clouds, stormy, rain at night
26	SSW brisk	47	60	cloudy, good harvest day
27	S moderate	36	61	cloudy, slight showers
28	W moderate	15	59	overcast, stormy, clears up
29	W brisk	38	58	cloudy, good harvest day
30	NW brisk	60	56	black and white clouds, good harvest weather, cold
31	SE moderate	54	54	settled rain all day without intermission, some

6. Summer falls very clean, the ground drawing into ridges.—7. Evaporation has been inconsiderable the week preceding. Toot flax (*linaria*) in bloom. Furz (*relex*) in bloom for the second time. Circular webs hanging upon the bushes. Measured a plant of the lucerne (*medica*), a few growing promiscuously in a meadow, and cut along with the other grass, June 18, and at this time in bloom, measured 30 inches from the ground to the top of the plant. N.B. Fifty days growth.—8. Early oats reaping.—9. A kind of glory or radii appeared round the moon, about $\frac{1}{2}$ circumference, about ten o'clock at night, for a few minutes, clear expanse, but few stars.—10. A number of white butterflies amongst cabbages and other greens, depositing their eggs. Redbreast sings its autumnal song.—11. Corn ripens fast, wheat and oats cut. Thunder in the evening, and violent flashes of lightning.—12. A tremendous clap of thunder about 10 minutes after five in the morning, heard nearly at the same time at 20 miles distance E and W; lightning and thunder continued.—13. Sky red at sun-

Gentleman's Magazine:

For SEPTEMBER, 1791.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LXI. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Hereford, Sept. 25.*

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HE old mansion of *Burghope*, or *Burbope*, of which I lately sent you a drawing, is situated near the road from *Hereford* to *Leominster*, seven miles from the former, on an agreeable eminence, a part of *Dinmore* hill. It was for some ages in the family of the *Moors*; and from them came to the antient family of *Goodere*, which has often enjoyed the honour of knighthood, and been of considerable note in several counties¹.

Francis G. of London, who lived in the reign of *Henry VIII.* purchased *Poleworth* nunnery at the Dissolution, and had issue *William* and *Henry*, both knights; *Sir Henry* an accomplished person, and of eminent note in that county, suffered imprisonment in behalf of the unfortunate *Queen of Scots*. He left two daughters; *Frances* married to *Sir Henry*, his eldest brother's son and heir², whose issue were four daughters³.

Henry G. was living at *Baginton* 10 *Eliz.*⁴ From this family descended *Edward G.* esq. created baronet Dec. 5, 1707, 6 *Anne*; knight of the shire for the county of *Hereford* in the parliament preceeding that, and *M. P.* for *Everham* in several since; 80 years old 1727. and died 1739, aged 92, having married *Eleanor*, only daughter and heir of *Sir Edward Dineley*, kn. of *Charlton*, in the county of *Worcester*, by *Frances*, daughter of *Lewis Watton*, Lord *Rockingham*.

He was the last of the family who resided here; but the property devolved to his eldest son, *Sir John Dineley Goodere*, who assumed the name of *Dineley* in respect of the large estate which he inherited from his mother; but, having lived on bad terms with his younger brother, *Samuel Dineley G.* captain of the *Ruby* man of war, and threatening to disinherit him in favour of his sister's son, *John Foot*, of *Truro*, in *Cornwall*, esq. it so alarmed the Captain, that he formed a resolution of murdering him, which he executed Jan. 17, 1741. A friend at *Bristol*, who knew their mortal antipathy, had invited them both to dine, in hopes of reconciling them, and they parted in the evening in seeming friendship; but the Captain placed some of his men in the street, near *College-green*, to carry off his brother, under pretence of his being disordered in his senses, to his ship, where he caused him to be strangled in the cabin by two of the crew, *White* and *Mahony*, himself standing at the door. Such an atrocious deed could not long be concealed⁵; the Captain and his two accomplices were tried at *Bristol* the 28th of *March* following, and executed *April* 15. He behaved bravely in his profession on several occasions, been at the taking of *St. Sebastian*, *Ferrol*, and *St. Antonio*. His eldest son, *Edward*, succeeded to the title, and dying 1761, single, was succeeded by his brother *John*, who died at *Dublin*, 1785⁶. *John Foot*, nephew to *Sir John*, and elder brother to the celebrated comedian, became possessed of the *Charlton*.

¹ The four lines in p. 793 (in which for "WALKER" read "WATSON") were printed off before this particular description of *Burghope* and its owners was received. EDIT.

² Camden's *Annals* of *Queen Elizabeth*, 1571—1573. ³ The other sister, *Anne*, married *Henry Rainsford*, of *Clifford*, in the county of *Gloucester*. Dugl.

⁴ Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, 1113, 1114, ed. Thomas. ⁵ Baronetage. ⁶ See vol. XI. pp. 150, 163, 218.

⁷ See vol. I.V. p. 1005, where he is by mistake called the second baronet of the family, being really the fourth.

Set.—19. Great dew this morning, and the first of any consequence of all this summer.—20. Dew again.—22. Corn hoisted. Pastures bare. No after-grass this season. Want of grass general. Flies very numerous and troublesome.—25. Damage done among corn with the wind of last night. Corn harvest general. Vast quantities of mushrooms gathered: 1778 a similar crop; and in the year 1761 there was also a very abundant crop of spontaneous mushrooms.—29. Springs begin to fall.—31. Began to rain soon after six o'clock this morning, and held without ceasing till between five and six the succeeding morning. Fall of rain during this nearly two inches. Total fall of rain this month, 5 inches 3: eighths. Evaporation,

estate, and sold it to Sir John's widow's second husband, Mr. Rayner, printer, in Whitefriars, who sold it again⁸.

Soon after the fatal catastrophe happened to the brothers, Burghope, with other estates, to the amount of 1000*l.* a year, were purchased by Governor Peachy, now Sir James Peachy, bart. The house and gardens have been so much neglected, that the former serves only as a warehouse or granary to the farmer, and the gardens are chiefly planted with hops. This house must have been a most desirable residence, having spacious woods, whence the views were extensive and picturesque. It had a very desirable neighbourhood, having Hampton-court, Dinmore, and Winsty, near it. J. WATHEN.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 6.

I SEND you an epitaph on the late Mr. Salter, whose death is recorded in p. 492, fixed up on the South wall of the chancel at ASHDON church, in Essex, on a tablet of black marble, in a frame formed like a Gothic arch; designed and executed by Mr. Robinson, mason, of Saffron, Walden.

Here lies the body

of the Rev. NATHANIEL SALTER, A.M.
who died March 7, 1791, aged 87 years,
late rector of this parish,

and for many years a constant preacher
in this church;

and, being dead, still desires to speak
to his beloved parishioners,
and earnestly exhort them to have

a special care of
their souls;

and to that end

constantly to attend upon the worship of God,
frequently to receive the sacrament, and
diligently to observe the good instructions
given

in this place;

to breed up their children in the fear of God,
and follow peace with all men,
and holiness,

without which no man shall see the Lord.

God give us all a happy meeting
at the resurrection of the just.

Amen.

Mr. Salter's death was occasioned by his falling down the stairs of his cellar, the decay of his sight preventing him from seeing that the door was open. He was admitted of Caius College, in Cambridge, where he proceeded A.B. 1724, A.M. 1729, and was presented by that Society to this rectory 1748. He repaired his chancel 1790, and inhabited an

excellent modern-built parsonage-house, finely situated on a rising ground, with a delightful prospect, about a quarter of a mile North from the church. He bore an excellent character in his neighbourhood, which I cannot quit without expressing my satisfaction in the arrangement of the adjoining parish of Bartlow, in Cambridgeshire. Mr. Hall, who is rector in his own right, and an active magistrate, has instituted a Sunday-school, of which his clerk and gardener is the master, and himself and Mrs. H. jointly assist him. The parsonage stands on the South side of the church, and Mr. H. has improved the slope of the hill as a pleasant garden and lawn, and covered the South side of the church with flourishing fruit-trees. The church with its round tower presents a picturesque appearance; and a few poles distance to the South are the five sepulchral hills, supposed of Danish origin, of a conical form, and different heights, and four of them planted at top with clumps of trees.

Yours, &c.

R. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 9.

TO your extract from Mr. Baker's Letters respecting Bishop Burnet, p. 725, add, "To Bishop Burnet I have no more to say than that, instead of compliances, I gave him the highest provocation, such as most men would have highly resented, but few besides himself would have printed. But my principle is not so high as you may imagine. I hold communion with the Established Church: the new communion I do not understand."

"No man ever had more enemies, or has been more despitefully treated. I wish you could find time to read his Life, written by his son, which has given me more entertainment than his history."

In another letter Mr. Baker says,— "Mr. Carte's work meets with some delay from his infirmities, having been much disabled of late by a rheumatism; but is now pretty well recovered. I am told by a good hand that he might have been Dean of Windsor if he could have accepted. You know he is in orders though he appears in a lay habit." May 26, 1734.

"If Mr. Th. (qu. *Theobald*), whom in a former letter he celebrates as a scholar, in his Preface to Shakspeare, and says, he had a very able schoolmaster in Mr. Ellis of your university, and some while of ours, under whom he

was

⁸ Nash's Worcesterhire, I. 272, 273.

was well grounded,) intends an edition of Æschylus; no doubt he will know the use of Dr. Needham's papers, which, if I remember right, were bequeathed to Dr. Mead."

In another letter, he says, "Dr. Needham's Æschylus goes on slowly. I have heard nothing of it lately, nor of Mr. Stanley's son being an author or translator."

Among Bishop Tanner's MSS. at Oxford, No. 418, is the trial of the Lord Macguire: the beginning wanting. Was this the Lord who was apprehended in Ireland for rebellion 1642?

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 10.

ON the authority of actual inspection, with a friend who would not be imposed on in such matters, I take upon me to defend the reading of the Southwell inscription, given in the new edition of Camden, II. 290; and by your correspondent, LX. 699, 795, though pointed differently from both. It is on the pillar *Exulis*, and followed by a colon, whereby it is inseparably connected with *sanctis*, and made a *dative* plural, instead of your correspondent's *genitive* singular. On what authority Gervase Lee, the writer or composer of this inscription, preferred *exulis* to *exulibus*, let grammarians decide.

The passage stands thus:

*Dei Deus hoc sanctum sanctis sit semper
asylum*

Exulis: idolatras sacrilegosque ruat.

The meaning is more obvious than the Latinity is correct.

Against the front of the George inn at Northampton is this inscription on a white marble tablet, lately renewed:

JOHANNES DRYDEN, æt.

Athbeizæ Canonicorum

in hoc agro natus,

Vir gravis, probus, sagax, colendus,
PANDOCHEUM hoc quod spectas magnificum
in natalis patriæ ornamentum et decus
ingenti sumptu statim ab incendio struxit,
et moriens anno 1707° ad

ΠΤΟΧΟΝΤΑΞΧΑΕΙΟΝ fundandum

optabili exemplo pie legavit.

Dedice jam, lector, culpare tempora:

At Northamptoniæ felici gratulare, ubi cernis
tantum virtutis, morum, religionis,
ex ipsa vel cappona procurari.

Lapidem hunc beneficii inuicem

Robert Pigott, R. P.

Some of your correspondents may perhaps trace out this John Dryden and this Robert Pigott, esqrs. which is more

than I can do from the Dryden pedigree in Bridges's "History of Northamptonshire," I. 226; nor do I find any mention of this inn or inscription in his account of the town of Northampton.

Yours, &c. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Bishop's Auckland, Sept. 8.*
A FEW week ago the following letter of Miss Talbot's came by accident into my hands*. On account of its excellence, I send it for insertion. T. S.

"June 10, 1747—

"A twelvemonth ago, dear Mr. —, I left a letter and a parcel for you; for who thought of your running away into Ireland? At length I hear you are returning; but, as I suppose your wandering stars will not lead you towards Oxfordshire, and our kind planets will probably keep us there several months, there is no likelihood of our meeting till after Christmas. I must, therefore, leave you some explanation of my parcel.—In the first place, I must remind you of what I dare say you have forgot, that I am considerably in your debt.

"It may be necessary too, perhaps, to put you in mind that, when last I saw you, you were mightily engaged in forming a pyramid of books, the basis of which, you told me, was several volumes of Philosophy. You must know there is another sort of books which I think a much better foundation of such a building; and, not having heard you mention Sermons, I have sent you a set of Archbishop Sharpe's, who is one of my favourites. It may be a stupid sort of taste; but to me the science of the heart is often more engaging than that of the head; at least, when one is in bad spirits (as I know you are too often), there is nothing that so easily leads one back to cheerfulness as a plain, good-humoured Sermon. It not only turns off one's mind from whatever is at present uneasy to it, but it gives one the most rational grounds for happiness. To read such a book, is to talk with an agreeable friend of the most interesting subjects. If you are for more sublime speculations, more elegance of thought and language, Mr. Addison's little book is as charming a companion as I know for a morning's or an evening's walk.

"Adieu—I wish you all happiness; and hope, when I come to town, I shall find you settled again in a good deal of business, very attentive to it, and free from all melancholy reveries.

"Had I been a fine, ingenious lady, I might have sent you a pretty motto-ring, or some genteel remembrance; but, such as I am, do not laugh at me; and believe me to be, very sincerely, your much obliged and faithful humble servant,

C. TALBOT."

* The volume T. S. enquires after will very probably appear next winter. EDIT.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

July 3.

I SEND you a copy of the monumental inscription in Ashover church, on the widow of Immanuel Bourne, rector and patron of that place. Her husband was buried at Aileston, in Leicestershire, as mentioned in Mr. Nichols's "Collections" for that county, p. 543; and therefore has no monument in Ashover church. Several of his descendants are buried at Ashover*; and the Rev. Lawrence Bourne, of Dronfield, in this county, the great grandson of Immanuel, is the present patron and rector of Ashover. The inscription is in the chancel, on a large slab of freestone, part within and part without the rails of the altar.

"Here lieth the body of JEMIMA BOURNE, the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Beckingham, of Tolsen Beckingham, in the county of Essex, and Dame Elizabeth, his wife, and the relict of Immanuel Bourne, late rector and patron of this church, who died June the 19th, 1679, aged 79."

Yours, &c.

A. W.

Mr. URBAN,

July 5.

I SEE an enquiry in your last Magazine, p. 504, for the epitaph of Immanuel Bourne, at Ashover, in the county of Derby. I was there a year or two since, but find no such person mentioned in my notes. It appears from a mural tablet* in the chancel, that Obadiah Bourne, M.A. died April 8, 1710, æt. 64; and his widow, Jan. 19, 1711. I transcribed the following, which is at the service of your correspondent:

Near this place lies interred

REBECCA, wife of OBADIAH BOURNE, A.M.

Rector of this parish, and daughter of John Lynch, esq.† of Grove, in Kent, who departed this life Aug. 31, 1754, æt. 62.

As her life had been remarkable for the amiable qualities of an affectionate wife, a tender parent, and a sincere friend, all heightened and improved by a principle of religion; so her death was greatly lamented by all who knew her, but by none more justly than her disconsolate Husband, who erected this monument to her memory, and ordered that, at his death, his bones should be laid near her.

There is a grandson of this match now living, in Orders, on whom the late Dr.

* We request the favour of copies of their epitaphs, particularly of the "mural tablet" mentioned by N. S. EDIT.

† Father of John Lynch, D.D. Dean of Canterbury, who was father of Sir William Lynch, K.B. who died 1785, and of John Lynch, D.D. now Archdeacon of Canterbury.

Robert Lynch, M.D. of Canterbury, entailed a part of his estate.

If the church notes from Rushall, co. Staff. in the *Topographer*, vol. II. p. 203, be accurately taken (and there is no reason to presume they are not), there is no epitaph for Sir Edward Leigh in that church, but only for his grandson Samuel. Your, &c. N. S.

Mr. URBAN,

August 19.

AMONGST the many useful purposes for which your Miscellany has long been celebrated, it has no small merit in reviving enquiries after detached literary works, bringing under contemplation the unedited labours of our predecessors, and thereby aiding the revival of perishing literature.

The queries and suggestions with which your learned correspondents, from time to time, furnish the Gentleman's Magazine, operate, as I have often thought, in the manner of fencing or parrying with a file; they raise the skin, cause an irritation, and sometimes pierce deep into the flesh, an operation which generates *matter*, which, without a pun, it is often necessary to *discuss*. With these reflexions, I address myself to you, claiming a few moments of your attention to the following queries, fully sensible that, through the medium of your Repository, I am most likely to obtain the information I am solicitous about.

1. Have the executors or administrators of the excellent Dr. John Brown, author of the "Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times," fulfilled that part of his will which required that his work, "The Principles of Christian Legislation," should be published immediately after his decease? If not, why has so important a bequest been withheld?

2. The learned English historian, Thomas Carte, published four volumes of the History of England to the date of 1654. His design was to bring down the narration to the Revolution, but death interrupted it in the year 1754. His materials, I apprehend, are lodged in the Bodleian library, after having been consulted by Earl Hardwicke at the price of 200l.; and by Mr. Macpherson, who paid 300l. for a perusal of them, from whence he compiled the best part of his History and State Papers. How long is the world to be deprived of these valuables in trust?

3. Is there any real good edition of the

the Orations of Demosthenes? That of Wolfius, with the Commentaries of Ulpian, is, I believe, the best; and Dr. Taylor has done a great deal towards it. But is there not still much wanting?

4. Can any of your correspondents inform me, whether a translation of Theocritus was ever published by a Mr. Martin? I cannot find his name in Mr. Polwhele's list of editors. Mr. Martin was presented by Mr. Pitt to the living of Shrowton, in Dorsetshire, about the year 1761, and circulated proposals for his then intended version in the following year.

5. Does the file touch the quick when I ask, whether any of your learned readers can solve the hitherto-unexplained proverb of "Buridan's ass," or expound its meaning? John Buridan was a famous French metaphysician in the 14th century?

I cannot see any thing very remarkable or singular in the character of Swedenbourg, who seems to engage the attention of some of your correspondents. I have always considered him in the same light with Mr. Hare, p. 620, as an insane visionary. Within the last 200 years, the Continent has produced many similar characters; but I think none comes so near Swedenbourg as the famous enthusiast *Madame Bourignon*, who was born at Lisle, in Flanders, about 1620. She pretended not only to have intercourse with the angelic orders, but frequent communications with the Deity himself. Her generation of Antichrists, by means of the Devil's conveying the seed of unchaste persons into witches, and thereby producing the true Antichrists, or wicked men devoted to him; and her doctrine of *incubus*, whereby a demon begets a child on a sleeping virgin, without prejudice to her virginity; were tenets not at all too gross for Englishmen, but which were greedily swallowed in Great Britain, just as Swedenbourg's absurdities now are. Not only laymen, but some ecclesiasticks, embraced Bourignonism; and, strange to tell! her publication of "The Light of the World in 1696" was of such consequence as to call forth the pen of the incomparable Charles Leslie, as well as of Dr. Cockburn, who "forbade the madness of the prophet."

However common humanity impels us to commiserate the depredations on the property of individuals in the late riots at Birmingham, nothing can be more ridiculous than to lament the de-

struction of the *bibliothèque choisie* at Fairhill as a national loss. The philosophical labours of Dr. Priestley, however they have been depreciated, have added, no doubt, to the common stock of national intelligence. But what an alloy, what a discount, is there upon his political and theological reveries! What confusion have his various inflammatory publications occasioned! His own engine, *the mob*, which he vainly imagined he could wield with ability, and with which he has, in frequent instances, threatened the establishments of his country, has at last recoiled upon him with tenfold vengeance. That Dr. P. has done all in his power to stir up the people in opposition to Government is a fact easily proved. But I will refer your readers to a pamphlet published last year, "The Historical Memoirs of Religious Dissension;" a work which Dr. Priestley has not probably had time to read, but which has probed him and his cause to the very quick, and which seems to be written by the Leslie of the day*.

As to Mr. Thomas Paine, it is not marvelous that he should find adherents amongst the patron-powers of dissension; but it is strange that he should have literary opponents. With a specious shew of political knowledge, backed by a great share of impudence and vanity, he has imposed upon the *genus irritabile reformatium*. Debauched appetites must have high-seasoned viands. But this fiery meteor will soon set in the chill fens of America, unless buoyed up by the folly of Opposition. Let me relate to you, Mr. Urban, a circumstance that happened during the usurpation of Cromwell. Some inflammatory publications of Cleveland's being brought to the Parliament-general Lesley, and sentence demanded against him by his accusers, the indignant soldier questioned them on the nature of the offence. They produced a bundle of libelous verses. "Is this all?" said the General; "for shame! for shame! let the poor devil go about his business, and sell his ballads." OEDIPUS.

* This very able writer, in the Preface to his first edition, has promised the world a System of Ecclesiastical Economy. But the second edition, I see, is come out, and no further intimation of the progress of his plan. Is it strangled? Or is he picking his rod for the mar-pregates? From the comprehension of his plan it is become a desideratum in literature.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Holborn, Sept. 16.*

AS your Magazine has the just reputation of being a general asylum to the injured reputation of every man who by his labours has deserved well of his country, I have no difficulty in desiring your permission to lay before your numerous readers some out of the many proofs that might easily be offered to rescue Mr. Burke from the charge of inconsistency in his political opinions, which his adversaries have with much malignity attempted to fix upon him.— Finding that his late defence of our Constitution, upon its own original principles, as well as upon those on which it was established at the Revolution of 1688, cannot be overthrown by any thing like fair and ingenious argument, they have judged it expedient to lessen, if possible, the weight of his respectable authority by calumny and detraction. I shall rejoice if, by your means, I shall be enabled to undeceive any impartial person, who, by the unfounded assertions, or the crafty insinuations, of the factious and the desperate, had been led into an opinion injurious to the well-earned fame of Mr. Burke; of whom it may be said,

Micat inter omnes
Burkium fidus, velut inter ignes
Luna minores.

In order to prove what I contend for, namely, Mr. Burke's consistency of opinion in matters of government and politics, in every period, and under every circumstance of his public life, I shall begin with presenting you some extracts from a famous pamphlet of his, intitled, "Thoughts on the cause of the present Discontents;" which made its appearance not long after his first entrance into Parliament, and that during the time in which, together with the whole Whig party, he was in opposition to the measures of Administration, at that time supposed to be under the influence of Lord Bute and his Tory partizans.

"Any new powers exercised in the House of Lords, or in the House of Commons, or by the Crown, ought certainly to excite the vigilant and anxious jealousy of a free people. Even a new and unprecedented course of action in the whole Legislature, without great and evident reason, may be a subject of just uneasiness."

"It is true that the Peers have a great influence in the kingdom, and in every part of the public concerns. While they are men of property, it is impossible to prevent it, except by such means as must prevent all property from its natural operation; an event not easily to be compensated while property is

power; nor by any means to be wished, while the least notion exists of the method by which the spirit of liberty acts, and of the means by which it is preserved."

"Nothing would be more unworthy of this nation, than with a mean and mechanical rule to mete out the splendour of the Crown. Indeed, I have found very few persons disposed to so ungenerous a procedure."

Condemning the idle prosecution of Mr. Wilkes, and not believing that his immoral character was the *real*, though it was the *pretended*, ground of his punishment, Mr. Burke says,

"When I feast, for years together, full as impious, and perhaps more dangerous writings to religion, and virtue, and order, have not been punished, nor their authors discountenanced; that the most audacious *libels* on *Royal Majesty* have passed without notice; that the most *treasonable* invectives against the *laws, liberties, and constitution* of the country, have not met with the slightest animadversion; I must consider this as a shocking and shameless pretence. Never did an envenomed sourrility against every thing sacred and civil, public and private, rage through the kingdom with such a furious and unbridled licence."

Speaking about reforming the Parliament, &c. Mr. Burke has these words:

"If I wrote merely to please the popular palate, it would indeed be as little troublesome to me as to another to extol those remedies so famous in speculation, but to which their greatest admirers have never attempted seriously to resort in practice."

And then he goes on to express his disapprobation of a place-bill, or of a triennial parliament. Again, in another place, on the same subject, he says,

"Our Constitution stands on a nice equilibrium; with steep precipices and deep waters upon all sides of it: in removing it from a dangerous leaning towards one side, there may be a risk of oversetting it on the other. Every project of a material change in a government so complicated as ours, combined at the same time with external circumstances still more complicated, is a matter full of difficulties; in which a considerate man will not be too ready to decide; a prudent man too ready to undertake; or an honest man too ready to promise. They do not respect the publick nor themselves who engage for more than they are sure that they ought to attempt, or that they are able to perform. These are my sentiments, weak perhaps, but honest and unbiassed; and submitted entirely to the opinion of grave men, well-affected to the Constitution of their country, and of experience in what may best promote or hurt it."

(To be continued.)

* * * For a particular Description of Burghope House, in Plate I. see p. 787.

PLATE I. represents **BURGHOPPE HOUSE**, the seat of the **GOODERES** in **Hertfordshire**: from an original drawing by our friend **Mr. WALKER**.

ADDITIONS to THREACKINGHAM *.

[A View of the CHURCH in our next.]

Richard South, born here in January, 1750, was remarkable for his early manhood and strength. At six years of age he could carry with ease twenty stone weight, of 14lb. per stone, and increased in strength until he was twelve years of age; after which he was no more remarkable than other people. He was living in London in 1787, and in good health. His father resided in this village many years, following the business of a taylor, and died at about the age of eighty years. He had seven wives, all of whom he survived.

In the South wall of the chancel, before it was repaired last, 1789, grew a large quantity of the herb *Polypody*, or *Oak Fern*, a plant not usually found in this part of the country.

Inscription on the mural marble monument in this church:

This Monument is erected
to the Memory of **WILLIAM FYSHER**,
eldest Son of **FRANCIS** and **SUSANNAH**,
who dyed the 6th of October, 1675,
in the 33d Year of his Age.

Also to the Memory of his
Brother, **ROBERT FYSHER**,
and **ELIZABETH** his Wife.

Elizabeth dyed June 16th, 1710,
aged 51 Years;

Robert, February 14th, 1711-12,
aged 61.

With 5 of their Children, who died young,
viz.

WILLIAM, **OCTAVIAN**, **SUSANNAH**, **DANIEL**, and **MARY**.

Also **LUCY**, who died May the 25th, 1710,
in the 24th Year of her Age.

Copy of a paper in the church chest:

"Lincoln:

"A true and perfect terrier of all the buildings, homestalls †, glebe, tithes, customs, surplus-fee, church furniture, clerk's wages, &c. belonging to the vicarage of Threackingham cum Stow, in the deanary of Aveland. Taken June the 26, An'o D'ni 1713.

"Imprimis, Vicarage-house walled with stone and thatch'd †, only one bay, having one chamber over it, no out-houses, homestall contains but twenty perches, Rich'd

Wynn, Esqr. East and West, Robert Fisher, Esqr. North: glebe land none besides the church-yard and chappell-yard of Stow, and one cow-common and follower * belonging to the vicarage-house.

"Easter roll-dues are, for every person above sixteen years of age, as a communicant, two pence; churching, seven pence; a marriage without license, two shillings and six pence, with license, five shillings; burial, six pence, where no mortuaries are due; mortuaries due according to the act of Hen. 8th.

"Tithes. Every milch cow calving within the year, two pence; if barren, one penny; the tenth of pigs, ducks, chickens; the tenth also of all homestalls mown and reaped; the tenth of fruits, likewise of orchards, &c.; each fire-hearth, three pence; every Easter two eggs due for a cock, and three for every hen; and wooll due every tenth fleece, and likewise every tenth lamb: it being so long since wooll and lamb have been taken in kind, that we can give no more particular account of the manner of tithing them.

"No pension nor feast charged upon this vicarage.

"No land nor money given for the repairs of the church.

"Church furniture is a communion table, three bells, a Bible, a Book of Homilies, and Common Prayer-book, surplice.—Communion plate, a silver flagon and silver chalice, both weighing four pound, Troy weight, with this inscription: "In memoriam Guilielmi Fyscheri æterna' p'r singulari rerum scientiæ morumq; in omnes integritate, suavitæ, memoria digni, ego Deo consecror, 1676."

"Clerk's wages, four nobles p' annum; for surplus washing, one shilling p' time, this paid by the churchwarden, for every marriage, one shilling; grave in the church, two shillings and six pence; grave making in the church-yard, and bell ringing, one shilling and four pence; churching, six pence.

"Note, that the clerk is appointed by the vicar.

"Every inhabitant adjoining the church-yard repairs his part; the rest is repaired by the parish."

The above account, with respect to the tithes, agrees with the endowment as related by Bishop Wells †, in the first institution of incumbents, A D. 1209; but now, since the inclosure of Stow, in this parish, A.D. 1768, the vicarage is chiefly land. Before the Dissolution of Monasteries, this living was appropriated to **Barton Lazars** †, co. Leicester, 7 Edward III †.

Mr. Gough has most certainly made a

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 615.

† Home-closes, or paddocks. † Tiled, 1780.
GENT. MAG. September, 1791.

* Call.

† Bacon's Edon.

† See below.

‡ Tanner's Notitia
mistake

mistake in saying that the true name is Screkington, as the village of Screkington, or Scredington, is a distinct place of itself, and situated about three miles distant: a name it has borne more than 300 years, as appears by an inscription on a tomb in that church.

Your correspondent's notice, vol. LIX. p. 707, of the three stone coffins preserved here not being of that high antiquity which tradition gives them, I have reason to think right; as, upon cleaning the dirt from the letters upon one of the lids, when removing them last year into the church, for better security, by desire of D. Douglas, Esq. of Folkingham, the words *Hic intumescitur Johannes*, I read thereon, without a doubt; and I find * a Johannes de Trekingham, misspelt *Trehamton*, was sheriff of this county A.D. 1334, who is not unlikely to be the very person there entombed. It is also a remarkable circumstance, that one Walter, and one Robert, of this town †, represented this county in Parliament, considering the smallness of the place, and there being no positive proof of its having been much more populous than at present.

About 150 yards to the East of the church runs a Roman road, supposed the fifth *iter* of Antoninus. This *iter*, reckoning from Lincoln, separates from the High Dyke at about a mile distant from that place, and passes West of the villages of Branstan, Dunston, Metheringham, and Blankney, East of Scopwick, Ashby, and Bloxham, West of Dorrington and Ruskington, East of Lessingham and the town of New Sleaford, through Old Sleaford (where was a Roman fortification; and many coins are frequently dug up there), East of Willoughby, along a road called *Blarham-lane*, in a direct line to this village, thence to Stow-green-hill by the foundations of an old chapel, where a great fair is annually held for cattle and all kinds of tradesmen's goods on July 4, besides another on the 15th and 16th of June for horses only. These fairs, it is thought, were both as one, and formerly held the whole time of the intermediate days; and a toll is still paid for all carriages which happen to pass over the hill between the above days, June 15 and July 4, in each year. A fair was granted to the monastery of Sempringham, to be held at this place, by

charter 52 Henry III*. From here the road continues pretty straight over a small runlet of water, over which is a foot-bridge, still called *Street-bridge*; then up by Sempringham ruins, about 300 yards West of it, over a high hill, whereon was a beacon, part of the post still remaining, on which hangs a gate across the lane; so to Grayby along the turnpike-road leading to London, leaving Folkingham and Aslackby to the West; then by Rington ruins it turns off a little Westward from the present turnpike through a wood, leaving plain vestiges of it now to be seen, to *Stainfield*, which bears its name, and where there is every appearance of a Roman station, by the large number of coins frequently thrown up by the plough, and the apparent foundations still remaining, and also not unlikely to be the CAUSENNE, which has furnished various opinions, every author fixing it at a different place. This place is not more than 30 miles South of Lincoln. From here the road continues almost straight to Bourn, running a little to the West of the castle foundations, then to Barston drain, crossing it where the present turnpike does, so to the Well and near West Deeping to Water Newton, where it again takes the High Dyke.

Another Roman road crosses the above at this village (Threackingham), though Mr. Gough, in his *Britannia*, supposes it to take the last to Sleaford, turning to Ancaster, and then to the Irish sea; but that cannot be. The vestiges of it in general are pretty plain now to be seen. It came by the Roman way from Ely and Wisbeach to Spalding by Donington to Briggend causeway, crossing Carsdike near Swaton, where, on the North side, the road is a perfect tumulus yet unopened; thence to this village, continuing in nearly a straight line towards the High Dyke at Coldharbour. Upon Ropsley heath it passes by a place containing a great many foundations, and seems once to have been walled about; it covers about 40 acres of ground, and is very likely to have been a Roman station, by its situation upon this road, and the beautiful winding valley to Ancaster, by which a whole legion of soldiers might pass unseen. Tradition calls this place the *Grainge* and *Roll-town*. From Coldharbour the way continues to the Wittham, crossing that river at a place now

* White's Catalogue, printed 1779.

† Ibid.

• Tanner's Notitia.

called Salters ford, from the people in the Salt trade passing there from Wigtoft and its neighbourhood to the West of England; from here the road went forwards to the Irish sea.

Owners of Chief Manor, and great Part of the Estate.

1642, Earl of Lincoln, Theophilus.

1676, Richard Wynn, esq. and family, till

1789, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. by purchase.

(To be continued.)

THE EASIEST AND MOST CERTAIN
METHOD OF DISCOVERING LEAD
IN WINES.

Leipzig, June 1.

TAKE oyster-shells and brimstone, of each equal parts, well powdered, mix them, and put the mixture in a crucible loosely covered, and to be placed in a blasting furnace; light the fire, and soon increase it to a high degree of heat, till the crucible has been red-hot (inclining to whiteness) for a quarter of an hour. Let the matter cool, and, well powdered, keep it for use in a well-stopped glass bottle.

In making the desired liquor, two drams of this earthy liver of sulphur, and three drams of powdered crystals of tartar, are to be mixed in a strong glass bottle, exactly stopped, with sixteen ounces of common water, prepared for the use by boiling it for an hour, and letting it cool. Shake the mixture from time to time for some hours, and then suffer it to deposit the turbid impurities, and to acquire a limpid clearness.

This limpid liquor ought to be poured into small phials, of the capacity of an ounce, after twenty-four drops of marine acid, or spirit of sea salt, have been thrown into each of them. Shake them, and, accurately stopped with a mixture of wax and turpentine, keep for use.

If the liquor, thus prepared, be mixed with three parts of a wine, presumed to be adulterated, the latter will remain entirely clear and limpid if it was pure and free from any hurtful metal, or if it contained only iron, the most salutary of the metals; but becomes immediately black if it be impregnated with the least taint of lead or copper. Even a single grain of lead, dissolved in four pints of wine, will occasion a dark cloud on pouring in a few drops of this liquor.

The mischievous metal being precipitated to the bottom of the vessel by

means of the said liquor probatum, the part of the wine cleared off by standing will, on being saturated with a lixivious salt, become again turbid and dark-coloured if it contained the least portion of iron dissolved in it.

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN, M.D.

DISCOVERY OF THE MADAWGWYS.

(Continued from p. 536.)

Mr. URBAN, *August 13.*

IT was my intention to lay before your readers some few additional particulars respecting this subject; but, as they are mostly collateral proofs to what has been already advanced, I thought it best to curtail the account, and to conclude with an outline of the History of the Madawgwys, in hopes that your American correspondents will be able, at a future period, to add some things that may farther elucidate the matter.

In the year 1170, Madawg, a younger son of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, observing a continual strife reign amongst his brethren for a scanty inheritance of barren rocks, determined to try his fortune in search of a more peaceful country*. He accordingly fitted out two ships, and sailed Westward, and discovered the Southern shores of North America, as the event has proved. Leaving part of his followers there, he was enabled providentially to return to Europe; and, on representing to his countrymen what had happened, so many of them were induced to share in his enterprize, that, in his second emigration, he failed, nearly in the same direction, with ten ships completely filled, but without being so fortunate as to fall-in with those he had left behind in his first voyage†. There are good grounds to assert that Madawg, in this second voyage, fell-in with the coast of the Carolinas; for the first discovery of the descendants of that emigration was made by the Rev. Morgan Jones in 1685, who found them, or at least a party of them, up Pontigo river. In consequence of the European colonies spreading over that country, or for

* What is here but just mentioned may be seen at large in Dr. Williams's Enquiry concerning the first Discovery of America.

† From several circumstances, I am led to conclude that those who were left, in the first voyage, mixed with the Mexicans: that there are a people of this description in that country is certain, from the observations made by a gentleman of North Britain who long resided there, lately returned to Europe.

some other causes, they removed up the country to Kentucky, where evident traces of them have been lately found; such as the ruins of forts, millstones, earthenware, and other things. It is presumed that, as their situation there was secluded, and not liable to be molested, they left it only in consequence of discovering a more inviting country; and none could be more so than where they finally settled.

The centre of the country of the Madawgwys, and where their villages are most numerous, is about 38 degrees North latitude, and 102 degrees West longitude from London; but they extend (possibly in detached communities) from about 37 degrees North latitude, and 97 degrees West longitude, to 43 degrees North latitude, and 110 degrees West longitude. The general name of Cymry is not lost amongst them, though they call themselves *Madawgwys*, *Madogaiad*, *Madogaiant*, and *Madogion*; names of the same import, meaning the people of Madawg: hence the French travellers in Louisiana have called them *Padaucas*, *Matocantes*, and other names bearing a similitude to what they call themselves, and by which they are known to the native Indians.

From the country of the *Madawgwys* some of the rivers run Eastward, and others to the West; by the former they come into the Missouri, and so into the Mississippi, bringing with them skins, pickled buffalo tongues, and other articles, for traffick; and by the latter they have a communication with the Pacific Ocean, from a great salt-water lake in their country, down the Oregon, or the great river of the West, through the straits of Juan de Fuca, and other openings.

The character of these insulated Cambrians, who are a numerous people, is, that they are very warlike; are more civilized than the Indians; live in large villages in houses built of stones; are commodiously clad; use horses in hunting; they have iron, of which they make tools, but have no fire-arms; and they navigate the lake in large piraguas. Their government is on the feudal system; and their princes are considered as the direct descendants of *Madawg*.

The above is an abstract of accounts given by different people, all agreeing in particulars, and who had not the possibility of being connected; so that, if the world should deem *Madawg's* emigration too wonderful to be credited,

yet it would be full as extraordinary, that there should be such coincidence in the various narratives, supposing it were false. But in order to establish the matter fully, and to procure information, it is in agitation to form a plan, supported by subscription, for sending over one or more persons properly qualified; and it is to be hoped that many of your readers, Mr. Urban, will be ready to concur; and, supposing that should be the case, they might make known their intentions to you, if it would not be trespassing too much to give you the trouble.

WILLIAM OWEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Pentonville, Aug. 14.*

I HAD some time ago been told that the Rev. Mr. Joshua Thomas, of Leominster, in Herefordshire, was possessed of some information respecting the Welsh Indians in America: I accordingly wrote to that gentleman, and desired him to favour me with what intelligence he was able to give me on this subject, and, in a few days, received from him a very obliging letter; of which the following is an extract:

“*Leominster, July 30, 1791.*”

“The Rev. Thomas Jones, of Nottage, in the county of Glamorgan, went to America in 1737. His son Samuel was then three years of age. He gave him a liberal education in Philadelphia, where he took the degree of D.D. He (Dr. Samuel Jones) wrote lately to the Rev. Mr. William Richards, of Lynn, in Norfolk. In that letter he says, speaking of the Madocian Indians, ‘the finding of them would be one of the most joyful things to me that could well happen. I think I should immediately go among them, tho’ I am now turned of fifty-five; and there are in America Welsh preachers ready to set out to visit them as soon as the way to their country is discovered.’”

“The Rev. Morgan Edwards, A.M. went over to Philadelphia in 1761. He is a native of Monmouthshire. In a letter I had from him, dated Newark, in Pennsylvania, July 15, 1786, he says, in your book (*Hanes y Bedyddwyr*) you take notice of the Welsh that emigrated with Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd to America in the year 1170. One Mr. John Filson has lately (1784) published a book, intitled, *The Discovery, Settlement, and present State of Kentucky*; wherein, after mentioning the story of Madoc, he has these words: ‘This account has at several times drawn the attention of the world; but, as no vestiges of them (the Welsh) had then been found, it was concluded, perhaps too rashly, to be a fable, or, at least, that no remains of the colony existed; but of late years the Western settlers have received frequent ac-

counts

counts of a nation at a great distance up the Missouri (a branch of the Mississippi), in manners and appearance resembling other Indians, but speaking Welsh, and retaining some ceremonies of the Christian worship; and at length this is universally believed to be fact. Captain Abraham Chaplain, of Kentucky (a gentleman whose veracity may be entirely depended upon), assured me that, in the late war, being with his company in garrison at Kaskaski, some Indians came there, and, speaking the Welsh language, were perfectly understood, and conversed with, by two Welshmen in his company; and that they informed them of their situation as mentioned above.* Thus far transcribed out of Mr. Filson's book. Then Mr. Morgan Edwards proceeds: "The said Missouri river is said to run a course of 3,000 miles before it falls into the Mississippi. Kentucky was discovered by one James McBride in 1754. Since the peace, abundance of people have emigrated thither. This country was certainly inhabited by white people many years ago, as appears by the remains of two regular fortifications, the plowing up of broken earthenware, a pair of millstones, &c. all which were unknown to the Indians. Mr. Filson ascribes them to the Welsh, who removed from thence to the Missouri, as he supposes." Thus far Mr. Morgan Edwards. As this is a new affair, or rather a subject long and deeply buried in oblivion, and of late thus raised up, I can say no more to it of any importance. I have heard some hints of Welsh people being about the Mississippi about forty years ago; and some other hints, of no use now, because I do not perfectly remember the particulars and authority of them. I am, &c.

"JOSHUA THOMAS."

In addition to the above account of Mr. Thomas, I here add a passage from his *Hanes y Beddydwyr*, i. e. The History of the Baptists in Wales: mentioned above. It is as follows:

"Mae amryw awdwyr yn fôn am y Cymry hynny (yn America). Mae'r geiriau canlynol mewn llythyr o Philadelphia, oddiwrth Mr. Reynold Howels at Mr. Miles yn 1752: 'Cafwyd allan yr Indiaid Cymreig, y maent yn byw y tu gorllewin i'r afon fawr Mississippi.'" (Preface, p. 18). In English thus:

"Many authors mention this Welsh nation (in America). The following words are in a letter from Mr. Reynold Howels to Mr. Miles; dated at Philadelphia in 1752: 'The Welsh Indians are found out; they are situated on the West side of the great river Mississippi.'"

You perceive, Mr. Urban, that all accounts agree in placing these people West of the Mississippi. It is very possible that some of your readers know nothing of them but what has appeared of late in your Magazine; but if they

will be pleased to look into Mr. Warington's History of Wales, p. 307 of the second edition, they will see there an account of the discovery of America in the year 1170, by Madoc, or Madog, youngest son of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales; the occasion of his expedition, and the colony that he planted there. See also Wynne's History of Wales, pp. 195, 196, 2d edit.; and Owen's British Remains, printed in 1777, p. 103, &c. &c.; and all those accounts, with many others, in a well-written pamphlet*, lately published by the Rev. Dr. Williams, of Sydenham.

The insertion of this in your next Magazine will oblige many of your Welsh readers as well as,

Yours, &c. EDWARD WILLIAMS.

P. S. I can truly say with the Rev. Mr. Thomas, that I have, ever since I remember, heard many anecdotes of those Welsh Indians; of their having been discovered occasionally by traders, missionaries, soldiers, &c.; but I am not able to recollect enough of the particulars of those relations: they are consequently of very little authority; and I must not disgust your readers with such things. Yet I cannot help observing, that those little anecdotes, though of obscure origin, when they so accumulate as to become the universal report of a country or people, are worthy of some notice.—Mr. Owen and myself had an opportunity lately of consulting Mr. William Pritchard, bookseller and printer, of Philadelphia, who is now, or lately was, in London, about the Welsh Indians. He told us, that he had often heard of them, and that they were, in Pennsylvania, universally believed to be very far Westward of the Mississippi, and that he had often heard of people that had been amongst them; but the most particular account that he had received, was what he heard within these very few years of Dr. Samuel Jones (who is mentioned in Mr. Joshua Thomas's letter). He knows *now*, he says, several in Pennsylvania who have been amongst those Indians; and is very active at present in that country in endeavouring to obtain all the information possible on this curious subject; and says that, if he should be but a very little assisted, he would immediately visit those Welsh tribes.

E W.

* Intituled, "An Enquiry concerning the first Discovery of America by the Europeans, &c. By the Rev. John Williams, D.D."

SYLVANUS URBAN, Aug. 20.

I HAVE in my possession a copy of an extract of a letter from a celebrated literary female to a Biographer of Dr. Johnson, containing *her* account of the dispute between the Doctor and M. Knowles, of which another relation is given in the Gentleman's Magazine for June last. As some particulars relative to the principal subject of the dispute are mentioned in the above said letter, it may not be improper to insert that part of it in a future Magazine; and I therefore subjoin it, for that purpose.

Permit me now to make a few remarks on the Salopian correspondent's illiberal reflexions on a peaceable sect of *Christians*, of whose real principles and tenets he appears to be in the darkest ignorance; an ignorance which, I doubt not, will plead his excuse with the majority of those he has so unjustly attacked.

From the bigoted malignity of his strictures, I strongly suspect he is as much "*chafed*" with the reading of the dialogue, as the good Doctor himself was in his weak and peevish support of his part of it; for weak, indeed, are even *Colossal* strength and learning, when they assail the impregnable bulwarks of reason and of truth.

It has ever been, and I trust ever will be, a maxim with me, to make myself fully acquainted with the grounds of the persuasion and practice of another, before I either condemn or approve: and I am thoroughly convinced it is a maxim which, if more generally adopted, would prevent much fruitless and unprofitable contention among the professors of Christianity. Had this been attended to by W. C. I am certain there would have been no cause for this reply; but, *ne vult decipi, decipiat*: and there is a certain air of High Church authority and domination pervading the whole letter, which absolutely precludes enquiry, and, with an affectation of sovereign contempt, exchanges candid research for groundless assertion, or wilful misrepresentation. What kind of Quakers this doughty polemic has met with, or by what arguments he contrives to have them so "*properly dealt with*," I cannot devise; but I am bold to assert, that it is utterly impossible for him, or any other ecclesiastical sophist whatever, let his acuteness be what it may, to establish a single proof of the most remote tendency to *Deism* in the doctrines, tenets, or practices, of the people called

Quakers. I am equally ready to assert and prove, that there is no body of Christians, whose care is more uniformly extended to lay the foundation of the religion and education of all its members on the sacred Scriptures of truth. And I have no doubt, if those, who think to exalt their own opinions by defaming those of others, would take the pains of a candid and unprejudiced enquiry, they would discover, that it is the humble endeavour, and ardent wish, of the Society collectively, to make their tenets and practice quadrate with the divine doctrine and example of our Saviour Jesus Christ, as much as is attainable in a state of human frailty: they would also clearly see, that their faith, in and through him, the true Head of the Church, is the genuine source of their hope and consolation.—With regard to the unqualified and absurd assertion, that "this subtle sect was originally systematised by the Jesuits," it is almost ridiculous to notice it: but I call upon him to prove it, by any historical or other evidence whatever. It is not my wish or intention to defend my principles by comparison with those of others; but I appeal to the impartial readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, for their decision, whether or not the profession and practice of the people called Quakers have been injurious to the religious and moral interests of society in general?—I am afraid the present state of this country is not particularly favourable to the propagation of a simple and pure religion, free from the modern pageantry of the Romish and other churches; W. C. may therefore be assured, there is no great necessity for republishing the musty polemicals of a Gittins or a Leslie, whose "Snake in the Grass" was well switched near a hundred years since. I can also assure him, that the reveries of the Quakers, as he is pleased to style them, are as opposite to those of the Swedenborgians as light is to darkness.—To conclude: I refer to the unerring criterion and touchstone of every order of professors, "by their fruits ye shall know them."

A Constant Reader of the G. M.

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Extract of a Letter from S. to B.

"YOU ask me for the minutes I once made of a certain conversation which passed at Mr. Dilly's, in a literary party, and in which Dr. Johnson disputed so warmly with Mrs. Knowles. As you seem to have an idea

of inserting their dispute in your meditated work, the Life of Dr. Johnson, it is necessary that something should be known concerning the young person who was the subject of it. Miss Jenny Harry was, for she is no more, the daughter of a rich planter in the West Indies, who sent her to England, to receive her education in the house of his friend Mr. —, where an ingenious Quaker lady, Mrs. Knowles, was frequently a visitor. This gentleman affected wit, and was perpetually rallying Mrs. K. on the subject of her Quaker principles, in the presence of the young, gentle, and ingenious Miss Harry; who, at the age of eighteen, had received what is called a proper and polite education, without being instructed in the nature and grounds of her religious belief. Mrs. K. was often led into a serious defence of her devotional opinions, upon those visits at Barn Elms. You know with what clear and graceful eloquence she speaks on every subject. The antagonists were shallow theologists, and opposed only a pointless railery to duly and long-studied reasoning upon the precepts of Scripture, delivered in persuasive accents and harmonious language. Without any design of making a profelyte, she gained one. Miss Harry grew very serious, and meditated perpetually on all that had dropped from the lips of her Quaker friend, till it appeared to her, that Quakerism was true Christianity. Believing this, she thought it her duty to join (at every hazard of worldly interest) that class of worshippers. On declaring these sentiments, several ingenious Clergymen were employed to argue with her; but we all know the force of first impressions in theology, and Mrs. K.'s arguments were the first she had listened to on this important theme. This young lady was reasoned with, and threatened, in vain; she persisted in resigning her splendid expectations, for what appeared to her the path of duty. Her father, on being made acquainted with her change of principles, informed her, that the might chuse between one hundred thousand pounds, with his favour, if she continued a Churchwoman, or two thousand pounds, if she embraced the Quaker tenets. She lamented her father's displeasure, but thanked him for the pecuniary alternative; assuring him, it included all her wishes in respect to fortune. She soon after left her guardian's house, and boarded in that of Mrs. Knowles; to whom she often observed, that Dr. Johnson's displeasure, whom she had often seen at her guardian's house, and who had always been fond of her, was among the greatest mortifications of her then situation; and once she came home in tears, and told her friend she had met Dr. Johnson in the street, and had ventured to ask him how he did, but that he would not deign to speak to her, and passed scornfully on: she added, "You and he are to meet soon, on a literary party; plead for

me."—You remember our all dining together at Mr. Dilly's, and the conversation after dinner began with Mrs. Knowles saying, 'I am to entreat thy indulgence, Doctor, toward a gentle female, to whom thou used to be kind, and who is very unhappy in the loss of that kindness; Jenny Harry weeps at the consciousness that thou wilt not speak to her.'"

Here follows the account of the Doctor's surly reply, and of the whole conversation; which, I think, differs chiefly in manner only from that given in the Magazine. C. R.

MR. URBAN, *Middlesex, Sept. 8.*
PARTICULAR and proper notice was taken, some few days ago, of a Constant Correspondent's reflexions, p. 659, on the Bishop of London's manner of administering the Apostolical rite of Confirmation. What this writer seems offended at, as if contrary to the Rubrick, others allow, as consistent with it. Many years ago, at Stow on the Wold, and perhaps other places, in Gloucestershire, the Bishop of the diocese confirmed in the same compendious way. There is no recollection of any person's finding fault with it, except the brother of an author whom the learned Prelate had formerly disparaged. This manner of confirming is no more contrary to the Rubrick, than when several children are at the same time brought to the font (where only, unless in imminent and apparent danger of death, the Rubrick permits them) to be baptised, for the Minister to use the Baptismal Office for them all together, rather than tediously for each separately, which the strictest adherers to the Common Prayer-Book have no scruple to forbear. It is indeed requisite for the Minister baptising to take each child into his hands, and for the Bishop confirming to lay his hands on the head of every one separately.

The zeal of our Diocesan on this important occasion was extraordinary. On the Sundays immediately before Confirmation, he directed a suitable exhortation to be read in church, preparatory for it. Instantly after solemnly confirming at Hammer-smith*, the Right Reverend Pastor exerted himself admirably, in a discourse of very considerable length, delivered extempore, or *memoridè*, pressing such as had ratified their baptismal vow, not to "go their way, forgetting straightway what manner of persons they [con-

* Here the eminent James Usher, Abp. of Armagh, preached his last sermon.

frequently] ought to be;" but continually and comfortably to lead a Christian and correspondent life. 'Tis hoped that, on some at least, the earnest and affectionate address will make a lasting and indelible impression. But lamentable is the impiety of the age we live in! Confirmation, and other sacred offices, are too generally made light of, as little things. No judicious persons slight them, because they duly most regard the essential things signified and promoted by the right and solemn use of them. EU—s.

Mr. URBAN, London, May 8.

IT is not my intention to controvert what your correspondent, p. 329, advances respecting "the settlement of the Madawgwys" in America; but only to request to know what degree of credibility is due to the evidence advanced by Mr. Bowles, who, if I mistake not, came down to Pensacola, in West Florida, in 1777 or 1778, in the very humble station of an Indian packhorse-man, or trader, and always so much affected the manners and dress of his colleagues, that he never could be induced even to speak English, although it was supposed at the time that he was an Irishman, of very low birth and manners. There are merchants now in this city, who can, I believe, speak more particularly concerning him. I do not recollect that he was considered as a Chief, or a person of any intelligence, but, as I have mentioned above, occupying a menial station.—These hints are simply with a view to your correspondent's information, that he may not offer to the publick any other evidence than such as can be stamped with respectability and certainty.

An Indian Chief of the Creek nation frequently came down, and his name was the *Mad Dog* Indian.—Perhaps some ingenious commentator may discover an affinity between it and *Madawg*; for, barbarous as they may be supposed, and fond as the Chiefs are of titles, no one would imagine that any man would take up one that carries an idea so vile; and particularly the Chief I speak of, whose good-nature was remarkable. L.

Mr. URBAN, Wood-street, Sept. 3.

YOUR correspondent D N. must in the course of next month take into the house, or put into a frame covered with glass, all his geraniums, myrtles, &c. which require hushing in the winter, or otherwise the cold nights and mornings will materially injure them. In the day-time let them have plenty of air, as

air and light are two very essential qualities in the growth of all plants. His cuttings which have been set some time since should now be removed into pots singly by themselves, there to remain all the winter, and in the spring may be removed into larger pots.

If he wishes to have flowers early, I would advise him to set the seed now (as I intend doing myself), and keep them in a dry place until about January, then expose them to the weather. If he observes, he will find all self-sowed seed produce much better, much stronger, and much earlier plants, than those sowed in the spring; therefore it evidently appears, that seeds sown late in autumn will produce much better flowers in spring.

To all flowers whose leaves decay away after having blown, the root remaining still good under ground, he will find great benefit by throwing a little good loam on the top.

A CULTIVATING FLORIST.*

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 5.

BY inserting the following epitaph, from Burford church, Oxfordshire, and of which some correspondent may probably favour me with a translation,) you will oblige,
P. W.

EDMUNDUS HARMANUS, Armiger, quem Deus, innumeris beneficiis, ab ineunte ætate persecutus est, hoc Christianæ memoriz monumentum, sibi & AGNETI, unicæ & castissimæ conjugii, & 16 liberis, Deo benedicente, ex illâ susceptis, posuit, 1560.

Nullus eram, & faciente Deo, sum natus ut essem;

Jam nunc, de proprio semine, rursus ero : Inque die magnâ, quæ nunc absumpta putamus

Corpora, cernemus surgere tota Deo.

Pellite corde mortuum, mea membra, & credite vosmet

Cum Christo redditura Deo; nam vos gerit Et secum revocat. Mortuos ridete minaces; Infectos casus contemnito; & atra sepulcra Despicite: exurgens quò Christus provocat, ite;

Christus erit cunctis Regnum, Lux, Vita, Co-

* CANDIDUS says, "Though such flowers as *The Cultivating Florist* mentions may do well in some town-gardens, I fear most who plant such will have thrown their money away, unless they bring good earth into their garden. In general, about a foot deep in little gardens in town, there is nothing but rubbish; which, I think, is the reason why so few things do well in a town-garden.—But, whoever will take the trouble to have their garden free from that, and good earth put in the place of the rubbish, will, I fancy, have reason not to repent the expence."

Mr.





View of CLIFTON near BRISTOL from a drawing in the Collection of the Rev. W. Olden.

MR. URBAN, Bath, June 4.

I HAVE the pleasure to send for your Magazine a copy of a drawing in my possession of the beautiful village of Clifton, near Bristol (*see plate II.*), highly extolled for the salubrity of its air, and the delightful rides in its neighbourhood. As the situation is well known to me, you may depend on its being an exact sketch.

Yours, &c. JOHN ELDERTON.

MR. URBAN, August 28.

PLEASE to permit a real admirer of your valuable Repository to pay a small tribute to the memory of a dear departed friend, the late excellent Mr. Mickle. The mention that has been recently made of him as the *suspected* author of some pretendedly antient ballads, in Evans's Collection, suggested the idea of giving you this trouble. I perfectly agree with your correspondent Philarkaios, that Mr. M. was a poet of genius; that he was very intimate with the late Mr. Evans, to whose pleasures he was obliged for many a cheerful hour; and that he was a native of Scotland: but from this combination of circumstances it by no means follows, that he must have committed what your correspondent calls an unprincipled forgery. The mind of Mr. M. was early imbued with the principles of moral rectitude; and I firmly believe that neither the storms of adversity, nor the more dangerous soothing gales of prosperity, could force him to lose sight of them in a single instance. It was my happiness to conciliate his good opinion when we were both young, long before he was known to the world as a man of genius, and we lived for near thirty years in habits of the most strict and unreserved intimacy. In that period I had many opportunities of witnessing instances that evinced the purity of his sentiments, and the inflexible integrity of his conduct. The finer impulses of the soul were eminently his; and in the exercise of those charities that alleviate the ills of life, and give the sweetest zest to its comforts, he had not, so far as God allowed him the means, a superior on earth. Yet, in his general conversation, he was not a sentimental declaimer; *esse, non videri*, was his wish and practice. To know him, it was necessary to gain admission to the inmost recesses of his heart. I take notice of these particulars, not only in justice to his charac-

GENT. MAG. September, 1791.

ter, but to give the greater weight to the solemn declaration he once made to me, that he was not the author of those Ballads. He had, however, all the requisite ingredients for a successful imposition of this kind; to the most happy imitation of Spenser's style, he united the tender pathos, the luxuriant imagery, the boundless fancy, and the pensive temper of that exquisite poet.

Whether Scotland has produced more literary impostors than any other country, I know not; but this I know, that England is not free from such; and one of them is a name of such respectability, and of so high a character for probity and honour, that he would not have enlarged the list, had he considered the act to be so criminal as Philarkaios thinks it. I mean the amiable and venerable Lord of Strawberry-hill. When his "Castle of Otranto" first appeared, it was introduced as a translation from an old, unknown Italian author; and the story was so generally believed, that even the Monthly Reviewers of that time gave credit to it. But one who had read the book, happening to see a proof-sheet of the Review before it went to press, expressed to the late Mr. William Strahan, junior, so strong a conviction of the work's being certainly original, that he thought proper to inform the Reviewer of the opinion, who then hinted that he had doubts of its being a translation, and was complimented for discernment not his own. R. C.

MR. URBAN, August 30.

IN the review of a piece, intitled, "An Address to the Publick," &c. given in your Magazine for June, p. 552, I met with the following passage: "Archdeacon Paley's opinion, that, 'from the time that religion was annexed to the civil power, corruptions date their origin,' is not founded in fact." Qu. Where has Archdeacon Paley delivered any such opinion?

A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, Fordingbridge, Hants, July 12.

THE birth-place of that eminent poet, Matthew Prior, though long the topick of enquiry among the Literati of this kingdom, has never yet been, and probably never will be, exactly ascertained. I very well remember to have read, in some of your former Magazines, a variety of publications on this

this subject; but, leaving them to speak for themselves, I chuse rather to take notice of what the late Dr. S. Johnson has said of it, in his "Lives of the English Poets;" who tells us, that "the difficulty of settling Prior's birth-place is great. In the Register of his College he is called, at his admission, by the President, Matthew Prior, of Winburn, in Middlesex; by himself, next day, Matthew Prior, of Dorsetshire; in which county, not in Middlesex, Winburn, or Wimborne, as it stands in the *Villars*, is found. When he stood candidate for his fellowship, five years afterwards, he was registered again by himself as of Middlesex." Here then is a manifest contradiction; which I shall endeavour to reconcile as I go along. You are to understand then, that, by the Statutes of St. John's College, Cambridge (of which society Prior was a member), no more than two persons of any one particular county can be admitted Fellows. It is not unfair then to hazard a conjecture, that, at the time of Prior's admission, the two Dorsetshire Fellowships were filled up, and probably no vacancy for that county was likely to happen for some years to come, which was not the case with Middlesex; and that, consequently, Prior's friends, at the time of his entry, foreseeing this difficulty, thought it prudent to register him of Middlesex; and that Prior himself (though he had before styled himself of Dorsetshire, yet), when he came afterwards to sit for a Fellowship, found it unavoidably and absolutely necessary to follow their example, and adopt the same deception; because, otherwise, he very well knew he could not possibly succeed in his election.

Having thus endeavoured to account for the seeming contradiction in the terms of Prior's admission into College, and why, when he stood candidate for a Fellowship, he registered himself of Middlesex, I shall now go on to acquaint you with some reasons which strongly induce me to believe, that the ancient and respectable town of Wimborne-Minster, in Dorsetshire, has the honour of being the birth-place of this celebrated poet. Mr. Hutchins, in his History of Dorsetshire, observes, that "it is highly probable Matthew Prior, an eminent statesman, and one of the most famous poets of his age, was born at Wimborne. Tradition says, that he was first educated at the grammar-school here. He does not occur in the parish

Register indeed, his parents being supposed to be Dissenters, which he intimates in his Epistle to Fleetwood Shepherd, esq.

"So at the barn of loud Non-con,
Where with my grannam I have gone."

Mr. Hutchins goes on with saying, that, "about 1727, one Prior, of Godmanston, a labouring man, and living in 1755, declared to a company of gentlemen, where he (Mr. Hutchins) was present, that he was Mr. Prior's first cousin, and remembered his going to Wimborne to visit him, and afterwards heard that he became a great man.—The learned Thomas Baker, B.D. once Fellow of St. John's College, informed Mr. Browne Willis, that he was born at Wimborne of mean parents."

To this account given by Mr. Hutchins, which appears to me to carry great weight with it, I must have leave to add, that the late Mr. Nicholas Russell, a person of an inquisitive turn, and great veracity, frequently assured me, that he very well remembered an old woman, resident in Wimborne, who was a Dissenter, and a near relation of Matthew Prior's, but who wrote her name *Prius*, not *Prior*, and insisted that the former was the right name of the family, though her cousin, for what reason she knew not, unless it was to hide the meanness of his parentage, had thought fit to alter it to the latter.

Thus much I have thought fit to mention relative to the place of Prior's birth, about which there has been so much ink shed. If you think I have, in any degree, cleared up the matter, you are at liberty to insert this letter in your valuable publication; if not, you cannot be at a loss how to dispose of it.

Yours, &c.

J. D.

STRICTURES ON THE LAND-TAX.

Cambria, Aug. 12.

THE inveterate enemies of Great Britain have almost driven the inhabitants of that island to the long-desired *ne plus ultra* of taxation; hoping that, whenever they are reduced to that extreme, their wonderful credit must feel a mortal blow, and that insurrections amongst a bankrupt and desperate people must be the consequence; who thus will become at length self-subdued, blinded as they at present are, partly by borrowed wealth, partly by the influx of enormous taxes into the capital. Yet many individuals, who have been

in the way of sharing the loaves and fishes, may be rich enough to effect the nation's salvation, if Government could find a method of assessment affecting *such* only, namely, obligees, mortgagees, proprietors of public stock, Bank-stock, India-stock, and stock in trade, which originally was liable to a charge similar to the land-tax. But to an observing person some excellent resources still appear. A recommender of some of the most productive taxes, towards the conclusion of the American war, is probably able to propose others when there is an absolute necessity; but not to bribe majorities, or make profuse compliments to the India Company at the public expence, or wantonly to terrify the gulls of the Isle of Wight at the expence of other gulls. At the same time, it is with unfeigned concern that I remark the late injudicious impositions. *That* on windows is exceedingly unequal, and therefore censurable. The houses, in towns that are decaying and want patronage, are at a low rent; yet they must bear as heavy a tax as houses that yield a much greater income, if the windows in each are in number equal. Many noble seats are now destined to ruin on account of this pernicious, desolating, destructive tax—*Monstrum in forme, cui lumen ademptum*.—The great duties on malt are incredibly hurtful in their consequences; *lime*, *tobacco*, and even *urine*, are become the ingredients of British beer! which now creates not only intoxication, but distraction and insanity. Yet the revenue doth not increase in proportion to the taxation, because individuals in general will rationally endeavour to live within their income; and, when a duty on a given quantity is advanced from four to five, all economists will use annually a quantity as four to five; and they will reduce their servants from five to four, &c. In some counties the malt tax produces no more than before the late additions. The experiment concerning the tea evinces that no advantage is obtained by extreme taxation; for teas, since the abatement of the tax, yield as good an income to Government as *before*. The various taxes on travelling are injurious to communication and commerce. But an augmentation of *land-tax* is a *capital* wound: it necessarily enhances provisions; of course the wages of artificers must increase; consequently all manufactures and other exports must rise in price, and grow too dear for foreign

markets, which other countries will furnish with goods at a cheaper rate; and workmen will migrate to those regions that can employ them effectually, and will instruct those places in the secrets of their trades. But any scheme of *equalizing the land-tax* is, at this day, totally *out of date*. Innumerable purchases have been made according to the present assessments; therefore, where the land-tax is low, the purchasers (who have by no means bought cheap in proportion) will be *partially* aggrieved. Farmers have taken leases subjecting them to rates and taxes; these tenants will likewise be aggrieved. Charges for younger children, mortgages, and other debts, have been incurred to such a degree, that, in too many instances, a land-tax of full four or five shillings poundage will reduce the proprietor's interest in the estate to an absolute nullity; necessity will drive him abroad, and his lowest creditors, who are not secured by mortgages, must suffer as well as himself; whilst his rents are returned out of the kingdom, and the nation drained by such-like remittances continually: for several hundred instances of this sort will soon ensue. The remote parts of the realm are said to be most eased as to land-tax; but from these parts taxes are annually and certainly drawn, whilst the reflux of money is exceedingly precarious. And *this* subjects these countries to another mighty grievance. Money becoming scarce through the annual returns of taxes to the metropolis, servants in want of employment follow the fleeting treasure up to town, are there hired *quarterly* to prevent settlements; which injustice a law, making four uninterrupted quarters equal to a year's service, touching settlements, would obviate; but for want of it these servants are, in old age, removed back as paupers to the country. By this means those parishes, which probably are not aggrieved at present as to their land-tax, are heavily burdened with poor-rates: whereas, it scarcely signifies what assessments are made in the countries near London, and within the sphere of circulation; the money rolls among themselves. Far otherwise is it as to the distant parts of the island, where a *moderate* land-tax is the only help towards selling the produce at such a rate as to quit the cost of its conveyance to London and its vicinity. Of course, the produce of lands must advance in price so as to discharge the augmented

mented burdens, and maintain the farmer. Worse than this, Government will not be benefited in proportion as the individual is aggrieved. Four shillings in the pound reduces an income of 100l. to 80l.; therefore the proprietor must live upon 80l. yearly; but, whilst he pays 20l. of land-tax, the revenue really falls short in other respects no less than *nine tenths* of this sum; for, if the individual had this 20l. to expend, he would benefit Government nine-tenths of that sum in the great variety of other taxes. This is an intricate, but important, point. To abridge himself in 20l. a year, he must retrench his expenses as to candles, soap, malt-liquor, wine, spirituous liquors, tea, sugar, servants, horses, windows, and a variety of other articles. But with regard to *equalizing* the land-tax, by lowering it in some counties, and raising it in others, this will in fact be causing an infinite disproportion at this day, because the lands are mostly leased already according to their present taxes respectively. Therefore those, whose taxes shall be *abated*, will have an indulgence they are not entitled to expect, since they have made their bargains (as indeed the proprietors of those lands purchased them) subject to their present assessments; and those, whose taxes shall be *augmented*, will undergo an unexpected burden, which they are unequal to, because they have taken leases on their farms at *full* value according even to the present taxation. Besides this, the rich and fertile lands which shall be eased by this *supposed* regulation, are of at least forty times the value (quantity and quality taken together) of the lands whose tax is to be augmented; therefore the abatement will be to the augmentation as 40 to 1; and this *abatement* will be principally within the sphere of greatest circulation; the *augmentation* will fall mostly beyond that sphere, where the difficulty of acquiring money for the taxes of each succeeding year will increase more and more continually, the annual draughts being too *likely*, nay too *certain*, to exceed the annual returns; a matter to be guarded against above all things, as insolvency and despair will otherwise inevitably ensue; and who knows not the adage, *non salus nullam sperare salutem*? W.

MR. URBAN, Kendal, Aug. 18.

A SHORT life of the subject of the present essay may be found in

Pulteney's History of Botany in England, vol. II. p. 264; where we are informed, that the principal circumstances are borrowed from the British Topography. As this account is far from being correct, it is presumed that the following may be offered to the Gentleman's Magazine without farther apology.

Some Account of JOHN WILSON, Author of the Synopsis of British Plants in Mr. Ray's Method.

JOHN WILSON, the first who attempted a systematic arrangement of the indigenous plants of Great Britain in the English language, was born in Longfledal, near Kendal, in Westmoreland, some time in the year 1696. He was by trade a shoe-maker, and may be ranked amongst the few who, in every age, distinguish themselves from the mass of mankind by their scientific and literary accomplishments without the advantages of a liberal education. The success of his first calling does not appear to have been great, as perhaps he never followed it in a higher capacity than that of a journeyman. However this may be, he exchanged it, for the more lucrative employment of a baker, soon enough to afford his family the common conveniences of life; the profits of his new business supporting him in circumstances which, though not affluent, were far superior to the abject poverty he is said to have experienced by the author of the British Topography. This writer, amongst other mistakes undoubtedly occasioned by false information, has recorded an anecdote of him, which is the fabrication of one of those inventive geniuses who are more partial to a good tale than attentive to the truth. He acquaints us, that Wilson was so intent on the pursuit of his favourite study, as once to be tempted to sell a cow, the support of his house, in order to procure the means of purchasing Morrison's voluminous work; and that this absurd design would have certainly been put in execution, had not a neighbouring lady presented him with the book, and by her generosity rescued the infatuated botanist from voluntary ruin. The story is striking, but wants authenticity; and is absolutely contradicted by authority that cannot be disputed. At the time when Wilson studied botany, the knowledge of system was not to be obtained from English books; and Ray's botanical writings, of whose method he was a perfect master, were all in Latin. This circumstance makes

makes it evident, that he acquired an acquaintance with the language of his author, capable of giving him a complete idea of the subject. The means by which he arrived at this proficiency are not known at present; and though such an attempt, made by an illiterate man, may appear to be attended with insuperable difficulties to those who have enjoyed a regular education, yet the experiment has been frequently made, and has been almost as frequently successful. No one ought to be surprised with the apparent impossibilities that perseverance constantly vanquishes, when properly stimulated by the love of knowledge. The powers of industry are not to be determined by speculation; they are seen and understood by their effects: it is this talent alone that forms the basis of genius, and distinguishes a man of abilities from the rest of his kind.

It was no easy undertaking to acquire the reputation of an expert and accurate botanist before Linnæus's admirable method of discriminating species gave the science so essential an improvement.

The subject of the present essay overcame the difficulties inseparable from the enterprise, and merited the character from his intimate acquaintance with the vegetable productions of the North of England. But there is good reason to believe that he was not entirely self-taught; for, under the article *Gentiana*, he accidentally mentions his intercourse on the subject with Mr. Fitz-Roberts, who formerly resided in the neighbourhood of Kendal, and was known to Petiver and Ray: his name occurs in the Synopsis of the latter gentleman. The numerous places of growth, of the rarer plants added by Wilson to those found in former catalogues, shew how diligently he cultivated the practical part of botany.

It will appear a matter of surprise, to such as are ignorant of his manner of life, how a mechanick could spare a very large portion of time from engagements which ought to engross the attention of men in low circumstances, for the sole purpose of devoting it to the curious but unproductive researches of a naturalist. On this account it is proper to remark, that the business of a baker was principally managed by his wife, and that a long indisposition rendered him unfit for a sedentary employment. He was afflicted with a severe asthma for many years, which, while it prevented him from pursuing his trade as a shoe-maker,

encouraged the cultivation of his favourite science, and he attended to it with all the ardour a sick man can experience. Fresh air, and moderate exercise, were the best palliatives of his cruel disease: thus he was tempted to amuse the lingering hours of sickness with frequent excursions in the more favourable parts of the year, as oft as his health would permit; and, under the pressure of an unpropitious disorder, explored the marshes, and even the hills, of his native country, being often accompanied by such of his intimates as were partial to botany, or desirous of beholding those uncommon scenes of Nature that can only be enjoyed in mountainous countries.

The singularity of his conversation contributed not a little to the gratification of his curiosity; for he was a diligent observer of manners and opinions, and delivered his sentiments with unreserved freedom. His discourse abounded with remarks, which were generally pertinent, and frequently original: many of his sententious expressions are still remembered by his neighbours and contemporaries. One of these deserves recording, as it shews that his knowledge of botany was not confined to the native productions of England. Being once in the county of Durham, he was introduced to a person who took much pleasure in the cultivation of rare plants. This man, judging of his abilities by his appearance, and perhaps expecting to increase his own reputation by an easy victory over one he had heard commended so much, challenged him to a trial of skill; and, in the course of it, treated his stranger with a degree of disrespect that provoked his resentment, and prompted him to give an instance of his superiority. Accordingly, after naming most of the rarities contained in the garden, and referring to authors where they are described, he in his turn plucked a wild herb, growing in a neglected spot, and presented it to his opponent, who endeavoured to get clear of the difficulty by pronouncing it a weed; but Wilson immediately replied, a weed is a term of Art, not a production of Nature: adding, that the explanation proved his antagonist to be a gardener, not a botanist. Thus the contest ended.

These qualities, so uncommon in an unlettered man, procured him the notice of several persons of taste and fortune, whose hospitality enabled him to prosecute his researches on an economical plan that suited his humble condition.

Mr.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, an eminent land-surveyor, resident at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, may be reckoned his steadiest patron, and warmest encourager; for he frequently accompanied this gentleman, when travelling in the line of his profession, under the character of an assistant,—an employment that left him at full liberty to examine the vegetable productions of the different places visited by them. But it is difficult to determine, at present, what experience he gained from his connexion with Mr. Thompson; and the author of the present essay has scarcely any other means of discovering what were his opportunities of attending to the places of growth of the rarer plants, besides his own work the Synopsis, where the observations are in a great measure confined to Westmoreland and Northumberland. Perhaps this was done to accommodate his friends, who were numerous in those counties, and for whose use the book was chiefly intended; however, it appears from the volume itself, that he was not entirely unacquainted with the South of England. This work was published in the year 1744; it comprehends that part of Ray's method that treats of the more perfect herbs, beginning at the fourth genus, or class, and ending with the twenty-sixth. He promises, in the preface, to complete the performance at a future period, provided his first attempt should meet with a favourable reception from the publick; but did not live to fulfil his promise, being prevented by indisposition from finishing a second volume, which was intended to contain the Fungi, Mosses, Grasses, and Trees.

He died July 15, 1751, after lingering through the last three or four years of life in a state of debility that rendered him unfit for any undertaking of the kind. Some papers left by him on the subject passed into the hands of Mr. Slack, printer at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, but were never published. Among these were some drawings, but it is not certain whether they were representations of rare plants, or figures intended to illustrate the technical part of the science. The writings of Linnæus became popular in England a short time after his death, and very soon supplanted all preceding systems; otherwise the character of Wilson had been better known to his countrymen at present. His Synopsis is certainly an improvement on that of Ray; for, besides some correction in the arrangement, many trivial observations

are left out of it, to make room for generic and specific descriptions, the most essential parts of a botanical manual.—He did not increase the catalogue of British plants much, only adding two to Ray's number, as distinct species, the *Allium schænoprasum*, and the *Valeriana rubra*; but he was the first who introduced the *Circea alpina* to the notice of the English botanist, as a variety of *Christiana*, growing near Sedberg, in Yorkshire.

Mr. URBAN, *Winkfield, Wilts; Aug. 18.*

IN your Magazine for April last, p. 312, Antiquarius Secundus promises to transmit to you any biographical remains he may procure of — Tilly, Esq. of Pentilly Castle. That Tilly, I apprehend, was Sir James Tillie, Knt. whose ancestors were inhabitants of this parish, and of whom he has thought fit to preserve the remembrance by a plain slab of blue marble, fixed in the South wall of the church, near the West end, with an inscription, of which the following is a copy:

Erect d Anno Dom. 1687,
by Sir JAMES TILLIE, Knt.
to the Memory of his Ancestours, who
in this Parish lived vertuously, and died
piously, and lie interred under the two
opposite Tomb-stones, viz. under the
nearest Stone, John Tillie the elder,
and Mary his Wife, and severall of
their Children;
and under the remotest Stone,
John Tillie the younger, and Susanna
his Wife, and severall of their
Children.

The descendants of Sir James have yet an estate here, which is said to have been purchased by that gentleman from an attachment to the original residence of his ancestors. There was till lately a house upon it, which bore evident marks of that singularity of character which discovered itself upon other occasions.

There is, in the Register Book of the parish for the year 1658, an entry of the baptism of two daughters of John Tillie and Susannah his wife, who were probably the father and mother also of the abovementioned gentleman. But there is no memorial of the family after the Restoration; and as, from the year 1676, the burials were entered in a separate book, which is now lost, there is no record of the interment of those individuals who might then be surviving.

The Register Book, referred to above, commences during the Usurpation, in
the

the year 1654; and it may not be unacceptable to the curious to be informed, that on the inner side of the cover is the following entry, which, though canceled after the Restoration, remains perfectly legible: "Be it remembered, that, the nineteenth day of July. 1654. I John Ashe, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace of the county of Wilts, did allowe of George Saunders to be Register of the p'she of Winkfield, in the said county, he being first elected by the p'shioners of the said p'she; and he was by me sworne faithfully to execute the said office, according to the act of Parliament in that case made and provided. Witness my hand, the day and year aboveſd, John Ashe."

Whether George Saunders was the officiating minister does not appear. However, he made his entries of baptisms, marriages, and burials, with great accuracy, and continued in office till the year 1660: and it is but justice to add, that the same accuracy was preserved by three succeeding rectors, and part of the incumbency of a fourth, till the year 1751. E. S.

The WANDERER'S Diary through France.

PERHAPS, Mr. Urban, you remember me, in one shape or other, a *Wanderer* in this kingdom fifteen or sixteen years ago: Perhaps too, now it is a kingdom *renversée*, I may furnish your numerous readers with a little information as to its present state; for I walk (as usual) slowly over my ground, and not

"run

The Lord knows whither in a chaise and one;"

and therefore may not overlook matters which more rapid travellers disregard.—Formerly, one King governed the *whole Nation*; now, the *whole Nation* governs *one King*: or rather, each city, town, bourg, or hamlet, *governs itself*. Be that as it may! After spending four months in the *finest*, though not the *finestest*, house in Calais, lately inhabited by the *ſeu Duchefs de what d'ye call her*, I determined to see *how men's heads grow upon their ſhoulders* in the capital. If, therefore, a Diary of my journey thither prove worthy of a corner in your Magazine, mine is at your service; and perhaps I may find matter of more importance, when I arrive in a city, always an extraordinary one, but now the most interesting of any city in Europe.

On the 10th of August, 1791, (being the day which placed my head among the ſons of men, ſeventy-two years ago,) I ſet out for Boulogne, and arrived at the Britiſh Hotel in that city; where I found the beſt inn, and the moſt uncouth *Dame Angloiſe* of a landlady, I ever beheld in all my *Wanderings*, and had nothing to remark thither but the beauty of the country, and the wonderful difference between the *country* and *city air* of Calais. And though *Madame mon Hôteſſe* gave me but a *cool* reception, ſhe made me ample attends in a *hot* ſupper and a bottle of good Burgundy, not forgetting to charge it in her bill the next morning, when I ſet out, on the *grand chemin*, for *Montreuil*, where my landlady (*à la Cour de France*), by way of variety, gave us a good ſupper, and a bottle of common wine, value ſix-pence, at the *reasonable price of three livres*. The next day, on our way hither, we were charmed with the beautiful country, and the numerous and jocund *peaſants*, on both ſides the road, gathering-in their plentiful harveſt. But the heat was ſo violent, that I wiſhed to find reſreſhment and reſt at *Nouvrop*, a little hamlet a poſt and a half from this city; but I was informed, that *that* poor hamlet afforded no reception for travellers. The Poſt-maſter, however, who looked more like *our Palmer* than a villager, civilly invited us to partake of a good ſallad, his *beef à-la-mode*, and the beſt artichokes I ever taſted in my life; and a lady of faſhion, who is building a houſe in the ſame village, furniſhed us with our deſert, without enquiring whether we were *National Aſſemblyiſts* or *Ariſtocratiſts*, for I bear no *inſignia*; it is contrary to the law *dans ce pays-ci* to wear badges of diſtinction, the National Aſſembly having decreed, that merit and talents alone are to create diſtinction between *MAN* and *MAN*; that every man may write, print, and publiſh, whatever he pleaſes, and ſerve God in that manner which appears moſt ſuitable to his way of thinking.—When I quitted my polite Poſt-maſter, he aſked me at what inn I intended to ſtop at *Abbeville*? I deſired him to recommend one to me,—and that I had formerly uſed the Bull's Head; but he informed me, that his daughter kept the Poſt-houſe, and that I ſhould meet with good beds, and every thing elſe *comme il faut*, with her. I did ſo:—ſo much ſo, that I have determined to ſpend a week with the faireſt, the civileſt, and the beſt-beloved publican, I ever met with in France;

France; and to whose house I earnestly recommend travellers of all nations, and particularly my own.

On my way hither I could not but remark, that magpies and *wheat-eats* * were the *only game* I met with on the road-side; not a single partridge, quail, or hare, have I seen, though harvest-time, since I left Calais. But my pretty landlady, *Madame Melar* †, has promised to shew me a partridge at *half past three*; and then, Mr. Urban, I will drink hers and your health, in a glass of the very prettiest Burgundy, at *one jilling* a bottle, I ever tasted: and, when you drink your *Old Port*, don't forget your *Old Correspondent*,

THE WANDERER.

THE beautiful situation of Abbeville, the good fruit, the violent heat, and the tranquillity of the town, induced me to rest near a week in it. To my great surprise, I found a manufactory of scarlet cloth, which cost me forty-two *livres* a French yard, nearly two Louis d'ors. Here I met with one of the late Mr. Wesley's flock, who in Eng^land painted his pious teacher's portrait so often, that it enabled him to become a fraudulent bankrupt in London, and now to be the coach-painter of Abbeville.

In passing through the city of *Amiens*, I began to suspect that *General Bonille*, and his *Pays-Bas* army, had preceded me; for, though *the stones were not displaced*, I scarcely saw a house that had a whole pane of glass in the windows, till I found they were so shattered by a violent thunder-clap a few days before; and at Clermont a still greater slaughter among the trees of *General Condé*, where they are laid flat by *wind-battalions*. But his tenants at Chantilly are as merry as Greeks; for they boast that they have had one-third MORE GRAIN this harvest, than on any former year, owing to the destruction of *the game*, which I can readily believe; for from Calais to Paris I saw but four partridges, and three of them were upon the table. I forgot to mention, that, when I last passed *Abbe-*

* GAME, to be sure, are pretty objects on the road; but game at the poor peasant's back, or in his soup, without fear of the gallies, is a pleasant reflexion. But if game is scarce, fruit is plenty; as you may conclude, when I tell you, that the finest apricots I ever tasted are a farthing apiece, and peaches a penny.

† The Post-house is the airiest and largest *auberge* in Abbeville.

*vill*e, my post boy took a sudden turn, to avoid disturbing the red-hot embers (which were still *blushing* for their deadly deed) that had burned alive two young men, who had in their cups behaved indecently when the procession of a *Saint* passed by *! This was about twenty-three years ago. Such horrid deeds, thank GOD, will never be seen again in this now FREE KINGDOM. On entering the capital, the eve of *St. Louis*, I was so bewildered with the noise of drums, bells, and crowds of armed *bourgeois*, that I did not perceive a black-guard, who had the impudence to steal one of my pistols from the holster in my charger, till I arrived at the *Hôtel Modène*, remarkable only for being the residence of Poor Yorick in former days, and of bugs in the present. If the National Assembly would but decree, among other salutary laws, one relative to *great and little house cleanliness*, it would add much to their honour. To-day, *St. Louis*, I passed by the palace and prison of the King, and saw only tents and centingls before his windows, instead of all his subjects' free admission to present their *bouquets*, as usual, on their Sovereign's *name-day*. I could not but drop a sigh, till I recollected how many sighs had been dropped in the Bastille, for ages past, unpitied; however, I may, I think, truly say, I came in *at the death*, I mean the death of the new-established constitution: for, if some resolutions passed, which were agitated on the 24th instant, and I hear they did, they have undone all their *former doings*; and there cannot be a doubt but the King will accept the constitution, and be soon at liberty, to repair his own. Here I met with your and my old friend, Dr. W——r, and the animated and ingenious Miss W——s. The former is returning home, having taken it *into his head*, that STOURHEAD is a prettier place than Paris; and the latter is just set off for Rouen.

Little did I think, when I passed *Bellegarde*, on the heights of the Pyrennees, fifteen years ago, and the French guard asked me, with a tone of insolence, of what country I was? that I should live to see the day, that I could ask them the same questions as they put to me.—I replied, "I was a native of *Hotentot*!"—"Otentot! Otent-

* Previous to their execution, I think their tongues had been torn out; but see M. Voltaire on that sad subject.

tot ! what King governs that land ?" said they.—" We have no King," said I, " of the *Hotentots* !"

Aug. 30. I thought, when I first entered the House of the National Assembly, I should *there* see, for the first time, men who acted upon the true principles of real patriotism; but one single visit has convinced me, that I saw a corrupt majority, who have at one *coup* overthrown all that is good; nor have I the least doubt *how* that business has been effected. The King has mortgaged half a year's income, five hundred thousand pounds sterling! Money will do great things, we all know; aye, and wicked things too. If the succeeding Assembly National cannot undo that which the present have within this last week done, the Nation will be all *afloat* again, and some men may be *illuminated* again only by *lantborn-light*, if they do not find their way to a safer country. I was yesterday at Versailles, once the dearest, now the cheapest, spot in France; and therefore, being sick at heart of the *Assembly National*, and *bug-fyre* of the *Rue Jacob*, *Hôtel Modène*, I shall go to-morrow, and enjoy for a week the sweet air of the gardens of Versailles. It is the fashion, though I am at a loss to conceive why, for all the English to be cubbed up in the *Fauxbourg St. Germain*, and to live in narrow, dirty streets; while magnificent hotels in *Rue St. Honoré*, with large gardens, and which look into the *Thuileries*, are neglected! I pay two guineas a week here for apartments, magnificently furnished it is true, but where I breathe the purified air of tons of rotten dung, and the corrupted breath of twenty horses. Wonderful as I found this city twenty-three years since, it is still more and more wonderful!! The Palais Royal is of itself a great city; it consists of seven theatres, forty public gaming-tables, two thousand *filles de joys*, and every kind of luxury, dirt, and magnificence, imaginable. The late Duke of Orleans, having visited England, found a *luxury* adjoining to every cottage in England, which Paris did not then possess. Upon his return, he advised an old servant to build a range of little *temples* in the Palais Royal, told him to keep them *comme il faut*, and to attend with keys and other conveniences for *retirement*; and those are still the only places in all Paris to which an Englishman can go, without being in luck!!

GENT. MAG. September, 1791.

Nothing ever more true or just was said of France, than that it is begilt and ***** all over. Yet the good wine, the plenty of delicious fruit, within the reach even of *Wanderers'* purses, the vivacity of the people, and, in short, the *tout ensemble*, will always get the better of the *disagreeables*. "You are," said the *Counsefs de Valan* to me, some years ago, "an ungracious nation." We certainly are so. The French, on the contrary, are gracious, at least appear to *us* to be so. They promise you every thing, but never think of performing any thing; and, while they are making you happy by their politeness, they are sneering or laughing at your *cullability*; but now, that they have given men of their own, and all other nations, liberty to speak out, write out, and print out, all they think, I will plainly tell you, that I am convinced the Assembly National has a majority among them that are corruptly criminal, and that the constitution is not nearer being compleated than it was twelve months ago. These people will hold their power till the beginning of October, and then a parcel of them will run away, to avoid the fury of the people, or visit the L——.

Yours, &c. A WANDERER.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 3.
I AGREE with your correspondent Launcelot Hare, that Swedenborg was deranged in his mind; and it is no uncommon thing for men to be so on one particular subject, and to be perfectly sensible on every other; a remarkable story of which is mentioned in the *Adventurer*, vol. III. No 88. And that Dr. Johnson was of the same opinion may be known by reading the 41st and three succeeding chapters of the *Prince of Abyssinia*.

As one of your correspondents wishes for the Beggar's Petition to be inserted in your Magazine, and you mention that it shall, if sent to you; I have taken the liberty to send it, and hope that the person who desired it will think it both *beautiful and pathetic*—if not, I pity him.

I have likewise sent you the *Poor Man's Prayer*, which, I fancy, you will think worthy a place in your Magazine. I rather thought it proper to send it*, as I believe the *Poor Man's Prayer* and Beg-

* See them both in the Poetical Department of the present month.

gar's Petition have been mistaken the one for the other.

The manner in which the Bishop of London confirms is strange; but he is not singular. The Bishop of Exeter does the same. That the late Bishop Halifax should, when he administered the bread and wine, I am both surprised and sorry to hear: but what shall we say to such things, but that the best of men have their foibles, which we must lament, and should endeavour to forget, and to emulate only their virtues. It is no excuse for a bad man, to do a bad action because a good man has done the same; but it is often made one:—so that great and good men should be particularly cautious of their most trifling actions.

Yours, &c.

CANDIDUS.

THE INSPECTOR, N° I.

Friend URBAN, *Worcester, Aug. 10.*

IF a contest arises among literary men, it is often more severely ill-natured than the language of Billingsgate; I had almost said, as coarse. For this reason, quiet men seldom pay the attention due to controversial writers; when, if they would write more meekly, they would be truly useful. We should fairly see both sides the question, and form opinions accordingly.

CASES IN POINT:

Gentleman's Magazine for July, (the best periodical publication extant, and in general the most elegant,) p. 597, nothing less than a *malicious lie*—p. 605, *filitious saints*—p. 606, *quaint, partial, and papistical Anthony Wood*—*simniacal prelate*—*base libels*—*despicable writer*.—

But, Sir, if we are to have a new edition of Wood, let us have *Wood's own Works*, with notes, if you please, but not one word of the text enlarged or omitted.—Again: Browne Willis is 'impertinent;' Burnet, 'dogmatic;' Swedenborg, 'a mad man.' I have oft seen Hume represented as a lying, contemptible Deist; Pope, as a rascal; Dryden, a knave; William, a scoundrel; Lewis, a perjured villain; Boswell, an idiot; Rousseau, a babbler; Voltaire, a hypocrite. And for what reason?—Their sentiments differed from their adversaries. But, Sir, are nick-names, or virulent epithets, proper arguments either for a gentleman or a scholar? The cause must be truly bad, that needs such aid.

BEGGAR'S PETITION.

I send you a little picture, done by a school-boy, a friend of mine, at the age of ten years; and I assure you that the

design, drawing, and engraving (for it may be called such, though only done with a pen-knife and nail*), were solely his own. It may, perchance, be thought worthy of preceding the poem.

BEE-TLES

are very fond of treacle. There are few in Worcestershire. The mode of destroying them, when they do appear, is to put out the fire at bed-time (for we seldom suffer them to go out, night or day), and lay a little treacle on a piece of wood afloat in a broad pan of water. These vermin will struggle to gain the treacle, even in the agonies of death.

Again: I think Johnson and Warburton are both right. In Worcestershire, Warwickshire, and Staffordshire, batts are oftentimes called beetles; thus, "leathern batts," or "night beetles:" and whoever has encountered them in an evening, will acknowledge the poet's observation to be just. On the other hand, cockchaffers are as common at mid-day as at night. Cockchaffers proceed from a grub lying concealed in the earth, as fishers will tell you. The batt, or beetle, generally builds in old, uninhabited houses, or the copes.

SHAKESPEARE

is more read than understood. It is fashionable to admire and quote him. He was a great scholar; but his rural words remained to the last. If gentlemen would condescend to mix more with the commonalty, they would be amply requited in this and many other things. I speak experimentally.

CHOROGRAPHY.

In my next, I shall begin a selection of epitaphs from every church in Worcestershire.

ALDERMAN BAYLIS, mentioned in your Obituary for July, was of mean parentage; by his merit was raised to the first station in the city; beloved by his friends, honoured and revered by the poor; author of several pleasing poetical pieces. When Mayor, his justice was proverbial; fewer lawsuits and indictments were preferred, than of a long time before remembered. By trade a dyer. As a chemist, he will ever be remembered and honoured. Very few men ever brought the art of dying to so great perfection.—Poetical pieces in my next.

CANALS.

A plan for a canal from the Severn to the Thames was printed in your Miscel-

* We have copied it in p. 852. EDIT-
lany

lany about forty years since. Wonderful industry! this self-same essay is now swelled to a shilling pamphlet.

CHARLES CARLETON.

Mr. URBAN,

May 8.

PLEASE to inform your worthy correspondent *Philopatris*, p. 322, that Cambridge does not deserve the calumny in which the approbation of the Dissenters would involve it. The sun of licentious anarchy has not risen on Cambridge. We are not, Sir, Republicans; we are not Socinians; we revile not the laws that protect us, nor do we deny the Lord that bought us. But we are friends to the present religious establishment; we are, and always have been, warmly attached to the present Royal Family, and the glorious Constitution under which we flourish. We can commiserate our misled neighbours on the Continent, who catch at a shadow while they lose the reality; though we can scarcely extend that charity to the seditious preachers of confusion in this island. Little has been their success in this University; and had Priestley, that arch-priest of Pandæmonian liberty, known the universal admiration with which the Undergraduates here regarded Mr. Burke's *Reflections*—had he known the strong impressions which that excellent performance has left on the minds of our youth, he would not have exposed himself to the just rebuke of *Philopatris*. The Doctor sees through a mist; and we can give little credit to his predictions of future events, when he is so egregiously blind to the state of present opinions. There are two avowed champions of heterodoxy in Cambridge: but from these the Doctor could not have received his information; they would have told him a different tale. They have indeed sown the pestilential seed of heresy; but it has fallen on bad ground. The soil here produces other fruit. And there are not wanting husbandmen to till the soil, and root up the few tares which the enemy may plant, and occasion may foster.

A. M. Trin. Coll. Cambridge.

Mr. URBAN,

April 14.

IN a debate upon what is styled the *Roman Catholic* bill, as stated in a news-paper, Mr. Fox is mentioned to have suggested, "that the Legislature had no right, if people differed from them in religious opinions, to prescribe

by what name they were to call themselves; he wished, therefore, to take away the necessity of calling themselves *Dissenting Catholicks*." But, in the giving or assuming of names, is it not desirable that such names should be in common use as clearly mark the class or sect denoted; and that no name should be adopted which conveys censure or reproach upon those from whom they differ? Lutherans, Calvinists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Anabaptists, Independents, characterize their respective sects. The same will perhaps be acknowledged of *Roman Catholicks*; but are not these incongruous words? is it not, as Milton observed, a mere contradiction, as if one should say *universal particular* (*Prose Works*, fol. edit. 1698, p. 809)? And, by dropping the epithet, to appropriate to themselves the word *Catholicks*, carries an implication, that those, who are not of their Church, are not members of the Church of Christ universal; an inadmissible reflexion, that must hurt the feelings of every other conscientious Christian. *Catholicks*, singly, is not indeed a term now so frequently heard, nor so often to be met with in the writings of Papists, as it was in former days. But it is not wholly relinquished. And I have my doubts whether this exclusive assumption, and the uncharitable insinuation that it conveys, has ever been explicitly disavowed by the authority of their Church. Dissenter is not to the ear a harsher word than Protestant; nor was it, comparatively speaking, till of late introduced to signify persons who, from scruples of conscience, did not conform to the Church of England. Recusant was, antiently, the general term for all who declined frequenting public worship according to the practice of the Established Church; and Popish Recusants marked those who were of the Romish persuasion, as, for instance, in stat. of J. Jac. c. 5. And why may not Dissenting Papists be now used? not so much to shew that they are not of the Church of England, for Papists would be sufficient for that purpose. But by Papist, without the prefix, might be meant those who hold communion with the Pope and Church of Rome in spiritual concerns; and Dissenting Papists would distinguish such as protest against the temporal and political claims of the Roman Pontiff.

Yours, &c,

W. & D.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *August 16.*

BY the prefatory Address to the Rules of the Unitarian Society, given in your last Magazine, p. 646, it appears that those gentlemen are entering upon a subject, which they justly say is of infinite importance, namely, that of Christianity; and which they intend to represent in its primitive simplicity.

They assert, accordingly, that there is but *one* God, and one Mediator between God and man, the *man* Christ Jesus. This must be allowed to be both simple and scriptural; and doctrines truly founded thereon must be instructive and useful to mankind. But it is afterwards said, that Jesus Christ is the *most distinguished of the prophets*, and is only the *creature and messenger* of God. Now here the simplicity is at once broken, and there can be no unity in any arguments drawn from two or three different characters of the same person.

A Mediator between God and his fallen creatures cannot be like a broker betwixt man and man; for this seems more to resemble the office of a prophet or messenger: whereas Jesus Christ says of John the Baptist, that *he was more* than a prophet; and yet John declares he was not worthy to looke the shoelatchet of Jesus Christ.

That there is something wonderfully mysterious in the person of Christ, is plain from his own words in many passages of the Gospels; such as, "Before Abraham was I am"—"Without me ye can do nothing"—"None knows the Son but him to whom the Father will reveal him," &c. &c. These, and many the like expressions, would be absurd in the mouth of a prophet, or any mere messenger from God to Man. It is, therefore, incumbent on the Unitarian Society to give us a plain, simple definition of this *One Mediator*, conformable to, and agreeable with, the many testimonies he gives of himself; otherwise we shall be apt to conclude that they know no more of the matter than the modern churchmen. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *August 12.*

FOUR more extracts from the Royal Household Books (see pp. 416, 507) are transmitted to you. Probably they are the last you will receive from me; but I have a notion they will be perused with pleasure by those of your fair readers who have the curiosity to enquire into the modes of life, and particularly

the domestic economy, of their grandmothers—to what degree of ascent it is not in my power to calculate.

By the ordinances made at Eltham in the 17th year of King Henry VIII. under the title *Bouche of Court*, the Queen's maides (p. 164) were to have

"Among them for their houch in the morning, one chet lose, one manchot, one gallon of ale; for afternoone, one manchot, one gallon of ale; for after supper, one chet lose, one manchot, two gallons of ale, dim^r pitcher of wine."

And, in additions to these ordinances, p. 208,

"It was commanded by the Lord Great Master at Westminster, in the month of June, 35 Hen. VIII. that the Queen's maides should have dayly a chyne of beef served to them for their breakfast."

A breakfast-table thus set out would now be as shocking as hot buttered rolls in July. But should ladies become fox-huntresses, spectators not indifferent at Newmarket races, and, in the evening, active at hazard; on such a supposition, they may prefer, even for a first breakfast, a Sandwich, or a cut from a chyne or a sirloin of beef, with a quart of porter, to a French roll and a balon of fouchong tea.

In this luxurious age, difficult is it for notable housewives to invent and catter a competent number of covers for two full courses and a desert; and much, therefore, are they obliged to the Society of Antiquaries for subjoining to their volume choice specimens of ancient cookery. They contain more than two hundred receipts; and why, in soups, sauces, and pastry, as well as in the ever-varying fashions of dress, should not antiques become modern! Two articles are selected that are properly adapted to the approaching season, when, in Lancashire, a goose intenos* (vulgarly termed a goose with ten toes), and, in other parts of the kingdom, a stubble goose is a general dish.

The first of the receipts alluded to is as follows, p. 432:

* *Goose intenos*, as Elount tells us, is a word used in Lancashire, where the husbandmen claim it as a due to have a *goose intenos* on the sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost; which custom took origin from the last word of this old church prayer of that day, "Tua, nos quesumus, Domine, gratia semper præveniat et sequatur; ac bonis operibus jugiter præstet esse intenos." Mr. Brand's Observations on Bourne's Antiquities of the Common People, p. 217.

" Sauce Madame.

" Take sauge and parcel, yslope, and faveray, and qwynses, and gode peres pared, and cut hom and garylk and grapes; then take gees chene waishen, and syl the gees therwythe, and fow well the hole that no grees go oute, and roste hom wel, and kepe the grese clene that droppes in the rostynge; then take galentyne and the grees of the gees, and do it in a postenet; and when the gees byn ynough, take hom of the spitte, and smyte hom on peces, and take that that is within and hewen, and do it in the postenet; and do therto a litel wyn and raisynges of Corance, and poudre of gynger and of canel, and let hit boyle, then dresse thi gees in platers, and poure the sauce above, and serve hit forth."

At p. 440 is this receipt :

" Saufe for a Goose.

" Take a faire panne, and set hit under the goose whill sche roste, and kepe clene the grete that droppes thereof, and put therto a godele of wyn and a litel vynegur, and verjus, and onyons mynced or garlek; then take the gottes of the goose, and slite hom, and scrape hom clene in watur and salt, and so wafs hom, and fethe hom, and bak hom smal; then do all this togedur in a postenet, and do therto raisynges of Corance, and poudre of pepur, and of gynger, and of canell, and hole clowes, and maces, and let hit boyle, and serve hit forth."

Of the many who may make experiments of these receipts, it is to be hoped that some will be so obliging as to apprise your readers, whether, on a fair trial, in their opinion, *Quin* would have distinguished them by his name. As to myself, should I see a Michaelmas goose upon my table, I shall be satisfied if Cooky serves it forth with seasoning, gravy, and apple-sauce, as usual. For, though Sauce Madame, or the chitterlings of a goose, scraped clean, and hacked small, may be to a *bon gout* of a Scriblerus or a Cockletop, I am inclined to believe that both would be unpalatable to

ANTIQUARIOLUS.

MR. URBAN, *Cheltenham, Sept. 10.*

IT is impossible, Mr. Urban, to think of the late riots at Birmingham without feeling emotions of pity, detestation, and horror, whether we consider them in respect to individuals, or to the com-

* P. 441, there is a recipe styled Gaun-sell for a Goose; and pp. 443, 446, are directions, nearly the same, for Goose in Hocheipot. It may, therefore, be presumed, that this was a favourite bird with our ancestors.

munity. How far Dr. Priestley's *political writings* and conduct are chargeable with the evil consequences which have been ascribed to them, I propose not in this place to enquire. Some of the Doctor's *metaphysical doctrines* I do think have a direct tendency to release men from those restraints of conscience, which, if not the only, are certainly the best security both of public and private happiness. Of this kind are the following, *viz.*

That, how little soever the bulk of mankind may be apprehensive of it, or staggered by it, according to the established laws of Nature, no event could have been otherwise than it has been, is, or is to be; and, therefore, all things past, present, and to come, are precisely what the Author of Nature really intended them to be, and has made provision for. That the man who permits remorse of conscience, on reflecting upon an evil course of life, to assail his peace, labours under an unhappy delusion, erroneously imagining that it was in his power to have led a more virtuous life; when, in fact, *he could not, in any instance whatever, have acted otherwise than he did.*

According to this doctrine, Mr. Urban, every attempt to convince the miserable men who were concerned in the riots at Birmingham, that it was in their power to have staid at home and followed their lawful occupations, instead of running about, destroying private property, and disturbing the public peace, would be an attempt to impose upon their understandings. To this *PHILOSOPHY*, as it is called, I beg leave to oppose a little *POETRY*, which, in my opinion, contains more truth and good-sense than all the volumes that have been written upon the subject :

To man, as candidate for Heaven,

The voice of the Eternal said—*BE FREE :*

And this divine prerogative to thee

Doth Virtue, Happiness, and Heaven convey ;

For Virtue is the child of Liberty,

And Happiness of Virtue : nor can they

Be free to keep the path, who are not free to stray.

Minstrel.

The preceding remarks arise not from any desire to increase the cry raised against Dr. Priestley; his abilities are unquestionably various and great, and I have always been disposed to think his intentions good : at the same time, many of his opinions appear to me highly dangerous; the more so, recommended

as they are by a name deservedly celebrated in the Republic of letters.

Yours, &c.

G. C. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 8.

IN answer to *Antiquitatis Conservator*, p. 401, I have in my possession a heart, which varies from his in some particulars, which I will enumerate. On one outside is engraved, "I live and die in loyaltye," and a heart pierced by two arrows. On the inside of the same half is a skull (with an inscription, now illegible, close encircling it), with a coronet upon the top, and resting upon a crown. On the other outside is engraved "Prepared bee to follow mee," CR, and an eye dropping tears. On the inside of this half a very good relieved head of Charles I. upon an oval of black enamel, but no mark under the head. The heart has a ring at the top, to which is hung a very small silver seal, on which is engraved a Bend, containing three birds like Martlets or Popinjays, which are the Curson arms. The heart has been in my family many years, I should suppose from the time it was made.

Yours, &c. W. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 9.

THE burial-ground of St. George, Bloomsbury, furnishes the following brief memorials of two eminent personages; of whom one is recorded in your vol. L. p. 347; the other in vol. LVIII. pp. 564, 565.

1. "Here lies the body of
SAMUEL MUSGRAVE, M.D.
who departed this life July 5, 1780,
in his 48th year."

2. "In memory of
Mr. BENJAMIN WILSON,
of Great Ruffel-street, Bloomsbury,
who departed this life June 8, 1788,
aged 66."

Mr. URBAN,

Chelsea, Aug. 2.

THE sufferings of humanity at all times, and at all seasons, loudly call forth the compassion of the generous and humane; but when unprotected youth, when an injured, beautiful female, is the object of commiseration, what genuine son of freedom will refuse the tribute of a passing tear?

Your valuable Magazine has long been looked-up to by thousands, as the receptacle of whatsoever may bid fair to cultivate genius, to improve the understanding, or to amend the heart. The Antiquary looks to it with an eye to assistance

towards satisfying his curiosity; the Philosopher adverts to it as a key to knowledge; the Man of Feeling peruses it, and often finds therein the fairest subjects on which to exercise the emotions of sensibility. Struck with the truth of this assertion, permit me to address myself to the hearts only of your readers, whilst I leave it to your other numerous correspondents to instruct their minds.

Accident submitted the following recital to my perusal. The pitiablest, would I could say the novelty, of the case, insensibly caught my attention, and forced a sigh. I wish it had been in my power to present you with it sooner.—However, though the young writer was a spectator in the year 1789, and hence to some the whole may appear fiction, since so long passed over in silence; the tale is, nevertheless, every syllable fact: but my youthful friend never thought of presenting to the public eye, what struck the feelings of innocence as disagreeable and inhuman.—The subject is as follows:

Tuesday, the 7th of July, 1789, (says my young friend,) I was at the City of London inn, at Dover, whither I had rode with some friends the day before. I rose from sleep at six. The weather was warm and fine.—When I went down stairs, I saw a very interesting spectacle. At first I thought some one was singing, and, listening, heard notes inexpressibly soft, though wild and plaintive. I descended, and went into the kitchen, for from thence I perceived the sounds proceeded. And there I saw a young woman out of her mind, apparently about eighteen years of age. She had a pretty bouquet of flowers in her hand; she was sorting them, and singing at the same time: this reminded me of a young lady named Ophelia, in Hamlet. The flowers were intended, she said, for her Lover. The particulars I could collect concerning her were very few, as follows. She was seduced from humble parents when very young, and carried off to London, where she was kept some time, but how long I could not exactly learn. The man who persuaded her to elope with him, finding that she bore no living-fruits of their loves, cruelly abandoned her. The consequence of which inhuman unexpected usage was the loss of her senses. She had been since confined in a private mad house in or near the town of Dover, but had some way or other got out, and escaped to the inn.

She sang very sweetly; and being asked why she left her late habitation, answered, "Because she was obliged to work." Some stander by enquired how she employed her time last night?—"I walked all about Dover."—"What, not sleep at all?"—"No I

no! I could not close my eyes. Give me a strong stick and a nice lantern, and I will be your watchman. Oh, I shall make a very good watchman. You must let me sleep in the day, you know." She had some slips of paper in her hand, and these she called fairings: she distributed them among some ducks and other poultry in the yard, which she tenderly and *emphatically* styled *her children*! But, alas, her children were as unfeeling as her seducer! When they found nothing left to satisfy their appetites, they spurned her proffered favours, and seemed to quit her with silent, ungrateful contempt.

She sang "The ocean wide, &c." and then burst out instantaneously into "Push about the joram." Finding at length her little heedless charge of fowls basking in the morning sun, she tenderly exclaimed, but in a wild accent, "My pretty children are all gone to sleep—they have no hard-hearted lovers;—but I can't sleep—*Macbeth* has murder'd sleep—ah! he was a naughty man, was he not?"

There was a young woman of the inn washing some coarse cloths. She went up, and shook hands with her, saying, "I love to see my friends; come, come, shake hands, let me shake hands; perhaps you know it is the last time." Then she would needs wash: "I ran away from work—but I can work for amusement, you know.—Heigho! working people should have a deal of sleep."

A young man of the yard approached, when her young friend said, "Look! here's your Lover come!"—"Oh now! do not give me too many Lovers, *they will break my heart*! My fate, you know, is very hard; is it not?"

We could bear this scene no longer; but, leaving her to the care of an all-seeing, merciful Providence, withdrew.

Yes, sweet, injured innocent, thy fate is hard! but there is a God above, who will most surely afford thee one day relief, avenge thy wrongs, and punish thy vile seducer.—He may perhaps enjoy himself, and triumph in his wicked course. Yet—could he but once imagine the condition of his forsaken fair-one,—could he but picture to himself his *once* dear Jenny M^{rs}, in the yard of a country inn, bereft of understanding, and exposed—even to the *pity* of the meanest oaf:—could he but fancy to himself the bitter execrations of all around, on the cursed cause of her fall:—could he but hear her singing so plaintively, talking so movingly, washing coarse clothes after a whole night's sad vigil, and complaining of the hardship of her lot:—what must be *his* feelings, if perchance he has any? What heart of adamant could endure such cutting reproaches?—I know of no situation more contempti-

ble, more self-abasing, more agonizing, than his. To know himself the guilty cause of all. To have occasioned the disgrace of a virtuous family, the wretched state of tender parents, the ruin of their fondest hopes; to *steal away*, and *butcher*, the poor man's little ewe-lamb! To know himself the bitterest persecutor of her, whose chief crime was that of *loving him too well*! These, and many more such like ideas, must perpetually harrow up his soul with remorse, without the smallest melancholy hope of relief. Such a person's mind no poet can trace, no language describe! His horror, anguish, and unavailing purposes of amendment, are all in vain! No words can give full vent to his lamentations! *His is the worm that dieth not*. Death alone can allay, sincere repentance alone appease, the forgiveness of an all-merciful God alone finally make cease, the torments he endures.

W. B.

Trait of the Court of Charles II. in 1689.
Mr. URBAN, Sept. 1.

MEETING with the following striking anecdotes in a miscellaneous French work*, printed at Amsterdam in the succeeding year, the author a gentleman of fashion; I thought the turning them into English might be some gratification to your historical readers.

W. HAMILTON REID.

WE have been (says Mr. Le Pays) at Hampton Court, where the Court is at present, and which is the Fontainebleau of England. We have seen their Majesties there. The young Queen (Catherine of Portugal), though rather small, is a pretty brunette, and has a countenance very expressive of goodness and sweetness of temper. She has brought with her four or five Portuguese females, who are by much the most ugly apes† that have ever borne the name of women! When one sees them among the English girls who wait upon them, one might say, that Hell and Paradise had assembled themselves together, and that Angels and Devils were in the same company. But this is not all that the Queen has introduced of the ridiculous: she has a species of Portuguese musick, by which a concert is sustained by harps, which is by far the most pitiful harmony that I have ever heard; for, during the celebration of a Mass where we were admitted to shew ourselves, my ears, which are, however, not the most delicate, suffered more than ever they had suffered before.

As for Hampton Court, it is a house magnificent enough; but by my faith it does not

* Intituled, "Amities, Amours, & Amourettes, par M. Le Pays."

† Guenons.

approach

approach any thing near to our St. Germain's, no more than that of Whitehall to our Louvre, or that of St. James's to our Luxembourg.

And now, as we have seen almost all that is to be seen, we must begin to think of our departure, for our purses have emptied themselves most furiously; the shillings go hard and fast; for you cannot make an Englishman go a step, if the shilling does not march first. As for me, I don't understand their language; but it is my opinion, that they say nothing else but shilling! shilling! shilling! eternally.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 18.

AN ancient monument, supposed to have been erected to the memory of Sir John Chidioc and his lady, has been lately removed from the North transept of the parish church of Christchurch, Hants, to a little chapel adjoining, in order to make room for a large gallery, to hold the children of the Sunday Schools lately established in that parish. As the tomb was over the bone-house, an arched vault, it was supposed by some, that the crown of the arch came too near the surface to admit of a sufficient depth for a vault or grave, and that the bodies were not laid there. The workmen, however, in a grave five feet deep, found the bodies, having a layer of fine chocolate-coloured dust, which had been the coffin, betwixt them and the earth. On comparing the bones, it appeared that those of the skeleton on the left-side were the largest, and the teeth (two only missing) were perfect. On the other hand, there were no teeth in the other skull, nor were the sockets perfect. The inference from hence seems to be, that the man died young, and the woman in more advanced life. But why the position of the bodies should be different from that of the effigies on the tomb, in which the man is placed on the right-side, seems of difficult explanation, unless accident, and not design, occasioned it.

If any of your readers can throw any light upon the history of this monument, and of the persons whom it is said to commemorate, more than in Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, and will have the goodness to do it, by means of your Magazine, it will be very acceptable information, and thankfully received by many.

The Knight is dressed in armour, his head resting on his helmet, his feet supported by a lion. He is adorned with a collar of SS, to which a jewel seems at-

tached, and on which his hands, in a posture of devotion, rest. ENJAS.

Mr. URBAN,

Oxon, July 18.

IHAVE read the two letters from Brechin, p. 524. I am no friend to any species of bigotry, and am sorry that such a restriction as occasioned those letters should take place under any religious establishment. However, I would beg leave, Mr. Urban, to ask the Rev. Mr. Brown, the Episcopal Minister at Brechin, whether he would have thought so uncandidly of the Scotch Ministers, or have been so resolute in the purpose he mentions, if he had known and considered, that the Dissenters in England, who have a right to bury their friends in the church-yards of the parishes to which they belong, do not expect to have them buried in any other way than according to the usage of the Established Church; and that, if they were to desire it, they would not be allowed to do it? If Mr. Brown knows of any instances to the contrary, I should be glad to be informed of them. But perhaps Mr. Brown thinks, that it would be right in him, though a Dissenter in Scotland, to do that there, which would be thought wrong in a Dissenter in England, if he were to do it here.

H. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 9.

AS the observation of your *Fauniv* correspondent, p. 725, respecting our imperfect knowledge of the Natural History of England, has often occurred to me, and excited a similar wish of seeing it removed by the means he proposes, I have followed his example by contributing my mite towards it in the following short description of the *lacertus vulgaris*, or common land est.

This animal is usually about 5 inches long; the back is of a reddish brown, spotted with black, with a black streak running down the middle from the head to the tail, having a row of small white spots at a little distance on each side of it; the under-jaw is white; the belly of a fine shining deep yellow, with black spots; the body is covered all over with small scales, those of the tail being disposed in rings round it, and there are usually about forty of these rings in the tail, which is longer than both the head and body; there are five toes on each foot, those on the hind-feet are longer than the others; the eye is black, and rather small; the mouth is very large, and the tongue bipartite, or divided in two

two

two. They cast their skins about the middle of August, and, during the winter season, bury themselves in holes in the ground, and under stumps of trees. In summer, they are very fond of basking in the sun on heaths and warm banks, and will lie without stirring for a long time, as if dead; but, upon the approach of any one, they immediately retreat with great speed into the nearest bush or furze, and will not stir out again for a long time. On laying hold of them by the tail, or striking them on it, they very easily part with it; which, like the claws of lobsters, &c. will in a little time be renovated.

The country-people in general regard these little animals as very dangerous creatures; but, among some hundreds I have observed, I never perceived either inclination or power to do any mischief.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 10.

ALLOW me to insert a remark on the following lines in Milton's *Lycidas*:

Ah me! I fondly dream [done?] Had ye been there, for what could that have

Dr. Newton explains the passage thus: I fondly dream of your having been there, for what would that have signified?—"But surely," observes Mr. Warton, "the words, *I fondly dream had ye been there*, will not bear this construction." He then subjoins the following explanation: "Ah me! I am fondly dreaming! I will suppose you had been there—but *why should I suppose it*, for what would that have availed? The context is broken and confused, and contains a sudden ellipsis, which I have supplied with the words in Italicks."

Had the expression been elliptical, as is here supposed, Milton would probably have written,

Had ye been there—but what could that have done?

Such an ellipsis may be easily filled up, and such we meet with in the best classic writers. But there appears to me to be no deficiency whatever. The passage, though somewhat obscure, is certainly complete. In this sense:

Ah me! had ye been there, i. e. admitting ye had been present, as I have supposed, still I do but *fondly dream* in making that supposition; for *what could that*, what could your having been there, have done? In Latin thus: *Væ mihi! insuper somniâre videor, etiam si adfue-*

GENT. MAG. September, 1791.

ritis; quid enim istud [præsentia vestra] potuerit efficere? The pointing of Milton's MS, to which Dr. Newton gave the preference, corresponds best with the sense here given; which may, however, be made still more evident by the following punctuation:

Ah me! I fondly dream, [done?] Had ye been there; for what could that have
Yours, &c. Y. N.

Mr. URBAN, Tottenham, July 6.

PERCEIVING that you have, in your valuable Repertory for December last, honoured the authors of the History of Tottenham by reviewing that *morceau* of British Topography, and from the perusal of which (as an inhabitant) I have received much pleasing information; permit me to request your insertion of the following general remarks on that work, which, I presume, many of your readers who have subscribed thereto may possibly have overlooked.

In the List of Subscribers, read, J. Barrrell, Esq.

Rev. Dr. Farmer, read *Canons*, sine apostrophe.

In the Contents :	Page
Division into wards should refer to	3
Rivers	4
Manors	27
Insert Marshes	39
Charitable foundations	79
Whitehall	104
The metal pot shou'd face p. 103.	

Page 2, lines 6, 22, and 25; and many others.—It must be unpleasant to all readers, except Antiquaries, to be interrupted by the frequent quotations which occur in the reading of this work, such as vol. part, pp. 24, 25, &c. &c. In a second edition, the authors will do well to insert nothing of the kind, except by references to the bottom of the page.

P. 4, line 8, read *brook*.

P. 6, in the note, read *Miles*.

Pp. 8 and 9. How comes it to pass, that the value of the parish is computed to the total exclusion of the three ounces of gold? the present worth of which, were it calculated with the 25l. 15s. would increase the last sum 1620l. 10 2520l. odd.

P. 10, l. 18, a comma after *Le Neve*.

P. 30, l. 21. Jane, daughter of —, probably *Sir Thomas Nevill*. See Topographic Sketch of Widdial, Here, published lately.

Pp. 37 and 39. The account of Bruce castle seems copied from a catalogue.

P. 38,

P. 38. I think Tottenham should here be *Totenham*.

P. 42. I have reason to think, that the repair, which has lately been done to the vestry, was much forwarded in the execution through the apposite hints given here, by Mess. Oldfield and Dyson, concerning it; and they have said, it outside hath the appearance of a *mausoleum*. This word the vicar and churchwardens have introduced in their tablet, which, by the bye, is stuck in the frieze over one of the columns, like the sign of the Pewter Platter in Gracechurch street. It now appears probable, that the inhabitants of Tottenham have at last met with a churchwarden who has taken some pains to investigate the papers relating to the support and repair of this building, which had so long lain dormant.

P. 49. Perhaps the letters on Pagitt's seal mean *Des resituit*.

P. 53, l. 5, read *seraphick*.

Ib. l. 23. The twig of myrtle is not *Fruited Or* in the plate.

P. 54, l. 26, read *Umfray*, as in plate.

P. 57, l. 9, read *Lincolnshire*.

P. 58. No doubt but there are some papers to be found, which will inform wherein Mr. Billington was a benefactor to this parish.

P. 59, l. 7, read MCCCCXIX.

P. 61. It appears by Newcourt's list, that Bedwell was vicar 24 years.

P. 63. Arthur Deane, Esq. died June 21, 1780.

P. 72, l. 16. Wm. Wimpew was most probably vicar of this parish. See Newcourt's list; where, I think, Edw. Spark should be p. ref. and not p. m. Wimpew.

P. 76, l. 22. And it appears by this passage, that Thomas Symson was vicar between Wimpew and Spark; therefore Newcourt is imperfect here again.

Ib. l. 33. This Mrs. Husbands was doubtless the wife of Mr. H. vicar.

P. 81, note, read reference to *Keep*, not *Kemp*.

P. 91, l. 7. The initials of the four cardinal points are omitted in the engraving.

P. 98. We are here told, that Sir Abraham Reynoldson built the house 1590-1; and p. 99, that he was born 1590.

P. 99. Perhaps the letters *R A E* mean Abraham and Eleanor Reynardson, who was his second wife. This chimney-piece was likely an improvement to the house at her marriage with him.

CHARLES THORNDOM.

Mr. URBAN, June 16.

I HAVE lately read, with much pleasure, the learned Mr. Wakefield's "Remarks on the internal Evidences of the Christian Religion." In a note subjoined to Remark XXIX, the author expresses his satisfaction in Dr. Price's acknowledgement of an error; observing, at the same time, that "to errors we are all liable." He will not, therefore, be offended, if I presume to point out what appears to me to be an error in his own valuable work.

In Remark V, commenting on Matt. x, 29, 30, "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?" &c. he says, "If the philosopher contemplates with astonishment this idea of God's indiscriminate and perpetual providence over the universe, the philologist is no less delighted with the energy and plainness of the language in which it is conveyed."—"Which," he continues, "is the more predominant feature in this striking picture of the Supreme Being, the affection of the parent, or the power of the Creator? What, let me ask, what could proclaim such glad and awful tidings but a voice from the bosom of the Father?" Now it appears from Buxtorf, as quoted by Whitby, that, in these words, our Saviour alluded to a common saying of the Jews; consequently, no inference can be drawn from this passage for the superlative and peculiar excellence of his doctrine.

Permit me, Mr. Urban, to take notice of another passage in Mr. W's book, which seems to be involved in some obscurity. In Remark XXI, he says, "After our Saviour's resurrection from the grave, he appeared to his disciples at the sea of Tiberias, as they were fishing. They appear to have been sensible that it was their master; but their astonishment at so extraordinary an interview seems to have got the better of their inquisitiveness; and none of them ventured to say, Who art thou? For it must be remembered that, notwithstanding his repeated and positive predictions to this purpose, the disciples had yet in their own minds no decided conviction of his resurrection from the grave."

If Mr. W. means to affirm, that the disciples had not, at that time, any decided conviction in their own minds of their Master's resurrection, he not only appears to contradict himself, but to have lost sight of what the Evangelist

relates in the preceding chapter, where the faith of the disciples in this fundamental article is expressly recorded. And it was "after the things related in that chapter that Jesus shewed himself again to his disciples at the sea of Tiberias."

I observe, moreover, that Mr. W. himself, comparing "the cowardly disposition of the Apostles, at the time of their Master's last extremity, with their forwardness and intrepidity within a few days after, maintains, that a persuasion of the resurrection of Jesus Christ, upon the evidence of their senses, was an adequate cause for so great an alteration, and furnishes a complete solution of the problem." Remark XXXIV.

How these seeming contradictions are to be reconciled, is what I wish to know, and should be happy to have explained.

May I be allowed to add one word more? In Remark XXXIII, Mr. W. considers the *expulsion of the buyers and sellers from the temple*; and in this transaction he thinks he has discovered a tacit acknowledgement, on their part, of our Saviour's miraculous power. "A consciousness," says he, "in the traders of the indecency and profanation of their proceedings in prostituting the courts of the Lord's house to the accommodation of their worldly purposes in so degrading a manner, would not, I think, in itself account for this ready acquiescence in our Lord's conduct. But, if we connect with this an idea of his miraculous power, all difficulties will be removed . . . The whole transaction appears to me most mysterious, and perfectly unaccountable, in any other view; but plain, and reasonable, and consistent, and satisfactory, in this."

Bishop Pearce hath this remark on the subject: "So great a multitude being with Jesus, and ready to support him in what he did, there was no room for the buyers and sellers to make any resistance *."—*Who shall decide?* T. A. S.

MR. URBAN,

July 11.

THE following extracts from "An Essay on the comparative Learning and Morality of the Antients and Moderns," annexed to the second volume of the new edition of Mr. Polwhele's Discourses, lately published †, will, I doubt not, be highly acceptable to your

readers in general, and particularly to those who think, as many do, that nothing more is necessary for us, as a people, than that we should be *made sensible* of our happiness.

In exalting the literature of the present times above that of past ages, this ingenious writer observes, "More than a third part of those who have had a classical education can now write tolerable verse. Among the choir of poets, therefore, who charm us with their mingled melodies, that bard must possess peculiar sweetness who can attract our chief attention to himself. Among the multitude, who rise far above mediocrity, it must require exalted talents to be greatly distinguished.

"The same observation may be applied to other species of literature. He, whose acquirements are now no more than common, would, formerly, have been regarded as a deep scholar, and would not have been overlooked in a crowd of Literati. Perhaps we have, at this juncture, as many writers as there were readers in the age of Elizabeth. And, while the greater part of the community have minds improved and cultivated into elegance, our Poetry is musical and rich; our History is luminous and elaborate; our Philosophy is enlarged and liberal; and our Theology is simple and pure. And it may, I think, be justly observed, that so distinguished an age hath never before existed, when *he*, who was educated under the Wartons at Winchester and Oxford, might converse on Poetry with a Hayley or a Macon; on Divinity, with a Hurd or a Porteus; on Morals, with a Johnson; on History, with a Gibbon or a Robertson; on Antiquities, with a Gough or a Whitaker; on Anatomy, with a Sheldon*; and, after having viewed the Galleries of a Reynolds, might repair to the Theatre of a Siddons."

With respect to *morality*, Mr. P. observes:—"The vice of the present age is a dissipated voluptuousness. Still, however, we are gaining ground in virtue; since, on all hands, it is confessed, that we have discarded the vindictive cruelty, and the insuly avariciousness, of our forefathers. In many points we are licentious; but we have an ingenuousness, and a liberty of thinking and acting, unparalleled by the days that are past. The higher ranks are more generous and condescending than even their

* Comment. Matt. xxi. 12.

† See our present month's Review, p. 844.

* Now resident at Exeter.

hospitable fathers. The clergy are, indisputably, better educated, and, consequently, better able to instruct the people. The vulgar are sufficiently informed; they have the Sacred Books in their hands: from their vouth they have read the Scriptures. They too have their vices; but they are more orderly than in times past: they speak not evil of dignities; they are loyal, industrious, and temperate. . . . The simple form of Christianity is again acknowledged and revered; and we enjoy a tranquillity unexperienced since the primitive Christians. . . . Surely, then, we are no degenerated race, either in literature or morality. Even though a part of this representation be rejected as a painting from fancy, yet I have brought together a sufficient number of facts to prove our advantage over our forefathers. To what end was the learning of a few whilst it was confined to a few? Moroseness and pedantry. To what end was the Gospel, whilst its moralities were veiled by pomp or mysticism? Superstition or hypocrisy. They are now universally disseminated for the happiness of all. And we have now in our power more genuine felicity than was ever known at any former period; if we employ our better reason in shunning the vices and delicacies peculiar to a refined people, and in cultivating that taste, and elegance, and virtue, which were never brought forward, among our ancestors, into a light so strong or so beautiful."

Such are the reflexions of a writer well known in the Republick of Letters; and if Mr. Urban should think the inserting them would be peculiarly seasonable at this time, my end will be answered. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Gloucester, Sept. 9.*
IN your useful Miscellany we sometimes meet with curious, and not altogether unimportant, elucidations of proverbial expressions, and local customs and phrases. I shall be obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents to tell me, whether we are *ever* to understand the common expression—*one's hair standing on end* (see p. 722), literally, or *always* hyperbolically.

Thy knotted and combined locks to part,

*And each particular hair to stand on end
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.*

SHAKESPEARE.

PICTURES of terror are drawn with the *hair ereB*. Excessive fear may, for aught I know, produce such an effect, though I never met with any thing like evidence of it; the expression, like many others in common use, is probably indebted to vulgar prejudices for its origin. Some animals, when vexed, as cats and dogs, discover it by bristling up their hairs; but I have always considered this rather as a mark of *anger* than *fear*; and nothing like it appears to me to obtain in the human species. *Humanus*, however, declares very positively, that a certain passage in Swinborne's Travels really and truly "made his hair to stand on end."

Is there any truth in the stories, not unfrequently told, of a person's turning grey (and that sometimes in the course of a few hours), occasioned by fright*, or excessive grief? J. A.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 9.

MR. NEWTE, in his Tour, p. 5, 4to edit. observes, "that land gained from overspreading stones is uncommonly fertile." It is a well-known fact, that excellent crops of corn are got from land in cold, bleak situations, which seems so entirely covered with flints, that you would hardly suppose a plough could work, much less that any thing would vegetate. It is equally true that, the flints having been picked off such fields to repair turnpike roads, the crops of corn have failed. Flints shelter the corn when young; and, wherever you take one up, you will see the ground underneath has some moisture.—Qu. Do flints vegetate?

P. 6. He dines at Shipton, and says, there are no rivers thereabouts. This place is called Shipton-upon-Stour from the river of that name which runs by it.

P. 8. "What religion there is in Birmingham is to be found amongst the Dissenters." I deny this: I have been at afternoon service there when the church has been crowded. I know few towns where I could say the same.

P. 15. The remarkable particulars of Dr. Johnson might as well not have been remarked. S. H.

* Mr. Haberkorn, who was some years a printer in London, after escaping from shipwreck, and passing the greatest part of a night on a dreadful rock, experienced this immediate change. He afterwards died a state prisoner, in the castle of Elsinour, for a paper he printed at Copenhagen in vindication of a late unfortunate Queen of Denmark. EDIT.

BAROMETRICAL DIARY FOR JULY AND AUGUST, 1791.

Days July	Barom.	Eight o'Clock Morning.		Barom.	Wind.	Noon.		Barom.	Wind.	Ten o'Clock Night.	
		Wind.	Weather.			Wind.	Weather.			Wind.	Weather.
19	29.81	SW	bright funline	29.81	W	bright funline	29.83	W	rain		
20	29.87	W	cloudy	29.88	D ^o	cloudy	29.95	WSW	cloudy, fair		
21	30.02	WSW	ditto	30.07	WSW	heavy flowers	30.14	D ^o	ditto		
22	30.10	D ^o	ditto	30.11	D ^o	fair, bright	30.05	D ^o	ditto		
23	29.95	SW	rain	29.91	SW	light flowers	29.88	SW	bright farlight		
24	29.85	W	ditto	29.70	W	continued rain	29.72	SW	fair, cloudy		
25	29.75	D ^o	fair, bright	29.71	W	bright funline	29.73	D ^o	rain		
26	29.73	SW	ditto	29.75	WSW	light flowers	29.79	SW	bright farlight		
27	29.63	D ^o	rain	29.64	SW	rain	29.70	NW	ditto		
28	29.97	D ^o	bright funline	29.90	W	fair, bright	30.00	SW	ditto		
29	30.00	D ^o	ditto	29.92	WSW	ditto	29.72	WSW	cloudy		
30	29.85	WSW	ditto	29.92	D ^o	ditto	30.00	D ^o	farlight		
31	30.04	D ^o	ditto	30.00	D ^o	ditto	29.98	D ^o	ditto		
<i>Aug.</i>											
1	29.96	D ^o	rain	29.96	D ^o	rain	29.98	W	ditto		
2	30.12	D ^o	fair, bright	30.17	D ^o	fair, funline	30.22	SW	ditto		
3	30.19	W	ditto	30.18	D ^o	ditto	30.30	D ^o	ditto		
4	30.23	D ^o	ditto	30.24	D ^o	ditto	30.24	D ^o	ditto		
5	30.20	SW	cloudy	30.20	D ^o	cloudy	30.18	D ^o	cloudy		
6	30.16	W	ditto	30.14	N	funline at intervals	30.13	N	bright farlight		
7	30.10	D ^o	ditto	30.09	D ^o	ditto	30.09	NE	ferenely bright		
8	30.13	NE	bright funline	30.17	D ^o	bright funline	30.22	N	ditto		
9	30.24	N	ditto	30.25	NNE	overcast	30.20	NNE	ditto		
10	30.17	NNE	ditto	30.08	E	bright at intervals	30.02	ENE	overcast		
11	29.94	SSW	cloudy	29.93	S	fair, bright	29.91	NNE	bright moonlight		
12	29.92	SW	funline at intervals	29.93	S	cloudy	29.96	S	light clouds		
13	30.02	S	cloudy	30.10	D ^o	clouds fly	30.20	SW	bright moonlight		
14	30.15	SE	bright funline	30.25	D ^o	heavy flowers	30.19	SE	bright moonlight		
15	30.07	S	ditto	30.08	D ^o	heavy flowers	30.01	S	ditto		
16	29.92	SW	ditto	29.93	WSW	black heavy clouds	29.96	SW	fair, bright farlight		
17	30.01	NW	ditto	30.04	D ^o	bright funline	30.20	D ^o	ferenely bright		
18	30.31	N	ferenely bright	30.24	W	light fleecy clouds	30.43	NW	overcast		

OBSERVATIONS.

July 19. Oats a fortnight forwarder than barley. 24. Spanish chestnut begins to bloom.
 28. Turnips very luxuriant. 30. Wasps and hornets become very numerous.—August 1.
 Bees flight so late as the beginning of this month. 3 Spanish chestnut in full blossom. 5.
 Very sultry. 6. Oats cut. 10. A very destructive mildew. 12. Wasps destroy every kind
 of fruit; bees suffer severely from their attacks on the hives. 14. Heavy thunder-storm.
 15. Wheat-harvest begun. The rains of last month have saved the crops of beans.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 12.
 YOUR interesting Magazine has frequently, among other useful subjects, given accounts of the progress of the practice of recovering persons from a state of apparent sudden death; and one

of the last, I recollect, was the success that had attended the institution for that purpose at Paris, where it is under the direction and encouragement of the civil magistrates and the police. It bears, in that account, all the marks of prudent and

and liberal conduction, and, like the original in Holland, proves uninterruptedly successful, because all hands are employed in its operations; every one feels himself sufficiently instructed to apply the means, and knows his endeavours will be rewarded. What a benefit is thus bestowed upon the French nation! By general exertions numbers of lives are annually saved, and in that surprising degree of success, as to recover, upon an average, six out of seven subjects treated. It would be an inconceivable advantage to this country were the magistrates in the counties to condescend to promote and countenance such generous institutions, of which not less than one hundred are extant in the provinces of France.

Many persons of humane feelings have of late publicly uttered wishes of having the knowledge of this beneficial practice extended, taken-up, and encouraged, through the kingdom; but, resting the motive upon evident utility, some have not indicated any particular mode of excitement for forming local establishments; others, more acquainted with the subject, have offered modes which they think would serve as memorandums, passing the directions on church doors and all public buildings; something of the kind that the London Humane Society has done. One, under the signature of *Publica Salus*, makes an *Appeal to the Public for the universal Establishment of Humane Societies*; he proposes no plan for their erection, leaving that to arise locally from necessity, charity, and the effect of the energy with which he describes the beneficial advantages accruing from the practice to the community. But all these writers will see nothing arise from their appeals and representations, they will remain at a loss to point out any thing efficacious. For there is not an active spirit operating to that end in those who, officially appointed, should think it a duty to erect and conduct such institutions as abroad, namely, the magistrates and officers of police all over the country: some art must be used to raise it. In the present apathy, exhortations become fruitless, as will appear from a circumstantial account of what hitherto has been done.

The practice was introduced into England from Holland, eighteen years ago, by Dr. Alexander Johnson, who proposed its establishment in the man-

ner in which it was originally conducted abroad. He invited every one to attend, and take share in dispensing to the nation the general benefit arising from it. To this end he first published a number of cases, proving its efficacy in a variety of critical situations; and then directly disclosed and distributed the mode of treatment, which, at the same time, he offered publicly to teach. He next addressed, by circular letter, the ministers and vestries of 150 parishes in and about London, and the hospitals in it, exhorting them to receive the patients falling within their verge; to combine this new practice with that of their infirmary; and offering to assist them with any relative advice without fee or reward. In process of time he conveyed his printed instructions to all the post towns in England, to be read and had at the public office for general information. To render the subject more intelligible, he enlarged his accounts of it, and divided the mode of treatment into classes. These papers he then sent, with a particular address, to the chief and other magistrates and persons charged with the administration of police, in every town or place of any note in England, Scotland, and Ireland, intreating them to spread the knowledge of this great discovery, and to encourage among the people in their district the use of the means set forth.

On the success of this application he rested his hope for a time, still distributing his instructions, and improving every opportunity of making them known. However, as in an interval of four years he found no steps taken to benefit the counties and towns by this valuable communication, he re-published his instructions on a more extensive plan, and, with a new exhortatory circular letter, sent them to all the places and persons to which they were before conveyed, informing them of the small cost at which a whole district could be supplied with a number of copies of abridged instructions, sufficient to inform every one of what, upon emergencies, should be done.

To make this effort farther as extensively useful as he could, the Doctor did then generally what all along he had partially done, endeavouring to make all other parts of the British empire well acquainted with the discovery and practice: he supplied the West India and the continent of North America with

with his pamphlets and instructions; expecting that, while he thus busied himself abroad, some arrangements, to prevent the daily loss of individuals related in the news-papers, were making in the counties and great towns of England. But nothing appearing to be done, he ventured an attempt to awake some attention in the subordinate magistrates, by respectful addresses to all the lord-lieutenants of counties, informing them what he had hitherto made free to do, and requesting of them a favourable intervention, to procure the establishment and extension of a practice so justly to be considered a national object. A twelvemonth elapsed since the making of this last representation without an indication of its having produced any effect. Nevertheless, to close the whole on his part, the Doctor included in his circle all the kings, ministers, and consuls abroad, for the preservation of their families and visitors.

A few private gentlemen in different counties, moved by generous feelings for the objects lost by ignorance and negligence, have applied to printing-houses, and purchased some hundred copies of the Doctor's instructions, which they have freely given away to all around them. And from these endeavours several Humane Societies have been instituted in the country. But these not contriving any more sufficient provision of aid to the unfortunate, have applied to the London Humane Society for their rules of management; and thence being composed or directed by the same class of persons, have proceeded directly in their confined footsteps; the effect of which is, that, like them, they alienate common feeling from the object, and direct attention only to a few cases, such as drowning, hanging, and suffocating by noxious vapour and damps, casualties having violent causes, and happening out of doors; while this salutary practice extends its efficacy to all cases of sudden death, at the appearance of which nurses and menial servants can apply proper means, and immediately relieve the sufferer. But of these numerous accidents within doors, the Humane Societies, and indeed many of the faculty, take no notice. The Reports of the London Society themselves confirm this partial success; for the statement last published announces, from its institution in 1774 to the present time, only 873 individuals, saved by

the means prescribed for restoration, while it owns (protracted) failures to the amount of 710; an unfavourable account, in contrast with which the French stands commendably prominent, for of the aggregated two numbers of 1583 persons, assisted during 17 years in London, the French, not medical men, at the abovementioned rate of six recoveries out of seven treated, would have rescued 1357.

It is little to the honour of our country, that a matter of such general concern meets with more attention abroad than here. The Doctor is favoured with answers from persons in eminent stations in the West Indies, and the respective States in America, approving his zealous proceedings, and promising to promote his views. To their praise must be added, that their Humane Societies are upon a more liberal plan than ours.

The obstruction artfully opposed to the industrious dissemination of the practice in this country, by a determined assumption, has been made and continued in the advertisements, bills, directions, and other publications, of the London Humane Society. The simple, plain means, easily learned, and readily applied by persons of the meanest abilities, are represented as connected with medical knowledge, and best administered by medical hands, which evidently they are not. The manner of stating them, and the direction to the discoverers of accidents to go immediately in quest of a medical assistant, abandoning the body for the sake of obtaining a reward, have, by crafty proceeding, effectually persuaded the common people that they are not to meddle, but believe themselves incapable of performing the cures. Thus have they taken the treatment into their own hands, while they cannot but be conscious that their number is not equal to the variety of casualties, and that those very medical assistants, they name to be called, are not directly to be found, because they are hourly professionally employed among their patients; nevertheless, they suppress the aid of that multitude of hands which is equal to the quantity of accidents, and leave the sufferers unassisted at the critical moment that aid might restore them, when the small remains of life are in the most fleeting state.

It may perhaps be thought, on a subject

ject so much connected with works of charity, that the Clergy should everywhere be applied to. They have not remained unaddressed; but it will easily be understood, that they can do little more than recommend offices of humanity and charity to those who attend to their exhortations; for, as to their influence over their vestries, the ineffectual application to them, and the 150 parishes in and about London, sufficiently shews the abhorrence the vestrymen have of matters of expence; one of their most weighty excuses from receiving casuals into their infirmaries having been, that they should get individuals to bury that did not belong to the parish.

It might nevertheless be possible to obtain, that a clerk, on prayer-days, might read an abridged set of instructions to the congregation, and pathetic recommendation of the practice; and this method would become more effectual, if any well-disposed person would provide him with a number of copies to distribute at the time. Another mode of impressing the rules on memory might be followed in our numerous Sunday-schools, according to the opinion of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, in a letter to Dr. Johnson, after the reception of several of his pamphlets: "I admire the thought of publishing the instructions in verse (done by a warm promoter of the salutary discovery); I shall get them printed in the *Columbian (American) Magazine*, and recommend their being learned, and pronounced publicly, by our young people at all our schools."

To obtain abundant fruit from this fertile practice, the most effectual method for the purpose of teaching, recommending, and rewarding its exercise, is certainly an universal institution of Humane Societies all over the kingdom, as the writer of the Appeal proposes; yet not of medical persons, who are not numerous enough for the exigency, and never will instruct common people in any thing they hold as their art; but of such public-spirited gentlemen as those of Amsterdam, who liberally formed the first society at their own expence, and set the example of instructing and employing the common class of people, that has, in Holland, France, and North America, restored more individuals from apparent death than all the medical practitioners over the face of the globe.

Yours, &c.

VERUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Raunds, June 20.*

IN the church of Raunds, in the county of Northampton, on a screen which parts the South aisle from the chancel, is a curious painting, on boards, of the history of Joseph and his brethren. It seems to be a work of great antiquity; probably the performance of some painter of the 14th century.

I send you a description of it, and beg you will allow it a column in your instructive and entertaining Magazine.

The painting is in eight compartments. In the first, Joseph is sleeping, with the eleven sheaves bowing to his sheaf, and the sun, moon, and eleven stars, making obeisance to him, as described in his dream from verse the 5th to the 9th of the 37th chapter of Genesis.

The second division contains Joseph's interview with the person who sends him to Dothan in search of his brethren. 17th verse.

In the third, Joseph is just taken from the pit, and selling by his brethren to the Ishmaelites. Verse 28.

In the fourth, Joseph in prison, interpreting the dreams of the chief butler and baker. Verse the 9th of the 40th chapter.

In the fifth, Joseph is brought before Pharaoh, and interprets his dream. 24th verse of 41st chapter.

In the 6th, Joseph, with servants under his direction, filling storehouses with sacks of corn in the years of plenty. Verse 48.

Seventh. The brethren astonished at finding the cup in Benjamin's sack. Ch. xlii. v. 12.

Eighth. Joseph discovering himself to his brethren.

There were inscriptions under each of them: three of them are entirely obliterated. I send you *fac-similes* of the remaining five, hoping some ingenious correspondent, who may have met with paintings of the same kind, will give the lines perfect as they are to be read*.

Yours, &c.

J. T.

P. S. The inscription marked with the letter A is on a tomb of an uncommon size in Raunds church †.

* They are barely mentioned in Bridges's History of Northamptonshire, II. p. 186.—We have engraved them in Plate III. EDIT.

† In Bridges's History of Northamptonshire, vol. II. p. 187, the name in this epitaph is read *Wares*, and the date 1463 which corresponds with the date of his death. He was vicar from 1477 to 1496. EDIT.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1791. (*Continued from p. 735.*)

H. OF LORDS.

May 31.

LORD King, after the petition presented by Mr. Hastings had, upon his Lordship's motion, been read by the Clerk, moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying him not to prorogue the Parliament till Warren Hastings, Esq. now impeached of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, had made his defence, and till his trial was concluded." His Lordship recommended his motion, by observing, that Mr. Hastings, after a prosecution of four years, might very laudably be anxious for judgment; and, though he could not offer any thing like a compromise to their Lordships, he was willing to agree, that his defence should not occupy more than fourteen, or, if that should be thought too long, seven days.

Lord Grenville declared his disapprobation of the motion, which trenching upon one of the most important prerogatives of the Crown, and upon one with which it was peculiarly improper for Parliament to interfere, because the exercise of it related personally to themselves.

Lords Stanhope and Hawke, and Marquis Lansdowne, were for the motion; and Lord Mulgrave against it:—and it was negatived, without a division.

The order of the day was then read, for the second reading of the bill for rescuing a certain description of persons of the Catholic persuasion from the restrictions and penalties at present against them.

Lord Rawdon opened the subject, and said, it ought to be supported upon the most liberal principles. Taking a review of the establishments of society, he drew a conclusion that they were necessarily formed for the happiness of the whole; and consequently, no one part of the community should be circumscribed from the common privileges, unless they were of a description that might possibly endanger the prosperity of the body at large. From these principles he thought the present bill ought to be supported, and must meet with the countenance of their Lordships; but then they would recollect, there were petitioners at the bar who wished to be included in it; and why they should not, he was at present at a loss to know; for surely, in bestowing a boon of this kind, it was ungracious to restrict it upon trifling differences: there-

fore, when the bill was in a Committee, he should suggest some amendments that might include the petitioners to take the benefit of its advantages.

The Archbishop of Canterbury expressed his concurrence with the Noble Lord, in approving the bill as to its general principle, but thought it his duty to state in what respects it was imperfect and erroneous. In the first place, the oath very naturally presented itself to observation, and to that there was one obvious objection, that though it denied the infallibility of the Pope, except in matters of spiritual doctrine, it was certainly clear, that whoever was admitted to be infallible in points of doctrine, was admitted to be infallible in declaring what was doctrine; so that the restriction, which was intended as to the influence of the Pope in temporal matters, might be overcome, if he himself chose to declare that such matters were not temporal, but spiritual. Another part went to relieve this particular description of persons from the penalties and punishments of those acts which were universally condemned, leaving the members of the Church of England subject to them. He confessed he was much struck with the clause that allowed Catholic schoolmasters to teach the children of Protestants, and mischief had apparently struck the framers of the bill, as in a subsequent clause they had made a provision against their instilling into them the Catholic doctrine. To shew how far this would answer the purpose, he thought it would be sufficient to request their Lordships to recollect the master would be a Catholic, the forms and orders of the school would be Catholic, and, under these circumstances, was it an improper question to ask, how long it was probable the minority would be without being Catholics? He was by no means averse to their teaching the children of their own persuasion; but at the same time he thought the extension of their doctrine could not be too carefully guarded against. These clauses, he therefore trusted, when in a Committee, their Lordships would so amend, as to make them answer the intended purpose, although he had some doubts whether the bill could be so amended as to render it that pure, liberal, and extensive act of the Legislature which the subject deserved; and whether it would not be better to postpone it until it had been so framed,

framed, with due deliberation, as to effect every second purpose.

Lord *Abingdon* thought it absurd to suppose they could abjure the Pope as to temporals, and yet profess their faith in him in spiritual affairs.

The Bishop of *St. David's*, who next rose, addressed the House in the following animated terms:

"My Lords, With great charity for the Roman Catholics, with a perfect abhorrence of the penal laws, I have my doubts, whether the bill for their relief, that has been sent up to us from the Lower House, comes in a fit shape to be sent to a Committee. My Lords, it is not my intention to make any express motion to obstruct the commitment of it, if I should perceive that measure to be the sense and inclination of the House: but I have my doubts, which I think it my duty to submit to your Lordships' consideration.

Fixed, my Lords, as I am in the persuasion, that Religion is the only foundation of civil society, and, by consequence, that an establishment of Religion is an essential branch of every well-constructed polity; I am equally fixed in another principle, that it is a duty, which the great law of Christian charity imposes on the Christian magistrate, to tolerate Christians of every denomination, separated from the Established Church by conscientious scruples; with the exception of such sects only, if any such there be, which hold principles so subversive of civil government in general, or so hostile to the particular constitution under which they live, as to render the extermination of such sects an object of just policy. My Lords, I have no scruple to say, that the opinions, which separate the Roman Catholics, of the present day, from the communion of the Church of England, are *not* of that dangerous complexion. Times, my Lords, it is too well known, have been, when the towering ambition of the Roman clergy, and the tame superstition of the people, rendered the hierarchy the rival of the civil government, the triple mitre the terror of the Crown, in every state in Christendom. The Reformation in this country, as it took its rise not in any controversies upon speculative points, but in a high-spirited monarch's manly renunciation of the Pope's usurped authority—in the claim of the original absolute exemption of the Church, no less than of the State of this kingdom, from all subordination to the

see of Rome—excited a spirit of intrigue among the adherents of the Papacy against the internal government, which rendered every Roman Catholic, in proportion as he was conscientiously attached to the interests of his Church, a disaffected, or, at the best, a suspected, subject. The Revolution widened the breach, by the natural attachment of the sect to the abdicated family, which had always favoured it. Happily for this country, and for the peace of mankind, those times are past. My Lords, it is now universally understood, that the extravagant claims of the Church to a paramount authority over the State, in secular matters, stand confuted by the very first principle of the original charter of her institution, by the early edict of her divine and holy founder, that "his kingdom is not of this world." The ambition of the Roman Pontiff, by the reduction of his power and his fortunes, is become contemptible and ridiculous in the eyes of his own party; and the extinction of the Stuart family leaves the Roman Catholics of this country no choice, but the alternative of continuing in the condition of aliens in their native land, or of bringing themselves under the protection of her laws by peaceable submission, and loyal attachment to the existing Government. My Lords, in these circumstances, in this state of opinions, in this reduced condition of the Pope's importance in the political world, in the actual state of the interests of the Roman Catholics of this country, I persuade myself that the long-wished-for season for the abolition of the penal laws is come. Emancipated from the prejudices which once carried them away, the Roman Catholics are led, by the genuine principles of their religion, to inoffensive conduct, to dutiful submission, and cordial loyalty. My Lords, the Roman Catholics better understand, than the thing seems to be understood by many of those who call themselves our Protestant brethren, in what plain characters the injunction of the unreserved submission of the individual, to the Government under which he is born, is written in the divine law of the Gospel.

My Lords, with all this charity for Roman Catholics, with these sentiments of the inexpediency of the penal laws, I must still disapprove of the bill which is now offered for a second reading. Your Lordships must perceive that, consistently with the sentiments which

which I avow, I cannot quarrel with the bill for the relief it gives. No, my Lords—the Noble Lord, who moved the second reading, has himself opened the grounds of my objection. My Lords, I object to the bill, that it is insufficient to its own purpose. My Lords, I quarrel with the bill for the partiality of its operation.

With the indulgence of your Lordships, I will endeavour to explain, from what circumstances, in the fabric of the bill, this defect arises; I will set forth the importance of the objection; and then I will trouble your Lordships with the reasons of my apprehension, that this objection is not likely to be done away, by any amendments which we can give the bill in a Committee.

My Lords, this bill is to relieve Roman Catholics from the penal laws, under the condition that they take an oath of allegiance, abjuration, and declaration; the terms of which oath the bill prescribes. The bill, therefore, will relieve such Roman Catholics as take this oath, and none else. Now, my Lords, it is, I believe, a well-known fact, that a very great number, I believe I should be correct if I were to say, a very great majority, of the Roman Catholics scruple the terms in which this oath is unfortunately drawn, and declare they cannot bring themselves to take it. With the permission of the House, I will enter a little into the detail of their objections; not that I mean to go at present into a discussion upon all the imperfections of the oath; I concur in every one of the objections made by the most reverend the Metropolitan. But I shall not touch upon these objections, because they have been ably stated, and because they are not to the purpose of my argument. It is my point to state the objections of scrupulous Roman Catholics.

My Lords, the majority of the Roman Catholics who scruple this oath are not Papists in the opprobrious sense of the word—they are not the Pope's courtiers—more than the gentlemen of the Roman Catholic Committee, who are ready to accept the oath. My Lords, the more scrupulous Roman Catholics, who object to the terms of this oath, are ready to swear allegiance to the King—they are ready to adjure the Pretender—to renounce the Pope's authority in civil and temporal matters; they are ready to renounce the doctrine, that faith is not to be kept with here-

ticks, and that persons may be murdered, under the pretence that they are hereticks, as impious and unchristian; they are ready to renounce, as impious and unchristian, the doctrine, that Princes, excommunicated by the See of Rome, may be murdered by their subjects; they are ready to renounce the doctrine, that Princes, excommunicated by the See of Rome, may be deposed by their subjects: but to this deposing doctrine they scruple to apply the epithets of impious, unchristian, and damnable. My Lords, they think that this doctrine is rather to be called false, than impious; traitorous, than unchristian. They say, that the language of an oath should not be adorned, figured, and amplified, but plain, simple, and precise. But in truth, my Lords, this scruple is founded in a tender regard for the memory of their progenitors. Some two centuries since, this error, however absurd and malignant, was, like other absurd and malignant errors, universal. Yet, my Lords, there lived in those times many men of distinguished piety and virtue, who acquiesced in this error as a speculative doctrine, though they never acted upon it. My Lords, the more scrupulous of the Roman Catholics think it hard, that men of probity and virtue, entertaining a speculative error, sanctioned by its universality, upon which they never acted, should for that error, in mere speculation, be stigmatized as devoid of piety, as no Christians, and as persons that died under a sentence of eternal damnation. And certainly, my Lords, the reprobation of this doctrine, under the qualifications of impious, unchristian, and damnable, goes to this effect. My Lords, I beseech you to give a candid attention to this scruple, as I am confident your Lordships will to every scruple. My Lords, I enter into this detail from a desire of impressing on your Lordships minds, what is very strongly impressed on mine, that the objections of these men are not cavils, but fair, honest, conscientious scruples. My Lords, this scruple is analogous to that which every enlightened man would feel, if he were called upon to decide upon that, which has sometimes been decided upon with little ceremony, upon the final doom of virtuous Heathens; of men, who, with a sense of moral obligation, and with sentiments of piety towards the Creator of the universe, which might have done no discredit

credit to the professors of Christianity, nevertheless, from the force of example and education, acquiesced in the popular idolatry of their times. My Lords, I believe—your Lordships all believe—that there is no name under Heaven by which men may be saved, but the name of Jesus Christ. Nevertheless, my Lords, I should be very unwilling to assert—My Lords, I would refuse to swear—that it is matter of my belief, that such men as Socrates, Plato, Tully, Seneca, and Marcus Antoninus, who were every one of them idolaters, are now suffering in the place of torment, and are doomed to suffer there to all eternity. My Lords, upon this point I concur in the sentiments of a great ornament of the Roman Church, who might have been an ornament to the purest church in the most enlightened times: “ubi nunc anima Marci Tullii agat, fortasse non est humani iudicii pronuntiare; me certe non admodum aversum habituri sint in ferendis calculis, qui sperant illum apud superos summâ pace frui.” My Lords, will not your Lordships permit the Roman Catholics to have the same tenderness for the memory of Bellarmine and Erasmus, which your Lordships would feel for that of virtuous Heathens?

My Lords, the terms, in which the Pope's civil authority is renounced, are matter of scruple to that division of the Roman Catholics, which I consider as the majority. My Lords, they are ready to renounce the civil authority of the Pope; but they think that the words used in the oath go to the denial of the Pope's spiritual authority, which they cannot conscientiously abjure. The terms of the oath, my Lords, are these—“I do also in my conscience declare, and solemnly swear, that no foreign church, prelate, or priest, or assembly of priests, or ecclesiastical power whatsoever, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction or authority whatsoever within this realm, that can directly or indirectly affect or interfere with the independence, sovereignty, laws, constitution, or government thereof, or the rights, liberties, persons, or properties, of the people of the said realm, or any of them.” The power, therefore, abjured, is all ecclesiastical power which can, directly or indirectly, interfere with the sovereignty, constitution, or government, with public or with private rights. My Lords, these scrupulous Catholics, think that this descrip-

tion comprehends the Pope's spiritual authority; for they say, that they must admit that the Pope's spiritual authority does, indirectly, by inference and implication, interfere with civil government and with civil rights. My Lords, is it not manifest that the Pope's supremacy, indirectly, and in speculation, interferes with the sovereignty? with the King's supremacy as head of the Church? My Lords, with the Constitution the Pope's supremacy indirectly interferes in a part which, I believe, your Lordships hold in some regard. My Lords, it is a consequence from the doctrine of the Pope's supremacy, that no consecrations and ordinations are valid, but what emanate from the authority of the see of Rome. If this be the case, my Lords, the bishops of the Church of England are no bishops. If we are no bishops, we have no right to sit in this Assembly with your Lordships; I have no right to be now holding this argument before your Lordships. My Lords, is not this an interference, indirectly I grant, but indirectly is it not an interference with the Constitution? My Lords, if we are no bishops, it is a further consequence that no man is made a priest by virtue of our ordinations—no priest of ours, therefore, has any just right to any temporalities that he may hold of such a nature, as to attach exclusively to the priestly character. My Lords, is not this an interference with the rights of the subject? My Lords, these are striking instances, that occur at the moment. Many other instances might be found, in which the Pope's spiritual supremacy unquestionably interferes, indirectly, with civil authority and civil rights; and the most that can be expected of conscientious Roman Catholics is, not that they should renounce all authority carrying this interference, for that were to renounce the Pope as their spiritual head; but that they should bind themselves to Government, that they will never act upon these principles, which in theory they cannot renounce; that, whatever they may think (as a matter of opinion) about the Pope's supremacy, they will never, in fact, make an attack, or commit any act of hostility, against the Constitution and the Government in either branch, but, on the contrary, will defend it. And these engagements, my Lords, those Roman Catholics, who scruple this oath, are ready and desirous to give in the most explicit and unequivocal

vocal terms. They say, that they think themselves "bound by an oath which they have already taken, and that they are ready to strengthen the obligation by a new oath, to defend, to the utmost of their power, the civil and ecclesiastical establishment of the country, even though all the Catholic powers in Europe, with the Pope himself at their head, were to levy war against the King for the express purpose of establishing the Roman Catholic religion." My Lords, there are other points in this oath which Roman Catholics, I think, must scruple. I believe the gentlemen of the Catholic Committee, who declared themselves ready to take this oath, will see some difficulty in particular parts of it, when they consider the full import of certain terms. But, my Lords, I shall go no further at present in this detail; I will only say in general, that there are parts of the oath which I myself would refuse to take.

My Lords, I must observe, that the gentlemen of the Catholic Committee, and the party that acts with them, who scruple no part of this oath, declare that they, equally with the scrupulous party, maintain the Pope's spiritual supremacy; they are shocked, that the denial of it should be imputed to them. Your Lordships, therefore, perceive that the two parties are perfectly equal in the degree of affection, or disaffection, take it which way you will, that they bear to the Government of the country. Therefore, I cannot see upon what principle a relief, which is granted to the one, should be denied to the other.

It may be said, this relief is a matter, not of right, but of mere grace and favour; and that the person who confers a favour may, at his own will and pleasure, prescribe the conditions on which he will bestow it. But, my Lords, the favours of a Government are surely to be dispensed by some rule of distribution, and that rule ought to be an equal one. My Lords, it ought not to be a rule of arbitrary election and reprobation, making a distinction of persons, where there is no difference of character, in the degree of civil merit.

My Lords, I have heard it said, not in this House, but out of doors, that the Legislature has nothing to do with the disputes of these people among themselves; that it may be rather an object of good policy to promote and increase their divisions, as it may be a

means of weakening the strength of the party.

My Lords, the maxim, *divide et impera*, if it be ever wise, is wise only in despotical governments. My Lords, if it be wise in such governments, it is because such governments are radically unjust; the relation of the governor and the governed to each other being that of enemies. But in governments such as this, under which we have the happiness to live, it is a wicked maxim. In our Constitution, the promoting of the happiness of the governed is not only the duty but the actual object of Government, and the aim of all its operations and of all its measures. In such a government union and harmony amongst citizens of all descriptions is to be desired, and it should be the endeavour of the Government to promote it, as the means of binding the love and affections of all to the Constitution.

But, my Lords, admitting, for a moment, that we have nothing to do with the disputes of these people among themselves, yet your Lordships surely have to do with the justice and equity of your own proceedings. Now consider, my Lords, Upon what principle were the penal laws against the Roman Catholics first introduced? Certainly upon this principle, that the Roman Catholics in general were disaffected subjects. Upon what principle would the Legislature now relieve any Roman Catholics from those laws? Certainly, my Lords, upon this principle, that the Legislature acquits those, to whom it extends the relief, of the crime and suspicion of disaffection. Upon what principle is the relief, which is extended to some, withheld from others? Certainly upon no just principle but this, that those others still lie, in the eye of the Legislature, under a suspicion of disaffection. Thus, my Lords, by passing a law which will give only a partial relief, you will impress a stigma of disaffection upon the party not relieved; which, in my judgement, if there be no ground for suspecting them, would be the height of cruelty and injustice.

But, my Lords, give me leave to say, that though your Lordships would indeed have nothing to do with any disputes among the Roman Catholics, upon controverted points of their own divinity, the matter and the state of the present dispute are such, that your Lordships

ships have much to do with it, in forming a judgement upon the present bill. The matter in dispute is the propriety of the oath, as it stands in this bill; which oath the one party is ready to accept, the other reprobates. The dispute began in terms of mutual respect and great moderation; but, as it went on, both sides, as is the case in all disputes, grew warmer. Both sides have now lost all temper; and the quarrel, a religious quarrel, my Lords, is raging. The scrupulous Catholics speak of the writings on the other side as schismatical, scandalous, and inflammatory. The Catholic Committee charge the former with inculcating principles hostile to society and government, and to the constitution and laws of the British Empire. My Lords, these reproaches are, I think, unmerited on either side; but they are, for that reason, the stronger symptoms of intemperate heat on both sides. My Lords, this bill, should it pass into a law, will not mitigate the quarrel, but inflame it; and, as it renews the penal laws against all those, who, from their scruples about the oath, cannot bring themselves within the benefit of it; the Roman Catholics that will be relieved by this bill will be empowered to enforce those laws against their more scrupulous brethren, with whom they are quarrelling. My Lords, the History of the Church too clearly proves, that men, whose minds are inflamed with religious controversy, are not to be trusted with such weapons. My Lords, when I look at the names of the gentlemen who compose the Catholic Committee, men of high birth, of distinguished probity and honour, I cannot for a moment suppose, that any of them would pursue the quarrel with their adversaries in that base manner. But, my Lords, the leaders of a party cannot always command the passions of their followers; and your Lordships will have no security that this may not be done, but the liberality and honour of the individuals. And is it wise or just, my Lords, to put any innocent man in the power of his enemy, relying only on the good disposition of that enemy, to restrain him from the abuse of that power, which you put into his hands? My Lords, if the party relieved by this bill should take the advantage, which the law will give them, against the other party, a horrible persecution will arise. My Lords, I shudder at the scene of terror and confusion which my

imagination sets before me, when, under the operation of this partial law, should it unfortunately receive your Lordships' sanction, miscreants of base informers may be enriched with the fortunes, our gaols may be crowded with the persons, and our streets may stream with the blood, of conscientious men, and of good subjects! And of all this cruelty, my Lords, if it should take place, the laws of the country will get the credit.

My Lords, I am aware that it may seem to your Lordships that there is an easy answer to all this: send the bill to a Committee, and amend the oath. My Lords, there is the difficulty. I fear, that we are not competent to make such amendments in the oath, as may obviate the mischief. My Lords, look at the state of the controversy among the Roman Catholics. Three of the four Roman Catholic Bishops, who call themselves the apostolical vicars for the four districts of this country; three out of these four have promulgated an encyclical letter, in which they reprobate the oath as it stands in the present bill; and they go farther; they advance this principle, that a conscientious Catholic ought not to take any oath, declaratory of any opinion upon doctrinal points, till it has received the approbation of the ecclesiastical superiors. The gentlemen of the Catholic Committee exclaim against this as an extravagant stretch of authority. I confess, my Lords, I see no extravagance in it. I believe, were I a Roman Catholic, I should think it my duty to submit to it. But the Catholic Committee are indignant under this usurpation of authority, as they think it, of the apostolical vicars; and a paper has appeared, signed by the gentlemen of the Committee, which I know not very well what to call. My Lords, it looks something like an appeal to the Pope; and yet I can hardly suppose, that an appeal to him has been actually made, or that this is a copy of a paper sent as a formal appeal to Rome. But the Committee say, "We appeal to all the Catholic Churches in the universe, and especially to the first of all Catholic churches, the apostolical see, rightly informed." My Lords, if this be an appeal to the see of Rome, or if it be a notice of an intended appeal—and, my Lords, it must be something—it should seem that the Legislature cannot stir a step further. For it would be perfectly nugatory to pass a law to give relief

relief upon the condition of an oath, when the persons, to whom the relief is offered, are divided into two parties, one of which say, "We cannot take this oath," the others say, "We must go to Rome, and ask the Pope, whether, under the circumstance of the interdict of the ecclesiastical superiors, we may take the oath or no." And, my Lords, suppose you amend the oath; what assurance can your Lordships have, that the apostolical vicars will approve the oath as amended by your Lordships? If they should not approve it, the more scrupulous Roman Catholics will not take it.

My Lords, the remedy for this seems to me to be *unique*. The remedy would be, to find an oath which may be sufficient for the security of Government, and which the majority of the Roman Catholics have already taken, and the apostolical vicars, having themselves taken it, must approve. Such, my Lords, is the oath which was required of the Roman Catholics by the law of 1778; and I am very sorry that that oath was not adopted in this bill. But, from what I have heard, I have much doubt whether, if we go into a Committee, we shall be unanimous upon a motion for substituting that oath instead of the oath that now stands in the bill. And for this reason, my Lords, I fear the bill is incurable*.

My Lords, I have detained you much longer than I thought to have done. It only remains that I thank your Lordships for the patient attention with which I have been honoured; and that I make it my request, that any expression that may have escaped me, in the course of a speech in point of language in many parts quite unpremeditated, may be candidly interpreted. My Lords, what most of all I deprecate is, that I may not be suspected of insincerity in my professions of an abhorrence of the penal laws; that my objecting to the commitment of this bill may not be deemed a stratagem of mine, to get rid of the business altogether, and disap-

point the petitioners at your Lordships' bar, in their just expectations of relief. My Lords, I call the great Searcher of Hearts to witness, that there is no such duplicity, no such malice, in my intention. My Lords, if your Lordships should be moved by what has been said by me, or what may be said with more ability by others to the same effect, to reject this bill, rather than that the Roman Catholics should be finally unrelieved, I would pledge myself to your Lordships, to the Roman Catholics, and to my country, to bring in a bill, early in the next session, which should not be pregnant with the mischiefs which seem to me the certain consequences of this bill. But I should hope, that your Lordships would not leave a matter of such moment to the discretion and abilities of any individual Lord, but that your Lordships will think proper to name a Committee to revise all the subsisting laws against the Roman Catholics, and to frame a bill for the repeal of such as may with safety be repealed. The only objection that I can see to such a measure is the delay; for it is much too late in the session to begin such a business. But, my Lords, in a matter of this magnitude and importance, the Legislature should think little of the delay of a few months; nor ought the Roman Catholics themselves to murmur at a delay, which may conduce to put the relief they solicit upon a broad and permanent basis."

Lord *Stanhope* thought the parties had a right to the indulgence the bill went to allow; that the objections might be obviated in the Committee; and was against any delay.

The Duke of *Leeds* professed himself to have a high opinion of the complying dispositions of the Catholics to the laws of this country, and that they were entitled to every indulgence that could be given them without innovating the Constitution; but being of opinion it ought to be given in a more liberal and extensive manner than was the case in the present bill, he was of opinion that adjourning it till the next session would give an opportunity of forming one more congenial to what was evidently the wishes of their Lordships.

The Bishop of *Peterborough* thought there was not sufficient security for their not encroaching upon the Protestant religion; he had no objection to those of the Catholic persuasion being relieved from any persecutions, but hoped it might

* In this apprehension the Bishop had the pleasure to find himself mistaken. In the Committee of the whole House upon the bill (June 4th), the oath, as it stood, was, upon the Bishop's own motion, expunged, and the oath, taken by the Roman Catholics in Ireland in the year 1774, with some very slight alterations, substituted. The Irish oath is in effect the same with the oath of 1778, and, of the two, is drawn with the greater accuracy.

not be ill done at the hazard of our own.

Lord *Faulconberg* was so much of opinion that the bill did not go to that extent it was intended, that he moved it to be committed for that day month.

Lord *Loughborough* thought that such a delay might be dangerous, and instanced the tumults of 1780, which, he said, had their origin in the interval between the proposing and the passing of a bill upon the same subject. He also thought, that all the objections to the bill might be very easily obviated in a Committee.

The Marquis of *Landown* was for going into the Committee; and though there had, even of late, been times in which the intentions of the Catholics might have appeared dangerous, as when the Pope blessed the sword of Marshal Daun, in the seven years war, he thought that the Catholics of the present day might be safely relieved from oppression.

The Bishop of *Salisbury* hoped that, if the bill reached a Committee, it would be very seriously attended to there, as he thought many clauses wanted amendment.

Lord *Grenville* wished the bill to go into a committee; where, if it could not be made to answer the wishes of the Noble Lords, an adjournment would be made with more propriety.

Lord *Faulconberg* withdrew his motion. The bill was read a second time, and ordered to a Committee on Friday next.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Jelliffe*, upon the report of the alehouse licensing bill, moved to insert a clause, rendering it necessary for a certain number of inhabitants, not less than seven, paying scot and lot, to sign the requisition for granting a licence, upon which the House divided, Ayes 32, Noes 5.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the bill, to remove all doubts respecting the rights of Juries to decide by a general verdict in all criminal cases, Mr. M. A. Taylor in the chair,

The *Solicitor General* proposed, as an amendment to the first enacting clause, the insertion of words to the following effect; that, with the assistance and direction of the Judge, in all matters of law, the Jury should give, if they thought proper, a general verdict of Guilty, or Not Guilty, upon the whole matter put in issue upon the indictment. This gave rise to a very long, but uninteresting, conversation, in which Mr. Fox, Mr. *Bragge*, Mr. *Harrison*, Mr. *Erskine*, Mr. *Beauregard*, Mr. *Serjeant Watson*, and other gentlemen, opposed the amendment, and proposed others in its stead.

The *Solicitor General* at length withdrew his amendment, and offered a proviso in nearly the same words; which, after a further conversation, was agreed to.

The House, in a committee, went through the *Quo Warrants* bill, brought in by Mr. Fox.—Ordered to be reported.

June 1.

There being only thirty members in the House at four o'clock, no business.

H. OF LORDS.

June 2.

Lord *Stormont* wished to be informed when a bill of the greatest magnitude, namely, the corn bill, now lying upon their Lordships' table, was to be taken into consideration.

Lord *Catcart* immediately moved, that the bill be then read a second time; which caused a debate, wherein Lords *Loughborough*, *Stormont*, *Lauderdale*, and *King*, were against its being read so soon; and Lords *Catcart* and *Hawkesbury*, and the Duke of *Meinrose*, were for its being then read a second time; which was carried without a division, and ordered to be committed for tomorrow. (*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 6.

AMONG the monuments of the *Spelman* family at Wickmere, in Norfolk, is one with the following inscription:

M.S.

Henrici Spelman de Wickmere in Norfolk armigeri, patre Clemente, barone de Scachario, avo Henrico equite aurato, scriptis celeberrimo, tum suis maxime meritis clari, qui *invenya & fundata Londini societate ad reparanda damna ex incendiis oriunda et urbis aternitati consulunt et fuit.*

P. Patruo Wilhelmus Spelman hæres defuncto 19 Novembris A.D. 1698, æt. 18.

Do any of your readers know any thing more of this society, which seems to have laid the foundation of the assurance-offices against fire? The *Hand in Hand* was the first of these, being established in 1696, by about 100 persons, who afterwards formed a deed of settlement, enrolled in chancery, Jan. 24, 1698. Qu. Was this the society wherein Mr. Spelman was concerned? The *Sun* Fire-office was founded in 1706; the *Union* in 1714; the *London* about the same time, their second charter being granted in 1721; and the *Royal Exchange* at the same time.

Yours, &c. CURIOSUS.

131. The

131. *The London Medical Journal, for the Year 1789. Part the Fourth. 8vo.*

ARTICLE I. *An Account of a remarkable Disease of the Heart, Lungs, and one of the external Mamme; with the morbid Appearances as they presented on Dissection.* By Mr. Robert Kinglake, Surgeon at Chipping-Norton, in Oxfordshire.

Every endeavour to investigate the causes of diseases deserves well of the community at large, but more particularly of medical practitioners; and it is certainly a valuable acquisition when we can discover, by ocular testimony, what has eluded the researches of our closest reflection. Instances frequently happen where dissections prove the most plausible theories to have been founded in error; and the case now before us, which is of a very curious and extraordinary nature, seems, in some measure, to justify the truth of this remark.

The subject of this case was a young woman, named Catherine Kinch, of Eastone, in the county of Oxford, who, about the year 1786, being then in her 21st year, began to complain of an uneasy sense of motion at her heart, which she attributed to a jolt she had recently received when riding in a carriage. From this period seems to have been dated the commencement of a disease that afterwards became a source of incessant affliction, and terminated in death. To relieve this distressing complaint, various medicines were tried, without effect. Bleeding was found, by experience, to be the only sure means of lessening the patient's sufferings. It was, therefore, had recourse to, perhaps with an unprecedented frequency, since, in the space of two years, we find that it was repeated no less than 312 times. About four ounces were the average quantity of blood taken away at a time; a less quantity being found, by experience, to have no effect. The operation was repeated, at first, twice a week, then every other day, and; latterly, every day. The relief derived from it was uniformly the same. Mr. K. observes, that, "to describe the benefit gained by each bleeding would be to exhibit the difference between the most affecting pain and comparative ease." But such was the fatal complication of disease, that nothing more than temporary palliation could be obtained. The patient gradually sunk, and died in May, 1789, in the

GENT. MAG. September, 1791.

most tabid state imaginable. On dissection, Mr. K. found, among other morbid appearances, several distinct fleshy concretions, resembling polypus of different sizes, in the right auricle of the heart; and in the trunk, or rather in the tunics of the pulmonary artery, about half an inch beyond its sigmoidal valves, a hard stony substance, weighing about half a drachm, and projecting so far into the cavity of the artery as very much to abridge its capacity.

ART. II. *Facts relative to the Small-Pox. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. Thomas Davidson, Surgeon in Carriacou.*

"In the month of January, 1786, upwards of 1500 persons, the greater number of whom were Negroes, were inoculated for the small pox upon this island; and at that time a Negro woman, then in the third or fourth month of her pregnancy, underwent the disease. She was inoculated on the 11th of January, 1786, and was delivered of a girl about the same time of July following. This Negro girl, when near three years of age, was inoculated in both arms on the 16th of May, 1789, with fluid matter taken immediately from a person under the disease. Suppuration of the arms took place as usual, and about the ninth day the eruptive fever commenced, which, three days afterwards, was succeeded by a kind eruption of small-pox, to the number of forty or fifty pustules."

From this case it appears, that the small-pox, seizing the mother while pregnant, will not always be communicated to the child *in utero*; although there have been the most undoubted proofs of this having sometimes happened.

Another case occurred here; which, as being somewhat singular, we shall also extract, together with Mr. D's remarks on it.

"A boy, about five years of age, having been inoculated with variolous matter upon a cotton thread, his arms supplicated at the usual time, but no fever or eruption ensued. This induced the surgeon who attended him to apply some fresh fluid matter to the surface of the incisions which had been formerly made in his arms, and which were then pretty large. The application of fresh matter produced no other effect than another suppuration, from which fresh matter was furnished, and with it several others were inoculated, who all had the disease corresponding to the time when the operation was performed. Some weeks afterwards, this boy was infected naturally, and had a vast number of small pox—Here the variolous matter, being applied to an inflamed surface,

surface, produced matter *in generis* as usual, but was not absorbed, and therefore did not produce the disease. If this was really the case, it confirms an idea, suggested by some modern anatomists, that an inflamed surface is a bad absorbing surface."

Mr. D. observes of this general inoculation, that the strong and athletic had most fever, and, consequently, a greater number of pustules than the weakly or delicate, who had very little fever, and few small-pox; that persons of all ages, from four weeks to sixty years, were inoculated; and some women, who were as far advanced as the sixth month of their pregnancy. Several women also, he adds, were inoculated, who had children at the breast; and it was remarked that these children had more pustules than their mothers.

ART. III. *An Account of the good Effects of Mercury in Two Cases of impeded Deglutition; to which is added, an Instance of the Relief obtained, from the same Remedy, in a Spasmodic Affection of the Neck of the Bladder.* By Mr. Samuel Patten, Surgeon in London. Communicated in a Letter to J. H. Sequiera, M.D. Physician in London, and by him to Dr. Simmons.

The observations contained in this paper tend to confirm the good effects of a mode of treatment recommended by the late Dr. Munckley, in the *Medical Transactions*, vol. I; and by Dr. Sequiera, in the *Medical Observations and Inquiries* vol. VI.

ART. IV. *Observations on Pemphigus. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. Thomas Christie, Member of the Medical and Antiquarian Societies of Edinburgh.*

These very judicious observations on a disease that appears to be of rare occurrence are introduced by the following letter:

"To Dr. SIMMONS.

"Dear Sir,

"The following essay was originally designed to be published as a thesis; but a variety of circumstances having combined to disappoint my wishes in prosecuting medical studies, I believe I should not have thought of printing it at all, if the partiality of your friendship had not pledged me to the publick, by announcing it in *The London Medical Journal* (vol. IX. p. 315). I must, therefore, request that you will accept of it, and give it a place in that useful publication, as a small testimony of my esteem for, and gratitude to, the Editor. The external events of life it is often out of our power to regulate or controul; but, whatever changes may take

place in my future condition, I shall always retain a partial attachment to medical science, and a sincere respect for its worthy professors. I am, &c. THOMAS CHRISTIE.

September 1, 1789."

"There are some diseases," Mr. C. observes, "to which it is difficult to assign a name, either because they are in an incomplete and unformed state, or because they are so complicated with other maladies, that we may say, with more propriety, that the patient labours under a number of morbid symptoms, than that he is affected with any particular disease. A wish to satisfy the curiosity of a patient or his friends, and some other reasons, such as an immoderate attachment to nosology, a want of sagacity, and a distinguishing spirit, have indeed rendered physicians very fond of bestowing names on diseases, and of comprehending the complaints of their patients under one particular term. Yet it may be made a question, which I shall leave to older practitioners to decide, whether, amongst the complaints that occur in real life, there are not as great a number of this irregular and unfixed kind as of those to which one can, with strict propriety, apply the name which distinguishes any regular and fixed disease? Some practitioners, indeed, save themselves from all difficulty, by describing diseases in such a loose and inaccurate manner, and assigning to them such numerous and various symptoms, that their terms become quite vague and transferable; so that one set of symptoms, according to their way of going to work, may either denote the first species of one disease, the last of another, or the middle species of a third. But this is multiplying words without meaning, and loading the memory without informing the judgement.

"The importance of the diagnostic is, that it influences the practical part of physic; for when the physician has decided on the disease, he has recourse to his accustomed mode of cure. It is evident, therefore, that he cannot be too cautious in pronouncing on the first, because the nature of things doth not accommodate itself to our judgements about them; nor can we avoid committing grievous errors, if we take up words instead of facts, and imagine ourselves extremely wise, when in reality we are very ignorant.

"Notwithstanding it is thus difficult to decide on diseases, and to apply, with propriety, a particular term to a class of symptoms, yet it must be admitted that it is often possible; and, wherever it is so, nothing can be more desirable.

"If the obscurity that attends inward diseases, and the similarity which subsists between some of their symptoms, should render it more difficult and precarious to decide on them, one would, however, imagine, that with respect to external complaints, which offer visible appearances to the eye, it would not be difficult to determine the disease, and refer

refer it to the class to which it belongs. This is not, however, the case. Cutaneous diseases, though accompanied with eruptions, are as little understood among physicians as any class whatever. This may be, in part, owing to their variety and minuteness; but it is probably more owing to the want of attentive and accurate observation, and to the confounding various and different things under one name.

"A remarkable instance of this we have in the word *scuroy*, which, instead of being confined to one distemper, is, in the common language of mankind, and even in that of many practitioners of physick, applied to denote almost the whole variety of disorders which affect the skin: for what eruption may not be satisfactorily accounted for by saying that it proceeds from a *scrobitic humor*?"

"To put an end to this confusion and uncertainty, it is necessary that physicians should study the natural history of diseases with the same care that botanists study that of plants, or zoologists that of animals. In cutaneous diseases plates ought to be given; for in such cases the most accurate description falls far short of a good drawing.

"Of the great work of Linnæus some one has observed, with a kind of enthusiasm, *figuris non eget* — "it needed no plates;" which may be admitted, if meant only as a poetical way of describing its extreme accuracy; but cannot be allowed, if intended to convey a sober, philosophical truth. The addition of plates would much assist the justice, and still more the quickness, of the reader's comprehension of the objects described: and accordingly Linnæus himself, in other parts of his works, and all his successors, have employed themselves in giving views, from Nature, of new plants, as a ne-

* "The term *scuroy*," says the judicious Macbride, "is often indiscriminately applied, even by medical people, to almost all the different kinds of cutaneous foulness; and this vague way of speaking is owing to some writers of the last century, who comprehended such a variety of symptoms under this denomination, that there are few chronic diseases but may, according to this scheme, be called a *scuroy*." *Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Physick*, 4to. p. 615. — "In the same loose manner, remarks M. Sauvages, the ancients applied the term *opthalmia* to inflammatory complaints of the eyes, from whatever cause they originated, or whatever part of that organ they affected. Hence they recommended an hundred different remedies, of the most various and opposite kinds, for the cure of one disease: and their advices are of no use to us, because we cannot tell in what species of the disease the medicine would be of any service. Vide *Nosol. Method.* tom. I. p. 86."

cessary appendix even to the best verbal description of them.

"It is for this reason that I have judged it proper to accompany the few observations I intend to make on a cutaneous disease, known by the name of pemphigus, with a plate, copied from nature; in order, if possible, to fix the idea of a disorder hitherto little understood, and to enable future observers to collect facts relative to it by promulgating an universal knowledge of what is to be described."

After giving a very copious historical account of pemphigus from different writers, Mr. C. proceeds to describe the following instance of it, which he himself had an opportunity of observing at the Westminster General Dispensary:

"The patient, Hannah Scott, aged thirty years, and servant to Mr. David Jones, of Little Vine-street, Piccadilly, was admitted, under the care of Dr. Simmons, on the 17th of May, 1788. She had, for three months, been occasionally subject to sickness at the stomach and head-ach, attended with a sense of weakness and lassitude. About a fortnight before she was admitted at the Dispensary, the sickness had increased, she had become feverish, and some pustules had begun to appear on the fore-part of her left arm. At first they had very nearly the appearance of the small-pox. By degrees they became larger, and were filled with a watery yellowish liquid. The exertions she was obliged to make at her work used to burst them; but after discharging their contents, they very often filled again, in the course of a night; and this process was repeated several times. New ones also appeared; and on the day we first saw her at the Dispensary she had one vesicle, as large as a nut, on her right shoulder, one at the pit of the stomach, one near the point of the little finger, and about twelve on the arm: they were very sore, and the skin around them was a good deal inflamed. She thought her complaints a little relieved since the eruption: however, she was still weak and feverish, her tongue was whitish, and her pulse 120. Dr. Simmons, who pointed out the disease to me as a clear and striking instance of pemphigus, prescribed three grains of calomel to be taken at night, and an ounce of Glauber's salt in the morning.

"May 22. Her occupations in the family had prevented her from calling at the Dispensary; there was, as yet, no alteration in her complaint; and as the menses (which had returned pretty regularly during the whole of her illness) began this day, she was unwilling to take any more medicines during their continuance.

"May 24. We saw her again, but no change worth noticing had taken place. The menses still continued.

"May

"May 26. Fresh pustules were to be seen in different parts, especially on the leg. Some of the former ones, when they broke, had discharged a yellowish fluid, tinged with blood: As she complained of sickness and head-ach, and her pulse was still at 120, she was directed to take two table-spoonfuls of a mixture composed of two grains of emetic tartar and an ounce of Glauber's salt dissolved in eight ounces of water, and to repeat this dose, at proper intervals, till it should operate by stool.

"May 28. Several stools had been procured by the medicine last prescribed. The sickness and head-ach had subsided; but the pulse was still at 110. She was directed to repeat the antimonial purgative on the 29th.

"June 2. The pustules on the arm, after breaking, had mostly healed up, after being covered with a crust or scale. The new cutis appeared darkly reddish and glistening. Two new pustules appeared on the ankle. She was ordered to repeat the calomel and Glauber's salt.

"June 6. A pustule appeared on the lip; but, after the strictest inquiry, I could not find she had had any on the tongue, inside of the mouth, or any internal part.

"June 9. She was evidently a good deal better. The pulse was now reduced to 100, and the vesicles were going off. She was directed to repeat the calomel and Glauber's salt.

"June 11. She continued better. The medicines were repeated.

"June 27. Nothing particular had occurred till this day, when she had an eruption of small pimples, which might perhaps be considered as a proof of her being cured, as they shewed that the specific action of the vessels of the skin was changed. Her pulse was now reduced to 88, and she was free from complaint; but the calomel and Glauber's salt were, at her own request, again repeated.

After this, she took no more medicine; and on the 4th of August, when she came to the Dispensary to return thanks, she was in perfect health."

Many interesting remarks are added, relative to the treatment of the disease; for which we must refer our readers to the work itself.

ART. V. *A critical and anatomical Examination of the Parts immediately interested in the Operation for a Cataract; with an Attempt to render the Operation itself, whether by Depression or Extraction, more certain and successful.* By Silvester O'Halloran, Esq. M. R. I. A. *Honorary Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and Surgeon to the County of Limerick Hospital.*

In this paper, which is extracted from the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, the chirurgical reader will meet with a great deal of valuable information.

ART. VI. *An Account of a Monster of the Human Species; in Two Letters; one from Baron Reichel to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. and the other from Mr. James Anderson to Baron Reichel.*

We have already had occasion to notice this account in our review of the volume of *Philosophical Transactions* from which it is extracted. To this extraordinary fact the learned editor of the *Journal* has added accounts of the "*frater pectori fratris adnatus*," described and delineated by Bartholin*; and of another monster of the same kind, of which a description†, accompanied also with a figure, is given in the works of Ambrose Paré.

132. Wal-

* "Lazarum Colloredo Genuefem Hafniz primum vidi, deinde Basileæ, 28 annos natum, sed utrobique cum stupore. Fraterculus huic Lazaro in pectore erat adnatus, si rectè coniecti, osse xyphoide utriusque coherente. Pes sinister solus illi dependebat, duo brachia, tres in manibus singulis tantum digiti. Vestigia pudendarum partium comparebant. Manus, aures, labia movebat, in thorace pulsus. Excrementa nulla minor frater excernit nisi per os, nares, et aures, nutriturque eo quod major assumit. Unde partes animales et vitales distinctas habebit, quum et dormiat, sudet, moveatur, quando major vel vigilet, vel quiescat, vel siccus est. Uterque etiam suo nomine ad baptismatis fontem insignitus fuit, major Lazari, minor Joannis Baptizæ. Naturalia vero viscera ut hepår, lien, &c. utrique communia erant. Oculi clausi fere Joanni Baptizæ, respiratio minor, admota enim plumà parum movebatur, admotà verò manu exillem halitum calentem deprehendimus. Patulum fere illi et hians os, dentibus prominulis, saliva perpetuò ferè madens. Caput videbatur solum omne alimentum in sui augmentum absumere. Prægrande enim et majus quam Lazaro, sed deformè, capillis supino situ dependentibus. Barba utrique crevit, sed Baptizæ neglecta, Lazaro compta. Erat autem Lazarus justæ staturæ, corpore decenti, moribus humanis, et ad aulæ morem ornatus. Inducto pallio fratris tegebatur corpus fovebatque, nec monstrum intus condì primo alloqui diceres. Animo ubique præsepsi videbatur, nisi quod de fato subinde sollicitus, mortem suam timebat, quod se foetore et putredine extinguendum quoque præfagiret, hinc magis in curando fratre quam se laborabat." Vide Thomæ Bartholini Hist. Anatom. rarior. Cent. 1. Hist. 66.

† "In the year 1530 there was a man to be seen at Paris, out of whose belly another, perfect in all his members, except head, hanged forth as if he had been grafted therè. The man

132. Walker's *Critical and Pronouncing Dictionary*. 4to.

THOUGH few subjects have, of late years, more employed the pens of every class of writers than the improvement of the English language, the inquiry by no means seems to be exhausted; indeed it is by a variety of critics, and in different periods of time, that all languages reach their refinement, — one writer's *forte* leading him to *analogy*, another to *orthography*, and another to *pronunciation*. He, therefore, that unites these researches with care and judgement, performs an essential service to the language of his country.

Mr. W. appears to have effected this with an affluity, a precision, and a founded knowledge of his subject, which do him great credit. He has gleaned from most of the philologists who have preceded him; and where he has differed from them, he has shewn his reasons with judgement and respect. He has likewise given a sketch of the design of his predecessors, shewing the use of their inquiries, and the advantages he has derived from their merits and defects. Beginning with Dr. Johnson, he says,

"Johnson, whose large mind and just taste made him capable of enriching and adorning the language with original composition, has condescended to the drudgery of disentangling, of explaining, and arranging it; and left a lasting monument of his ability, labour, and patience: and Dr. Lowth, the politest scholar of his age, has veiled his superiority in his *Short Introduction to English Grammar*.

"Whilst Johnson and Lowth have been incessantly operating on the orthography and construction of our language, its *pronunciation* has not been neglected. Mr. Elphinstone, who is entitled to the first praise on this subject, has, in his *Principles of the English Language*, reduced the chaos to a system; but this gentleman, by treating his subject with an affected obscurity, and by absurdly endeavouring to alter the whole orthography of the language, has unfortunately lost his credit with the publick for that part of his labours which entitles him to the highest applause."

Mr. W. then treats of the several merits and defects of Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Nares; and concludes upon his own labours in the fol-

lowing manner:

"The work I have to offer on the subject has, I hope, added something to the public stock. It not only exhibits the principles of pronunciation, as others have done; divides the words into syllables, and marks the sounds of the vowels, like Dr. Kenrick; spells the words as they are pronounced, like Mr. Sheridan; and directs the inspector to the rule by the word, like Mr. Nares; but where words are subject to different pronunciations, it shews the reason, from analogy, for each; produces authorities for one side and the other; and points out the pronunciation which is preferable. In short, I have endeavoured to unite the science of Mr. Elphinstone, the method of Mr. Nares, and the general utility of Mr. Sheridan; and, to add to these advantages, have given critical observations on such words as are subject to a diversity of pronunciation."

Besides this, Mr. W. has enriched his Dictionary with "Rules to be observed by the Natives of Ireland and Scotland, as well as Foreigners." In short, his book, on the whole, shews such an extensive knowledge of the construction and pronunciation of our language as induces us to wish them every degree of success which a work of such labour, judgement, and accurate research, joined to a life of well-known integrity, are so very justly entitled to.

133. *A Letter on Libels, from John Lilburne's Ghost to the Speaker of the House of Commons.*

AN octavo sheet, distributed from Newgate, from a well-known character there, pending the bill respecting libels.

134. *Ode on the Birth-day of his Majesty King George III. King of Great Britain, &c.* By Charles Francis Badini.

OF this humble rhapsody, or *badinage*, take the following specimen, from stanzas VII. and VIII.

"Prosperity her golden smile
Ne'er shew'd as in thy reign; thy royal head,
To set the glories of this isle; [maid:
Like Jupiter, brought forth the blue-eyed
The Goddess, to display her wit,
Assum'd th' immortal name of PITT;
A STATESMAN wiser in the bloom of age,
And more experienc'd than the Pylion sage.
Thy Comfort suits with Cæsar's mind,
Blameless, unblam'd, by Calumny forgot;
No prying telescope could find
In her effulgent rays a single spot.

man was forty years old; and he carried the other, implanted or growing out of him, in his arms, with such admiration to the beholders, that many ran very earnestly to see him." English Translation of *Paré's Works*, by Tho. Johnson, folio, London, 1678, p. 587. See also, for another description of the same monster, *Licetus de Monstris, ex recensione Blasii*, 4to. Amstel. 1665, p. 83.

Her noble heart, born for the throne,
 Tb' immortals fram'd out of thy own;
 With many stars, the mirrors of her grace,
 She rais'd the brightness of the BAUNSWICK
 RACE."

We have some doubts whether the printer should not have set the two last lines thus:

"With many stars, the mirrors of her graces,
 She rais'd the brightness of the ASCOT RACES."

"O let the hand of Clotho stay
 Her bar'rous function till the ripest age
 Bring forth fair England's fatal day:
 Of Livitina then to blunt the rage,
 On a bright pyramid of fame
 Eternity shall write thy name.

While hoary Time, to warn all future kings,
 Shall stamp thy glorious image on his wings.

WALCOT, the Ravallac of Virtue, crown'd,
 Sharpens a lyre like frantic Margaret's knife,
 Thy gracious Majesty to wound."

Mr. B. will be much obliged to his Majesty for reading his compliments; and we hope he will not forget his poor poet — if he have not already called forth his strains of gratitude.

135. *Britain's Happiness, and its full Possession of Civil and Religious Liberty briefly stated and proved. By the late Rev. Dr. R. Price. With an Introduction by the Editor.*

THAT men of reflection and deep thought have, in all ages of the world, changed their opinions on theoretical subjects, or that men, in different ages, have departed from, or improved on, or subverted the opinions of those who went before them, nobody, at all acquainted with the history of mankind, can doubt or deny. It was reserved for our modern philosophers to be at variance with themselves. Dr. Price is completely convicted of this self-contradiction, and contradiction to established facts, in the course of near forty years, having, in a sermon preached at Newington-green in 1759, asserted, not only that Great Britain enjoyed plenty and opulence, but LIBERTY to an extent and perfection beyond every other country. "Liberty and Independancy; rights and properties in general secured beyond the possibility of violation. Religious liberty, the crown of all our national advantages. There are other nations who enjoy civil liberty as well as we, though perhaps not so completely. But, with respect to religious liberty, we are almost singular and unparalleled. All SECTS enjoy the benefits of toleration, and may worship God in whatever way they

"think most acceptable to him; and nothing exposes any person to civil penalties or censures but overt acts inconsistent with the peace and security of society. In this island Peace and Liberty have fixed their abode: a land where Peace, Plenty, Knowledge, and Liberty, abound and flourish: a land which has the best Constitution of Government, the best Laws, the best King, and the best Religion, in the world. What shame ought to confront that man who, in such a country, could entertain one factious thought, or discover the least reluctance in contributing his part towards its support! How do I wish that I had a voice which could reach and penetrate the hearts of all my countrymen, that I might make them more deeply sensible of their unspeakable happiness, and convince them eternally that there never was a people who had so much reason to thank themselves valiant!"

Hæu! quantum mutatus ab illo Hæstor.

This Dr. P. forgot, wilfully and knowingly forgot,—abjured, renounced his country, this happy country,—preached a sermon, 1789, to put the love of our country out of countenance and out of fashion, and to substitute to it the love of a French mob; to make us in love (to quote the words of the animated introduction to this little pamphlet) with "a government of societies and clubs, like those at Paris, the subversion of all regal authority, the annihilation of the nobility, the conversion of the House of Commons into a National Assembly, the levelling of all ranks, the invasion both of public and private property, the change of our bullion into paper-money, and the entire ruin of our credit, our trade, our manufactures, and our commerce, by the banishment of all those noble and wealthy families who now find employment for the poor, both in town and country."

136. *Defence of the Rights of Man: being a Discussion of the Conclusions drawn from those Rights by Mr. Paine.*

"A Demonstration can derive no merit from the name of him who demonstrates, and is of equal force, whether the author were a boy at school or Sir Isaac Newton. The most essential parts of this pamphlet are of the nature of a mathematical demonstration. Whatever can be demonstrated

"monstrated does not require the aid
"of eloquence or rhetorick: the rea-
"soning contained in the following
"sheets, and the grounds upon which
"that reasoning is built, are submitted
"to the most rigid examination; but it
"is hoped the reader will not expect
"elegant language." *Preface.*

The writer, by a few mathematical deductions, demonstrates the fallacy of Mr. P's reasoning, the shallowness of his understanding, and the absurdity, as well as the villainous tendency, of his pretended Rights of Man. Nor is it less clearly made out, that the *first* government was monarchical; and "the *first* government may come under the
"head of what Mr. P. calls a govern-
"ment of reason, because it was a go-
"vernment of duty." p. 14. Our author examines what Mr. P. urges against the immutability of a constitution, hereditary government, the privileges of nobility; about the equality of man, the rise of aristocracy and nobility from conquest, and the greatest characters from "the democratic floor," republics being seldom or never plunged in war.

"There is one part of this island
"where it is not in the nature of things
"that such a change as has happened
"lately in France could be accomplish-
"ed. The whole lands of that coun-
"try, a mere trifle excepted, are pos-
"sessed by families, in general, of very
"antient establishment, and their
"branches, which are extremely nu-
"merous: there is no intermediate
"class between them and the labouring
"people, who have no property, and
"depend on the first class for subsist-
"ence. Religion is out of the question;
"and any other object of a revolution is
"absolutely repugnant to the interest as
"well as the sentiments of those who
"have alone the power of accomplish-
"ing such a thing, were they wicked
"enough to attempt it." The reader
will at once perceive, without further
extracts, that the persons here alluded
to are the Scots; and "that those who
"recommend to our imitation what has
"lately happened in France are as
"short-sighted as they are wicked, if
"they do not see that such an attempt
"could only end in bringing crowds of
"deluded people to the gibbet, or in
"making this country a scene of blood-
"shed for a number of years, and at
"last, if the rebels prevailed any where,
"in dividing this island into two, per-

"haps three, different states, the source
"of endless wars, and very likely (con-
"sidering the present state of Europe)
"the cause of subjecting the whole to
"the yoke of some foreign power."

If we wanted more than mathemati-
cal demonstration against these new-
broached doctrines, we need go no fur-
ther than the late awful test of public
disapprobation of them in the heart of
the kingdom. If this be called, as the
defenders of these doctrines chuse to
call it, *violence*, and not argument, we
answer, it is the prevention of worse
confusion and violence by a timely ex-
ertion of that resentment which God
and Nature have implanted in the heart
of a nation too spirited to submit to be
the dupes of a faction, interfering with
their dearest interests, civil and religious.

137. *A Series of Letters to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke; in which are contained Enquiries into the Constitutional Existence of the Impeachment against Mr. Hastings. By George Hardinge, Esq. M. P. The Second Edition, with an Appendix, in which are contained Observations upon Major Scott's Letter published in The Diary, 11 April, 1791.*

TO us, who have always been of
opinion that the necessities of state,
which may have led Mr. H. to certain
acts which, on common occasions, might
be deemed injustice, were not a ground
for a prosecution on which the national
honour and integrity have been so much
and so long committed, this enquiry in-
to the constitutional existence of the
impeachment appears to carry convic-
tion, and abounds with manly energy,
sound reasoning, and extensive constitu-
tional knowledge. We cannot enter
into a minute examination of the sub-
ject, having studiously declined engag-
ing in the question. This second edi-
tion is only augmented by the appen-
dix, in reply to Major Scott; which
contains Mr. H's declaration, that the
circumstances imputed to him were ow-
ing to his fuller acquaintance with In-
dian politicks, which, in some respects,
altered his opinion.

138. *Letters from Simkin the Second to his dear Brother in Wales, for the Year 1790; giving a full and circumstantial Account of all the most material Points both in the Speeches of the Honourable Managers and in the written and oral Evidence brought before the High Court of Justice in Westminster Hall, during the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. and*

and in the Three last Sessions of the last Parliament.

THIS is an attempt at Mr. Anstey's humor to burlesque the preceding, and is a continuation of *Letters from Simkin the Second, Poetic Recorder of all the Proceedings on this Trial, and Letters from Simkin the Second to his dear Brother in Wales*, published originally in *The World*, and thence reprinted by Mr. Stockdale, 1789. The letters for 1790 fall off considerably.

139. *A Journal kept in the Isle of Man; giving an Account of the Wind and Weather, and Daily Occurrences, for upwards of Eleven Months; with Observations on the Soil, Climate, and Natural Productions of that Island: also, Antiquities of various Kinds now extant there; a Trait of the Manners and Customs, both general and peculiar, of the Inhabitants; an Account of their Harbours; great Usefulness of Douglas Harbour; Neglect and Want of Repairs; Description of their noble Herring-fishery: together with a large Appendix, containing an Account of the ancient Forms of Government, and mild Administration of Justice under the noble House of Stanley; with Transcriptions and Extracts from the ancient Statute-Books of the Isle. Together with explanatory Notes and Observations. In Two Volumes. By Richard Townley, Esq.*

THIS work is dedicated to Edward Earl of Derby. The journal begins with the author's departure from the humble peaceful village of Bootle, in Cumberland, his usual residence, April 30, 1789, and ends at his return thither, April 21, 1790. He landed at Douglas May 9, where he found that very extraordinary personage Mr. Livesey, resident under the name of Warner, who quitted it a day or two after, for Scotland. He next visits Kirkfanton fair, and Castletown, Ballafala, Kirkbradden, the calf of Man, Peele, Kirk Michel, Ramsay, Sodor island, and makes the complete circuit of the island of Man; so he has an opportunity of giving a fuller account of it than any former traveller in it.

Being confined by bad weather, Mr. T. amused himself with framing his second volume, with copious extracts from Seacombe's History of the island, published 1741, and from a MS History of the island, by a learned Welsh justice in the last age, lent him by a friend there. From this last, and from another MS. by Mr. Alexander Ross, of Grav's Inn, who died in 1753, are extracted the statutes and customs of the

island, which form the Appendix, of about 100 pages, the most useful part of the book, the rest being a dull journal of uninteresting events, intermixed with a meteorological diary, and interlarded thick with hackneyed quotations, by wholesale, from Virgil, Shakspeare, and other poets, ancient and modern. The essence of the whole might have been compressed into 100 pages.

Among exceptionable phrases we note the following:—Crescentricity, p. 77; sepulchral, 82, 171, 177, 178; hogo, 107, 166; the centennial of his nativity, 124; somnorous, 130; my sweet lad, 131; a trifful family parting, 131; depositarium, 174; cremation and inurnment, 174; invulnerable at all points, with his fingers gripped, 176; large spatches of ground, 200.

A curious conversation with him and Mr. Thorkelin, vol. I. p. 156, who left the island without making any discoveries, his stay being too short to allow those strict and minute explorings from which, with his perfect knowledge of the Runic characters, some very valuable discoveries might have been expected, such as would have rewarded the toil of so long a journey. He said, a gentleman at Castletown had given him three or four Danish medals, found in that neighbourhood; among them, one of Canute. "Medals and Runic characters seemed to be the chief objects of his enquiries and researches," p. 185; and Mr. T. doubts if he noticed Danish *bergs*, or barrows.

"I never saw a barrow opened; but "I was once so fortunate as to see a *tax-mulus* laid open to the bottom, the whole earth being entirely taken away. It was upon *Gog-ma-gog* hills, near Cambridge." p. 177.

Mr. T. should not so hastily correct Mr. Camden, and substitute Pope Gregory XIV. who lived in 1590, and did not sit a month, to Gregory IV. who sat from 827 to 844, and is much more likely to have founded the see of Sodor (p. 188, note).

140. *A Discourse on Pain, preached at Bath. By James Fordyce, D. D.*

AN excellent serious, plain, practical discourse on "the heart-ache, and all the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to," many of which the preacher has himself experienced. It would have been better if one dirty remedy had been omitted; but perhaps

the Doctor flattered himself it would contribute to the sale of his book.

141. *British Autography: a Collection of Fac Similes of the Hand-writings of royal and illustrious Personages; with their authentic Portraits.*

WE reviewed the first part of this expensive publication, containing nineteen portraits, in our vol. LIX. p. 52. To these are now added sixty-one more. Queen Elizabeth. Mary Queen of Scots. *Archbishop Whitgift. Thomas Howard fourth Duke of Norfolk. Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury. Margaret Countess of Cumberland. Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester. Ambrose Dudley Earl of Warwick. Thomas Ratcliffe Earl of Suffex. *Walter Devereux Earl of Essex. Edward Clinton Earl of Lincoln. Henry Hastings Earl of Huntingdon. Robert Devereux Earl of Essex. Charles Howard Earl of Nottingham. Matthew Stuart Earl of Lennox. William Cecil Lord Burleigh. *Edmund Sheffield Lord Sheffield. *Sir Thomas Browley. Sir Christopher Hatton. Sir Francis Walsingham. Sir Walter Mildmay. Sir Thomas Bodley. Peregrine Bertie Lord Willoughby of Eresby. Sir John Norris. Sir Francis Drake. Sir Robert Southwell. *Sir George Carew. Sir Nathaniel Bacon. George Buchanan. *King James I. *Lady Arabella Seymour, cousin to James I. and grand-daughter to the famous Countess of Shrewsbury. She died in the Tower, for marrying Sir William Seymour, second son of the Earl of Hertford, and effecting his and her escape. *Archbishop Matthew. *Ludovick Duke of Lenex, &c. *John Digby Earl of Bristol. *James Hay Earl of Carlisle. Thomas Sackville Earl of Dorset. Henry Howard Earl of Northampton. *Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland. *Francis Minners Earl of Rutland. *Sir Robert Cecil Earl of Salisbury. *Thomas Howard Earl of Suffolk. Edward Somerset Earl of Worcester. Henry Cary Viscount Falkland. Sir George Calvert Lord Baltimore. *Thomas Egerton Lord

Ellesmere. John Lord Harrington. *William Lord Knolles. *Sir James Ley Lord Ley. Sir Francis Bacon Lord Verulam. *Sir Julius Caesar. Sir Robert Cotton †. Sir Edward Cecil. *Sir John Ogle. Sir Thomas Smith. *Sir Henry Spelman. *Sir Horace Vere. *Lady Mary Vere. *Sir William Waad. *William Camden †. Thomas Sutton, Esq.

Those portraits marked * have no originals mentioned.

A plate of autographs of Richard III. Elizabeth, in her second year, Howard Earl of Nottingham, Lord Sheffield, Ley Earl of Marlborough, and William Camden, closes the whole.

To the work, now complete, are prefixed brief memoirs of the respective personages, and this short preface: "The fac similes given in this work are from originals which formerly were in the collections of those well-known antiquaries, Ralph Thoresby, Esq. Peter Le Neve, Esq. James West, Esq. Rev. Mr. Ives (read *Thomas Ives, Esq.*) Mr. Bartolæus, Guilielmus Brader, Esq. The portraits, many of these, are from originals never before engraved, or from very scarce and curious prints, that bear a price from one to five guineas each; therefore, those collectors of portraits, as well as the antiquaries who do not chuse to go to the price of those rarities, have here an opportunity of fitting up many of their chalms; and the whole forms a collection to those who have none."

142. *Particulars of the Breeding Stock late the Property of Mr. Robert Fowler, of Little Rollright, in the County of Oxford, deceased; comprising the Names of the several Purchasers, their Places of Residence, and the Price of each respective Lot, which was sold on the Premises, March 29, 30, and 31, 1791, by R. Parry, of Shipston upon Stour, Auctioneer [and master of the Bell inn there].*

A catalogue raisonnée of bulls, cows, rams, ewes, sheaves, whether sex, sheep-bog, ewe legs, ram bogs, with a prefatory history of Mr. F's beginning his cow-stock (which, as well as his sheep-stock were originally derived from Mr. Bakewell) to his death, in 1790, not, as matevolently reported, insulvent, "for

† The original letter of this lady, in Mr. Thane's collection, as are all the rest, runs thus:

"Sweet Brother,

Every one forsakes me

But those that cannot help.

Your most unfortunate sister,

A. B. LA SEYMAURE."

GENT. MAG. September, 1791.

† Compare this with the portrait published by the Society of Antiquaries, from the same original, by Van Somer.

† Compare this with any print.

"his

"his *abstract* property amounts to much more than the produce of the auction." Mr. Guy, who began with cows from Mr. F., but was unfortunate in the choice of some bulls, sold a stock in April, 1790, sufficient to convince us of their esteemed superiority to most others. Some of his cows, by a bull of Mr. F's, sold for from 30 to upwards of 40 guineas apiece.

Sales of this kind are not unfrequent. The late Earl of Oxford, at his death, left on his estates in Herefordshire 1700 fat oxen, and 3000 head of other cattle, which all came under the hammer. He had given Mr. Fowler 20 guineas for a ram, which, at his Lordship's sale, was sold for two and an half. — An annual auction is held at Croom Abbot of Lady Coventry's live stock, the farm being settled on her in part of pin-money. The stock this year consisted of curious Alderney, Scots, and Holdernefs cows and bulls, blood-horses and mares, of the largest and smallest breed, spotted and variegated in a most beautiful manner, pigs, &c. in 74 lots, most of which sold high. A cow for 20l. 10s.; an Alderney cow, not much bigger than a mastiff, 12l.; a buffalo cow, that leaped over fences like a hunter, 5l.

143. *A Letter to the Rev. Joseph Priestley, LL.D. F.R.S. occasioned by his late Address to the Inhabitants of Birmingham.*

A cool, dispassionate composition; which we sincerely hope may be read with advantage by all parties.

144. *A Letter from a Blacksmith to the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland; in which the Manner of public Worship in that Church is considered, its Inconveniences and Defects pointed out, and Methods for removing them humbly proposed. A new Edition, prefaced by a brief Account of some late Publications on the leading Points at issue between Protestant Dissenters and the Church of England. By the Editor.*

THE letter here reprinted was reviewed in our vol. XXIX. p. 182, and contains a great deal of humour and sound reasoning. The preface which now introduces it is a master-piece of reasoning against the sentiments and principles of the new doctrines propagated by certain leaders among the Protestant Dissenters of the present day. It repeats the strictures, as to their political conduct, and may be thought by some readers, perhaps, to proceed from the same pen as the

145. *Historical Memoirs of Religious Dissension, addressed to the Seventeenth Parliament of Great Britain.*

AS the author of the *Look to the last Century* (see vol. LIX. p. 345) reviews the principles of the Dissenters of that day, and compares them with the present; so this author, with equal candour and strength of reasoning, estimates and judges the principles of the present Dissenters by their avowed sentiments and resolutions, always distinguishing rightly between the moderate and more numerous part of them and their discontented brethren who set no bounds to their claims. We recommend this pamphlet as highly deserving an attentive perusal at the present moment—if the events which have happened since its publication (for it appeared last year) have not concurred in effect with it.

"This seems to be only a detached portion of a very large work, intended by the author to comprehend the whole complex question between Protestant Dissenters and the Church of England; and every friend of our happy Establishment, and its unimpaired transmission to posterity, cannot but wish the argument by this eminent master of reasoning speedily published and liberally encouraged." *Preface to the Blacksmith's Letter*, p. iii. n.

As a counterblast to such publication, we observe a new edition intended, with improvements, enlargements, and a continuation of Mr. Neal's *History of the Puritans*; a work written in all the spirit of misrepresentation and dullness, and ably detected on its first appearance.

146. *An Address to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, as a Visitor of Colleges in the University of Oxford, and as Primate of all England. By a Country Clergyman.*

AN excellent and decent representation on the expediency of maintaining a regard to oaths and institutions in the University, revising the Articles and Liturgy, by the omission of the Athanasian creed and the descent into Hell, a new and more regular arrangement of the service, administration of baptism after the second lesson, a thorough revival of the articles, and a stricter attention to the decent performance of confirmation, which appears to have been most disgracefully conducted in the diocese to which the writer belongs, which, from his panegyrick on Bishop Ken, seems to be Bath and Wells; more frequent and careful visitations; a more equal

equal administration of the service by the clergy of all ranks [here the author expresses his surprise that Methodists of good character should not be admitted into the church in preference to "youths of very mean abilities, and of suspicious morals," and "modern Calvinism being, upon the comparison, "an innocent thing"]; and a better apportioned equalization and distribution of what the state allows for the maintenance of the clergy, agreeable to the Bishop of Landaff's plan of a bill.— "The Church should have the dignity to reform itself;" for, agreeable to Dr. Whichcote's aphorism, "the more a man's religion is his own, the more fierce he is for it; but the more it is the religion of God, the less concerned he is for its defence."

This writer appears to us to reason justly concerning the immortality restored to all men by Jesus Christ, and the intermediate state between death and the resurrection, and shews how jejune and forced an interpretation so fine a reasoner and so good a scholar as Bp. Law contented himself with of our Lord's declaration to the penitent thief, by *transposing the comma to ουτως*.—

There is much of true Christian doctrine and temper in this whole composition.

147. *A Letter to the Electors of Great Britain.*
By James Sutherland, Esq. late Judge of the Admiralty at Minorca.

AFTER what has been said of this unfortunate man in our Obituaries of the last and present month, we shall only add here, that the publication now before us is prefaced by an introductory address to the electors of Great Britain, in which they are solemnly requested to instruct their representatives to procure a law, affording relief to every person whose character may be aspersed in a petition to the House of Commons, and also an act of parliament "to assure the communication of the royal will, by his Majesty's ministers, to every subject who may in future present such a petition to the King."—"By which means," says he in his conclusion, "I hope, that the last man who shall be driven to destruction in this country, by the abuse of power and its contemptuous neglect, will be your injured fellow-subject," &c.

After an interval sufficient to afford ample room for investigation and enquiry, Mr. Sutherland wrote another

letter to Mr. Pitt, stating his urgent necessities, and affirming that he had not the means of *subsisting longer*, as he had hitherto supported himself by selling *every little thing of value that he had, and now had not any thing more to sell.*

148. *Account of the Origin, Proceedings, and Intentions of the Society for Promotion of Industry, in the Southern District of the Parish of Lindsey, in the County of Lincoln.* Published at the Desire, and with the Approbation, of the Standing Committee of the said Society. The Third Edition. In which the Society's Accounts, and the List of Benefactors, Subscribers, and Trustees, are continued to the Audit in 1789, including an Account of the Subscription for the Establishment of a Dyer and Hat-presser at Louth. To this Edition is also added, *A Report of the Board of Trade to the Lords Justices respecting the Relief and Employment of the Poor; drawn up in the Year 1697, by Mr. John Locke, one of the original Commissioners of that Board; with Notes by the Editor.* 8vo.

TO obviate the distresses in which the county of Lincoln was found to be involved at the conclusion of the last war, the magistrates of the Southern district, at their Michaelmas quarter-session, held at Louth, in 1783, thought proper to enact certain regulations, which they agreed to pursue in the exercise of their discretionary controul over the poor. These consisted of the three following articles:

1. That the overseer should purchase stock and materials, and provide proper and convenient places, in which the poor might work.
2. That no relief should be granted in money till the person asking for it had done such work as he or she was capable of.
3. To direct that all poor children within their district (except in cases of sickness) should be taught to knit before they were six, and to spin before they were nine years of age.

A society afterwards was formed to concur with these designs, by proposing rewards to infant industry. Their benevolent exertions have been so successful, that, "upon taking a general average, it is clearly proved, that 135 children, between 11 and 12 years of age, have, in ten months, taken in the depth of the five last winters, earned the sum of 680l. 3s. 3d. or half a crown a week each."

The Report of the Board of Trade, drawn up by the celebrated Mr. Locke, is highly deserving of the attention of all

all those who are interested in the success of the poor-laws.

149. *A short Compendium of ancient and modern Historical Geography; translated from the French, and dedicated by Permission, to Miss Billings. By M. de Lanfegüe.*

IF we are to form a judgment of this work, which is drawn up by way of question and answer, from what the compiler says of our own country, we must distrust his accuracy in other parts, though he has employed near 70 pages of his work on Switzerland.

Of England, which he passes over in three pages, he says, that it produces the finest *peas*; is divided into five provinces (we suppose he means *was* divided by the Romans); that its chief cities in the East are Colchester and Cambridge, and in the West Montgomery and Pembroke; and that Dover is the most ordinary (i. e. common or usual) passage from France to England. It looks as if Mr. de L. was one of those many ill-informed persons who offer themselves to teach what they do not understand, for a livelihood. An instance of the same kind we noticed in vol. LIX. P. 53.

150. *The Practical Geography, for the Use of Schools; with an Epitome of ancient Geography, and an Introduction to the Science [Knowledge] of the Globes. By J. Ouseau, A. M.*

A brief and comprehensive account of countries, cities, rivers, &c. intended to assist young persons in acquiring, by means of maps, a knowledge of the relative situations of places. The new division of France is introduced, in connexion with the old; and we think this might have been done in Russia, from the third volume of Mr. Coxe's Northern Tour.

151. *Letters to a young Clergyman, from the late Rev. Mr. Job Orton.*

MR. Stedman, to whom these Letters were addressed, is a clergyman at Shrewsbury, and the editor of Dr. Doddridge's Correspondence (see our vol. LX. pp. 644. 692). Mr. Orton's character, for integrity, exemplary piety, and benevolence, is well known, and confirmed by these letters, which contain many observations, which may be generally useful, but particularly to the younger clergy.

152. *Sketch of the Character of his Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark. To which is*

added, A short Review of the present State of Literature and the Polite Arts in that Country. Interspersed with Anecdotes. In Four Letters, by a Gentleman long resident in Copenhagen to his Friend in London. 8vo.

A favourable picture of the heir-apparent of the crown of Denmark, and of the literature and polite arts of that kingdom, by a writer who conceals his name.

153. *Reflections on the general Utility of Inland Navigation to the Commercial and Landed Interests of England: with Observations on the intended Canal from Birmingham to Worcester; and some Suggestions upon the Opposition given to it by the Proprietors of the Staffordshire Canal. 8vo.*

INLAND navigations multiply like turnpike roads, and open the way to wealth and luxury.

154. *Remarks on the Scriptural Account of the Dimensions of Solomon's Temple: occasioned by the Supplement to a Pamphlet intitled "Evidence that the Relation of Josephus concerning Herod's having new-built the Temple of Jerusalem is either false or mis-represented." By the Author of Remarks on the Evidence. 8vo.*

MR. Burge's design will best appear from his own recapitulation: "I think I have now abundantly shewn that the Sanctuary and Holy of Holies were not distinct buildings, but parts of one and the same building, the same House of the Lord,—that the Sanctuary and Holy of Holies together were out sixty cubits in the clear,—that the Sanctuary was but forty cubits,—that the Porch before the House was not included in the clear dimensions of the House:—that the whole interior space of the House, and of the Porch before it, was but seventy cubits:—and that the whole space in length, from out to out, was but an hundred cubits. . . . It is therefore evident that as the *ναος* of Solomon was only sixty cubits long in the clear, and Zerubbabel's was of the same length, Herod could have added nothing to the length of Zerubbabel's *ναος* to make it equal to Solomon's; and therefore that *καταίευσεν τον ναον, και ταλυσαι το παν εξω, &c.* in the narrative of Josephus, do not mean that Herod took down a part of the *ναος* to enlarge it, but that he took down the whole; and that *ισχυεν τον ναον, και κατακτισσας τον ναον, &c.* mean that he rebuilt the temple; and consequently

"quently that Josephus has not been misrepresented."

155. *Discourses on different Subjects: by the Rev. Richard Polwhele. To which are added, Two Discourses and an Essay. 8vo.*

THE two additional discourses treat on Providence rather in a practical than speculative way. In the essay Mr. P. gives a decided preference to the works of the moderns over those of the ancients; Tasso to Lucan, Mickle's *Lusiad* to Virgil, Milton to Homer. See some extracts from this work in p. 819.

156. *The Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, translated into Blank Verse, by W. Cowper. In Two Volumes. 4to.*

OF the importance of translations from ancient writers it would be useless, at the present day, to enter into any elaborate discussion. Some few individuals of the old schools may be yet remaining, who view them with a jealous eye, thinking that they obstruct the discovery of the sources of the Heliconian Nile; but their value seems sufficiently determined by the flattering reception which they more than ever meet with from all ranks of people and descriptions of readers. With respect to the ancient poets, it has ever been, and ever will be, a matter of argument and dispute, whether the harmony of rhyme, or the more solemn pacing of blank verse, is best calculated to draw forth the latent energies, and express the subtle beauties of the original composition. Both have been tried, both have found admirers amongst the learned, the ingenious, and the poet. In the present instance, were we to dispose, the limits to which we are confined would necessarily prevent our expatiating on a subject upon which so much still remains to be said. It is our wish to shew a liberal candour, to do justice to learned industry, and rather to give our various readers opportunity of deciding for themselves, by placing the talents of the author fairly before them, than to antedate either their favour or their censure, by praise indiscriminately bestowed, or by invidiously selecting and commenting upon those imperfections and blemishes inseparable from every human work. The name of Pope must be dear to every lover of the Muses; and his version of Homer, in particular, will ever be considered as an admirable effort of a mind adorned with all the graces of science. But neither is Mr. Cowper in a very inferior

degree entitled to our esteem, as having contributed to our delight, and promoted our instruction, by his chaste, moral, and animated Muse. We trust that he will not be offended if, in our progress through the work before us, we incidentally point out to animadversion what may appear to us deserving of revision, and capable of improvement. We do not mean, in any instance, to compare Mr. Cowper's Homer with that of Mr. Pope, considering the two works as totally distinct, thus avoiding the introduction of two names into invidious competition, which we almost equally revere and love.

Mr. Cowper's work is ushered in by a well-written and very sensible preface, in which he makes the reader acquainted with his design, which is, to exhibit a translation of Homer in blank verse, as most suitable to his purpose; a translation close, but not so close as to be servile,—free, but not so free as to be licentious. The idea is excellent, and calculated to exhibit, what very seldom has appeared, a translation perfect in its kind. The difficulty is, to preserve so exact an equilibrium between energy and harmony, that neither may be injured at the expence of the other; for of what value would be a translation of Homer that wanted energy, or of any poet that wanted harmony? Mr. Cowper has favoured the publick with specimens of blank verse eminently distinguished by both these qualities; but perhaps it will appear, in examining his Homer, that his commendable desire of retaining the strength of his original has made him less attentive to that sweetness and melody which the Greek language possesses beyond all others, but of which our own is sufficiently capable.

Mr. Cowper fears not "judges familiar with original Homer." We object to the expression as quaint, stiff, and unusual. There is a certain *norma loquendi* established amongst scholars, and those of improved taste, to be felt, perhaps, rather than denned, from which it is as well not to deviate.

Our first specimen of the translation shall be the celebrated description of Apollo, in the first book, about to vindicate the cause of his priest, and to pour destruction on the Greeks. But we must first object to the expression in the 16th line, of "Rich random glorious." The Greek is ἀπείρητον ἄπειρον, which is, "random infinite." Here the

translator has obviously deviated from his purpose of adhering closely to his original, than which his expression is not only less strong, but less melodious.

"The God

Down from Olympus with his radiant bow
And his full quiver o'er his shoulder slung,
Marched in his anger: shaken as he moved
His rattling arrows told of his approach—
Gloomy he came as night, fat from the ships
Apart, and sent an arrow. *Clanged the cord*
Dread sounding, bounding on the silver bow—
Mules first and dogs he struck, but at themselves
Dispatching soon his bitter arrows keen,
Smote there—Death-piles on all sides always
blazed.

[flew;

Nine days throughout the camp his arrows
The tenth, Achilles from all parts convened
The host in council—Juno the white-armed,
Moved at the sight of *Grecians* all around
Dying, imparted to his mind the thought.
The full assembly, therefore, now convened,
Uprose Achilles ardent and began—"

Upon the above lines we thus remark.
They are certainly strong, and generally
correct. We submit to Mr. Cowper,
whether *gloomy* he came as night, is
adequate to the beautiful simplicity of
the original: ὁ δ' ἦν νυκτὶ ἰσχυρός. He
came as the night—*Clanged the cord,*
&c. Mr. Cowper apologizes for this
singular line. The original is

Διὸς δὲ κλάγῃ γινῆς ἀέθρου τοῦ Βούου—

"Dire was the clangor of his silver bow."

It is remarkable that, three lines before, Homer applies this term to the noise made by the rattling of his arrows at his shoulders as he moved along. The terseness of the original, which is βαλλ', is well and forcibly expressed in the eleventh line, by "smote them;"—and we are happy to find that Mr. Cowper has had these energetic and abrupt pauses, which constitute one of the beautiful distinctions of Homer, uniformly in view. It is a singularity in Mr. Cowper, which we neither censure nor commend, to write *Grecians*. The rejection of the diphthong certainly opposes that established custom for which we before professed to entertain some degree of veneration, and if generally adopted would lead to some very ludicrous transformations. The speech of Achilles, which follows, deserves high commendation; in its conclusion, particularly, it possesses all the strength and melody that correct criticism would require, or a good ear demand.

"What broken vow, what hecatomb unpaid,
He charges on us, and if soothed with steam

Of lambs or goats unblemished, he may yet
Be won to spare us, and avert the plague."

(To be continued.)

157. *Baron Inigo Born's New Process of Amalgamation of Gold and Silver Ores, and other Metallic Mixtures, as, by his late Imperial Majesty's Commands, introduced in Hungary and Bohemia, from the Baron's Account in German, translated into English by R. E. Raspe. With Twenty-two Copper-plates. To which are added, A Supplement, or a comparative View of the former Method of Melting and Refining; and an Address to the Subscribers, giving an Account of its late Improvements, and of the Quicksilver Trade.* 4to.

FROM the strong affinity of gold and silver to mercury, amalgamation has long been known as one ready method of separating them from earthy matters, in which they are imbedded. It has long been practised by the Spaniards in South America, who, for that purpose, have generally exported great quantities of quicksilver from Europe, and particularly from their own rich mine of Almaden. Cold amalgamation, however, as usually employed by them, has been considered by the mineralogists of Europe as a slow and disadvantageous process; and it was regarded as a fortunate discovery when Alonzo Barba accidentally found out the means of amalgamating in boiling water; in which way the pulverized matter was found to give out as much gold or silver to the mercury, in a given number of hours, as by the former method in as many days.

Still a great and heavy expence arose from the consumption of fuel, the instruments for trituration, and the construction and wear of the copper vessels in which the boiling was carried on. At length, Baron Inigo Born, by the construction of wooden cylindrical churns, with perpendicular pistons, laid over with copper sheeting, and, by a crank motion, agitated quickly up and down, has contrived to produce so strong a trituration as to render the cold amalgamation more effectual and expeditious than the hot, without having the same inconveniences. Indeed, though the ores are put cold into the cylinders, they soon heat very considerably, in consequence of the quick trituration and rapid motion of the pistons.

This work is important to all who are concerned with mines. It contains a full account of all the processes for amalgamation, both old and new, with a par-

a particular description of that of Baron Born, which was established, by order of the late Emperor, at all the royal mines in Hungary and Bohemia. There are also several plates, fully explaining the construction of the mills, and all their parts.

The translator, Mr. Raspe, deserves well of this country in having executed the work with care and attention. His own address to his subscribers contains also much important information, and particularly one article, which we have great pleasure in giving in his own words: "It gives me some satisfaction to add, that *Great Britain* has a chance also to have *quicksilver mines* of her own, nor any longer, in that respect, be dependent on foreign regulations of finance, speculation, and monopoly." To this he subjoins a promise, which every lover of mineralogy will be impatient to see performed. "Of this," he says, "I must defer speaking till I shall lay before the publick some account of the mineralogical survey which for some time has employed me, and, till the end of this year, will detain me in the North of the kingdom."

158. *Remarks on a Sermon lately published by the Rev. John Clayton, in Three Letters to a Friend. By a Protestant Dissenter.*

"THE friend to whom these letters were addressed (and to whom the writer could not easily refuse any request he might choose to make) thought the publication of them would render a little service to the cause of truth and liberty. If the reader should form a different opinion, he will not lose much time in discovering that these pages were unworthy of his attention; and should he ask why one Dissenter employs himself to expose the false reasonings of another, he is desired to recollect that Dissenters, when they understand their principles, can have no party-attachments separate from the interests of truth and virtue."—The Dissenters then are divided among themselves, as we always supposed they would be, and knew they ever were. This letter-writer, if he means any thing by this definition of the person he replies to, must deem him a very unworthy minister of Christianity; and, like the Rev. Mr. John M——n, mentioned in p. 30, by whom, we suppose, is meant a minister of whom see our

vol. LX. p. 347, a treacherous time-server—because Christians are forbidden to interfere in the civil affairs of the country in which they happen to dwell. Unfortunately for the letter-writer, St. Paul is so far from *sanctioning* the tyrannical administration of Nero, that he takes no notice of it. Christianity knows of no tyrannical administration but that of the Devil, by whom wicked men are held captives at his will; and the freedom into which we are vindicated by the law of Christ is from sin. Christianity takes no notice of civil government, except to inculcate submission. To reason that because we are to follow the example of Christ, we are to copy every circumstance of his life, as, for instance, to embrace voluntary poverty because he had not where to lay his head, is overshooting the argument. If it is objected that a minister of the Gospel should not interfere in politics, we are presently told that a minister is "merely a member of a religious society, chosen to preside, for the sake of order and edification," not more than a chairman of a club or committee.—When the letter-writer asks, what are the reformers in Britain or in Poland to the man who is occupied by this serious question, What does the Lord require of thee? he forgot that the answer was, "but to do justly, love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God;" not to intermeddle in other men's matters, much less with matters of state. We sincerely concur with him in opinion, that "one grand principle of the religion of Christ is, *good will to men*;" but we understand *good will* in a very different sense from what the partizans of our author choose to apply it—a principle between the dozing indolence of modern Anchorites, and the daring intemperance of modern Reformers.

We cannot help considering this as a superficial and weak defence of a tottering cause.

159. *Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson.*

(Continued from p. 562.)

FROM the revolutions of mighty states, and the convulsive jarring of individuals, we return with avidity to the solid and rational entertainment which a Review of Dr. Johnson's Life affords; and to the pleasing and familiar manner in which the incidents of that Life are recorded by Mr. Boswell.

"He was first taught to read English by Dame Oliver, a widow, who kept a school for

for young children in Lichfield. He told me he could read the black letter, and asked him to borrow for her, from his father, a Bible in that character. When he was going to Oxford, she came to take leave of him, brought him, in the firm livery of her kindness, a piece of gingerbread, and said he was the best scholar she had ever had. He delighted in mentioning this eulogistic compliment, adding, with a smile, that "this was as high a word of his merit as he could conceive." His next instructor in English was a master, whom, when he spoke of him to me, he familiarly called "Tom Brown, who," said he, "published a spelling book, and dedicated it to the University—but, I fear, no copy of it can now be had."

It would be curious to trace the history of this early instructor of our great Philosopher, or at least to ascertain the exact date and place of his publication.

"He began to learn Latin with Mr. Hawkins, usher, or under-master of Lichfield-school, 'a man (said he) very kind in his little way.' With him he continued two years, and then rose to be under the care of Mr. Hunter, the head-master, who, according to his account, 'was very severe, and wrong-headedly severe. He used (said he) to beat us unmercifully; and he did not distinguish between ignorance and negligence; for he would beat a boy equally for not knowing a thing, as for neglecting to know it. He would ask a boy a question; and if he did not answer it, he would beat him, without considering whether he had an opportunity of knowing how to answer it. For instance, he would call up a boy and ask him Latin for a candlestick, which the boy could not expect to be asked. Now, Sir, if a boy could answer every question, there would be no need of a master to teach him.' It is, however, but justice to the memory of Mr. Hunter to mention, that, though he might err in being too severe, the school of Lichfield was very respectable in his time. The late Dr. Taylor, prebendary of Westminster, who was educated under him, told me, that he was an excellent master, and that his ushers were most of them men of eminence; that Holbrook, one of the most ingenious men, best scholars, and best preachers of his age, was usher during the greatest part of the time that Johnson was at school. Then came Hague, of whom as much might be said, with the addition that he was an elegant poet. Hague was succeeded by Green, afterwards bishop of Lincoln, whose character in the learned world is well known. In the same form with Johnson was Congreve, who afterwards became chaplain to Archbishop Boulton, and by that connection obtained good preferment in Ireland. He was a younger son of the ancient family of Congreve, in Staffordshire, of which the poet was a branch. His brother sold the

estate. There was also Lowe, afterwards canon of Windsor, who was tutor to the present Marquis Townshend, and his brother Charles. Indeed, Johnson was very sensible how much he owed to Mr. Hunter. Mr. Langton one day asked him how he had acquired so accurate a knowledge of Latin, in which, I believe, he was exceeded by no man of his time; he said, "My master whipt me very well. Without that, Sir, I should have done nothing." He told Mr. Langton, that while Hunter was flogging his boys unmercifully, he used to say, "And this I do to save you from the gallows." Johnson, upon all occasions, expressed his approbation of enforcing instruction by means of the rod. "I would rather (said he) have the rod to be the general terror to all, to make them learn, than tell a child, if you do thus, or thus, you will be more esteemed than your brothers or sisters. The rod produces an effect which terminates in itself. A child is afraid of being whipped, and gets his task, and therefore end on't; whereas, by exciting emulation and comparisons of superiority, you lay the foundation of lasting mischief; you make brothers and sisters hate each other." Mr. Langton told me, that when Johnson saw some young ladies in Lincolnshire, who were remarkably well-behaved, owing to their mother's strict discipline and severe correction, he exclaimed, in one of Shakspeare's lines, a little varied, "Rod, I will honour thee for this thy duty." That superiority over his fellows, which he maintained with so much dignity in his march through life, was not assumed from vanity and ostentation, but was the natural and constant effect of those extraordinary powers of mind, of which he could not but be conscious by comparison; the intellectual difference, which, in other cases of comparison of characters, is often a matter of undecided contest, being as clear, in his case, as the superiority of stature in some men above others. Johnson did not strut or stand on tip-toe; he only did not stoop. From his earliest years his superiority was perceived and acknowledged. He was from the beginning "Aureus Atragis," a king of men. His schoolfellow, Mr. Hector, has obligingly furnished me with many particulars of his boyish days; and assured me, that he never knew him corrected at school but for talking and diverting other boys from their business. He seemed to learn by intuition; for though indolence and procrastination were inherent in his constitution, whenever he made an exertion he did more than any one else. In short, he is a memorable instance of what has been often observed, that the boy is the man in miniature; and that the distinguishing characteristics of each individual are the same through the whole course of life. His favourites used to receive very liberal assistance from him; and such was the submission and deference with which he was treated,

treated, such the desire to obtain his regard, that three of the boys, of whom Mr. Hector was sometimes one, used to come in the morning as his humble attendants, and carry him to school. One in the middle stooped, while he sat upon his back, and one on each side supported him; and thus he was borne triumphant. Such a proof of the early predominance of intellectual vigour is very remarkable, and does honour to human nature. Talking to me once himself of his being much distinguished at school, he told me, "they never thought to raise me by comparing me to any one; they never said, Johnson is as good a scholar as such a one; but such a one is as good a scholar as Johnson; and this was said but of one, but of Lowe; and I do not think he was as good a scholar." He discovered a great ambition to excel, which roused him to counteract his indolence. He was uncommonly inquisitive; and his memory was so tenacious, that he never forgot any thing that he either heard or read. Mr. Hector remembers having recited to him eighteen verses, which, after a little pause, he repeated *verbatim*, varying only one epithet, by which he improved the line. He never joined with the other boys in their ordinary diversions; his only amusement was in Winter, when he took a pleasure in being drawn upon the ice by a boy bare footed, who pulled him along by a garter fixed round him; no very easy operation, as his size was remarkably large. His defective sight, indeed, prevented him from enjoying the common sports; and he once pleasantly remarked to me, how wonderfully well he had contrived to be idle without them."

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The first volume of the *Antiquités Nationales*, mentioned in p. 562, is now complete, and the second begun. "Each number has twenty plates; they are published monthly; six numbers make a volume, and the subscription is 84 livres (3l. 10s.) a year, at PARIS." *L'Esprit des Journaux*;—which adds, "the execution of the work itself, and also of the engravings, are such as merit the greatest encouragement."—The engravings improve, but not to the degree that might have been expected.

Mr. J. Beckmann has published at LEIPZIG, in German, *A History of Inventions*, part I.; from which we learn, 1. that *hermes*, or cochineal, is mentioned by the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Arabian writers, and appears to have been known in the East before the time of Moses: the *coccus Polanicus* was first collected in the 12th century, and called St. John's Blood: Corn. Drebbel first

heightened the colour of cochineal by solution of tin.—2. Pens. The first authentic testimony of quills used for writing is in Isidorus, who died in 636.—3. Wire-drawing. Wire-drawers were first distinguished from wire-smiths at Augsburg, in 1351.—4. Saddles. Probably invented in the 4th century. In 385 the Emperor Theodosius ordered, that no post-horse should have a saddle weighing more than sixty pounds.—5. Stirrups; and, 6. Horse-shoes. Of the former no mention is found before the 6th century; of the latter, none before the 9th.

M. de St. Mihiel attempts to elucidate the history of the man with the iron mask, in an essay, printed at PARIS, intitled, *Le Véritable Homme dit au Masque de Fer*; according to which, Anne of Austria, after the death of Louis XIII. married Cardinal Mazarine, by whom she had a son, born towards the end of 1644, whose existence was concealed, lest the Queen-dowager should be deprived of the regency. This son was the famous man with the iron mask. Mr. de St. M.'s incontestible proofs, however, are far from amounting to a demonstration.

Introductio in Artem Diplomaticam Hungaria, by Mart. Schwartzner. PEST, 1790. Every additional discovery in the diplomatic science deserves attention. Mr. S's examination of the Hungarian documents, and his remarks on them, fill up a void in their general history. He has given specimens in three copper-plates. We have another illustration of Hungarian antiquities in *Alexii Horanyi de sacra Corona Hungaria*. From the inscriptions on this crown, Mr. H. infers, that it was presented to Goyfa by Constantine Pophyrogenitus; that it was then an open crown; and that Pope Silvester II. made it a close one, when it was sent to him for his benediction by Stephanus, the son of Goyfa.

The royal historiographer and chamberlain of Denmark, and president of the Society of Antiquaries, P. F. Suhm, has published Part IV. of the History of that kingdom, in which it is brought down to the year 1095, and a further continuation, to 1241, is prepared for the press. This volume is illustrated with plates of various remains of antiquity, and a plan of the ancient fortrefs of Siöringberg, in Jutland. The work was begun in 1782. See our vol. LVI. p. 774, LVII. 714.

Mr.

Mr. Bourrit, already well known for his account of the Glacieres, has published an *Itineraire de Geneve, Lausanne, & Chamouni*, very useful for travellers to those favourite objects.

Mr Wasil Szujew has published at DRESDEN and LEIPSIK the first volume of his *Journev* from St. Petersburg to Cherson, in 1781-2, with plates, in 4to. We wish it were in a language more generally understood. Having been translated from Russian into German, we hope it will get, ere long, into French, and then into our mother-tongue. The second volume is to contain a description of Cherson, with some account of the Crimea.

Catalogue of Typographical Monuments of the 15th Century, preserved in the Library of the Canons Regular of St. Aulin, at Neustift, in Tirol. BRIESEN, 1789, 4to. with 6 copper-plates.

Catalogue of some remarkable Books in the said library, with 6 plates of marks, &c. *ibid.* 1790; both by Mr. Graf the librarian. The oldest book in this catalogue is *Constitutiones Clementis*; Mogont. 1460.

Mr. G. W. Zapf has published at ULM an ancient History of Printing at Mentz, from the Invention of the Art to 1499. The first book mentioned is the Letter of Indulgence of Pope Nicholas V. 1454, of which Mr. Breitkopf promises a further account. The next is the Latin Psalter, 1457; the first book to which the year, printer's name, and place, were affixed.

LEIPSIK. An Abridgement of Adelung's Dictionary having been offered to the publick by a bookseller at Kempen, the author of that celebrated work has thought it necessary to make known, that an abridgement of it by himself, which will make two volumes in 8vo. and has been long promised, is now in the press. This abridgement is from the second edition of his large work, the first volume of which is nearly printed. For the benefit of the possessors of the first edition, the principal additions and corrections in the second, which are very numerous, will be published by themselves. Mr. A. hopes, that they will both be completed in about 2 years.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In answer to a correspondent's query, Dr. KIPPIS informs us, that, at present, he has no other materials concerning Dr. RICHARD NEWTON than what are furnished by references which he has made to his Works, to Whiston's Life of himself, to the Gentleman's

Magazine, to the Monthly Review, to the British Topography, to Doddridge's Letters, and to Gutch's History and Antiquities of Oxford, under the head of Hartford College. From these sources various particulars may be collected with regard to the Doctor, but not sufficient, without farther intelligence, to constitute a regular and well-written article.

A QUONDAM FRIEND wishes to be informed when the sermon which occasioned the sonnet in p. 365 was published, by whom it was written, and where it may be purchased. — He will find the "Horatian Ode" he enquires after in p. 367.

There is enough to answer in the charge brought by QUER, p. 621, without requiring an actual signature; nor are the facts less true or strong because anonymous.

Q. Q. (p. 659) is informed, that the Life of Bp. Taylor, by Mr. Whieldon, may be purchased at Mr. Job Nash's, at St. Alban's.

The CONSTANT CORRESPONDENT who, in our Index Indicatorius for July last, complained of the indecent mode of administering Confirmation and the Lord's Supper, is by no means satisfied with the apology offered p. 723; which, in his opinion, only confirms the indecency of the practice, and shews how unequally the extensive parochial churches in the country are attended, either from the insufficiency of the revenues to maintain two ministers, or from the indolence of those who are so maintained. On a representation to Dr. Halifax of the indecency of his method of administering the Sacrament, he changed it. Of the indecorous manner of administering Confirmation in a certain diocese, see the "Address to the Archbishop of Canterbury," in our Review, p. 842.—See also, in p. 799, a letter which we hope will close this unpleasant subject.

It is asserted, in Young's "Annals of Agriculture," vol. V. p. 411, that the quantity of timber requisite for building a seventy-gun ship would take the space of forty statute acres to grow in. The quantity seems extraordinary, that A CONSTANT READER requests more particulars on that subject, through the channel of any of our correspondents who are conversant in the business.

Our Friend "at HARTSHORN" has our best thanks for what he has sent us, and also for what he kindly promises to send.

We are much obliged by the offers of Mr. J. HENN; who shall receive a small packet by the first opportunity that occurs.

To our good friend Mr. WESTON we are sorry to say, that the MS. of his Sonnet (agreeably to our invariable usage) was destroyed immediately after it was printed.

The ARMS from PINCHBECK, and those from KING JOHN'S PLACE, are engraving; as is the Shrine sent by T. C. of Chester.

R. C. on "Oxford Degrees" in our next; with an original Poem by POPE; the Signals at BAMBOROUGH CASTLE, &c. &c. &c. &c. Not admissible; T. W. O.'s Sonnet.

S O N N E T.

A BROAD I roam with melancholy heart,
Nor longer can the gaudy sunshine please;
I seem amongst the gay to bear a part,
But feel, alas! within, no real ease,
Till night, and solitude, that kind relief
Affords, which day denies to silent woe;
The midnight lamp at once indulges grief
And cares, by suff'ring balmy tears to flow.
By tears reliev'd, exhausted Nature tir'd,
Night's softspring, Sleep, descends with heal-
ing pow'r,
And Holy Visions hover round my mind;
Methinks, by Hope and pure Devotion fir'd,
I seem above this mortal coil to soar,
And all a dream my waking woes I find. S. D.

L I N E S

ON THE

DEATH OF COLONEL MOORHOUSE*.

BY AN UNKNOWN WRITER.

IF held by Fate, if awful from the cause,
The battle ceases, and the trumpets pause;
If sunk by grief the drooping Warrior stands,
And grasps the falchion with reluctant hands;
Blame not, O God of Arms! the mute delay;
Nor less resurgent shine the rising day,
Unless the tear which Glory deigns to shed,
Dims the bright orb, and mourns her Fav'rite dead.

For thee, O MOORHOUSE! Elegy shall give
Her richest strains, to-bid thy mem'ry live.
Yet, ere thro' nobler thoughts thy merits shine,
Let the meek prelude to thy fame be mine;
Be mine the task, tho' my aspiring lays
Breathe but the wish to justify thy praise.
And, oh! too lately, and too dearly known,
What can thy loss, thy gen'ral loss, atone!

To drain the source of ineffectual tears,
And damp with ceaseless sighs succeeding years;
T' exhaust the chaste effusions of the lyre,
And, hopeless, emulate its sacred fire;
These humble tributes suit but ill thy claim,
Nor to its own deserts exalt thy name;
Yet shall no charm our thoughts of thee retard,
Deep in our minds hath mem'ry fix'd regard;
Beyond the tuneful lyre, or Poet's art,
Lives the pure record of the feeling heart;
And sure, if aught below thy cares can move,
'Tis the enduring sigh of faithful love!
Religion, Truth, and Fortitude, combin'd
To stamp their image in thy perfect mind:
When Friendship glow'd, 'twas lustre all its own,—

Uprais'd to Heav'n the bright example shone.
Awake to Mis'ry's call, thy melting heart
In others' sorrows claim'd its equal part;

And Poverty, by pitying Angels led,
Caught from thy liberal hand her daily bread.
Gentle, as manly,—merciful, as brave,—
Friendship and Glory consecrate thy grave!
Heroes shall wonder where thy bones repose;
Gaze on thy wreck, and moralize their woes.
In after-ages, 'midst the battle's heat,
The veteran soldier shall thy fall repeat;
At thy great name the vanquish'd foe shall
Dare,
Daunted by Moorhouse, Fate, and Victory.
And thou—meek partner of his tend'rer care,
While damp that cheek with Grief's too fre-
quent tear,
May Friendship hope to mitigate the sigh,
Arrest the falling tribute from the eye,
And guide, in Resignation's path, thy way
Thro' life's dark hour to Heav'n's eternal day!

O Life! contrasted in thy little sphere,
Weak are thy blessings—fleeting thy career;
In thoughtless joy the morn of Beauty blooms,
Nor dreads the blast that flatters and consumes.
The Scepter'd Being, that, from his splendid
throne,
Feels conscious pow'r in Mis'ry's dying groan,
When on the rack the mangled convict bleeds,
And meagre Death on vital anguish feeds;
What are his thoughts?—The present hour
of love,
Th' ambrosial cup, and amaranthine grove,
The warbling lute, the bliss-inspiring lyre,
When virgin Beauty strikes the quiv'ring wire!
Such are his thoughts, whilst yet departing
breath

Hangs on the culprit's lips, and pleads for death.
To-morrow blasts the pleasures of to-day,
And with the victim's joins the tyrant's clay!
Then what avails the comfortless parade!
The high-plum'd hearse, with sable pomp ar-
ray'd?
Tho' endless trophies grace the sculptur'd urn,
No Friend shall weep—no virtuous Relict
mourn!

Expos'd to chilling winds and heating rains,
Scarcely the parent Rose the shock sustains,
When bending o'er her leaves with blushing
pride,
She shields the bud that clusters by her side;
Till some rude gale its silken blossoms tear,
And the last parting fragrance blends with air.
So have I seen, affectionately mild,
The anxious mother watch her darling child,
Whilst lingering illness nips its rosette bloom,
And prematurely marks it for the tomb!
Lost to regret—herself—she sinks to death,
And in the arms of Peace resigns her breath.
Oh, gone for ever! and for ever mourn'd!
Lost to the world the virtues it adorn'd!
If sometimes wandering o'er thy faintest grave,
The midnight dews my trembling footsteps
lave, [shakes]
Deign (whilst thy spirit courts the glimm'ring
T' accept the mournful tribute justly paid.—
So shall soft Peace her wonted charms restore,
And live with Life—till Mem'ry bloom no
more!

* See pp. 862. 865. of our present month's Magazine.

THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.



PITY the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him
to your door; [span :—
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest
Oh, give relief, and Heav'n will bless your
store!

These tatter'd cloaths my poverty bespeak;
These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd
years; [check

And many a furrow in my grief-worn
Has been the channel to a flood of tears!

Yon house, erected on the rising ground,
With tempting aspect drew me from my road;
For Plenty there a residence has found,
And Grandeur a magnificent abode.

Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor!
Here, as I crav'd a morsel of their bread,
A pamper'd menial drove me from the door,
To seek a shelter in a humbler shed.

Oh, take me to your hospitable dome!
Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold!
Short is my passage to the friendly tomb;
For I am poor, and miserably old!

Should I reveal the sources of my grief,
If soft Humanity e'er touch'd your breast,
Your hands would not withhold the kind
relief,

And tears of Pity would not be repress'd.

Heav'n sends misfortunes! why should we
repine?— [see!—
'Tis Heav'n has brought me to the state you
And your condition soon may be like mine,
The child of Sorrow, and of Misery!

A little farm was my paternal lot;
Then, like the lark, I sprightly hail'd the
morn!— [cot;

But, ah! Oppression forc'd me from my
My cattle died, and blighted was my corn.

My daughter, once the comfort of my age,
Lur'd by a villain from her native home,
Is cast, abandon'd, on the world's wide
stage,
And doom'd in scanty poverty to roam.

My tender wife, sweet soother of my cares,
Struck with sad anguish at the stern decree,
Fell, ling'ring fell, a victim to Despair,
And left the world to wretchedness and me!

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to
your door; [span :
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest
Oh, give relief, and Heav'n will bless your
store!

THE POOR MAN'S PRAYER.

WRITTEN IN MDCCCLVI.
ADDRESSED TO THE EARL OF CHATHAM.
BY DR. ROBERTS.

AMIDST the more important toils of
State,
The counsels lab'ring in thy patriot soul;
Tho' Europe from thy voice expect her fate,
And thy keen glance extend from pole to
pole:

O Chatham! nurs'd in ancient Virtue's store,
To these sad strains incline a fav'ring ear;
Think on the God whom thou and I adore,
Nor turn, un pitying, from the Poor Man's
Prayer!

Ah me! how blest was once a peasant's
life!

No lawless passion swell'd my even breast!
Far from the stormy waves of civil strife,
Sound were my slumbers, and my heart at
rest.

I ne'er for guilty, painful pleasures rov'd,
But, taught by Nature and by choice to wed,
From all the hamlet cull'd whom best I
lov'd;

With her I stay'd my heart, with her my bed.

To gild her worth, I ask'd no wealthy
pow'r;
My toil could feed her, and my arm defend;
In youth, or age, in pain, or pleasure's hour,
The same fond husband, father, brother, friend.

And she, the faithful partner of my care,
When ruddy ev'ning streak'd the Western sky,
Look'd towards the uplands, if her mate
was there,

Or thro' the beech-wood cast an anxious eye:

Then, careful matron, heap'd the maple
board

With fav'ry herbs, and pick'd the nicer part
From such plain food as Nature cou'd afford,
Ere simple Nature was debauch'd by Art.

While I, contented with my homely cheer,
Saw round my knees my prattling children
play;

And oft, with pleas'd attention, sat to hear
The little bust'ry of their idle day.

But,

But, ah, how chang'd the scene! on the
cold stones,
Where wont at night to blaze the chearful fire,
Pale Famine sits, and counts her naked bones,
Still fights for food, still pines with vain desire.

My faithful wife, with ever-streaming eyes,
Hangs on my bosom her dejected head;

My helpless infants raise their feeble cries,
And from their father claim their daily bread.

Dear, tender pledges of my honest love,
On that bare bed behold your brother lie!

Three tedious days with pinching want he
strove,
The fourth I saw the helpless Cherub die!

Not long shall ye remain!—With visage
fear'd,
Our tyrant lord commands us from our home;

And, arm'd with cruel law's coercive
pow'r, [roam.
Bids me and mine e'er barren mountains

Yet never, Chatham! have I pass'd a day
In riot's orgies, or in idle ease;

Nè'er have I sacrific'd to sport and play,
Or wish'd a pamper'd appetite to please.

Hard was my fate, and constant was my
toil!

Still with the morning's orient light I rose,
Fell'd the stout oak, or rais'd the lofty pile,
Parch'd in the sun, in dark December froze.

Is it that Nature, with a niggard hand,
Withholds her gifts from these once-favour'd
plains?

Has God in vengeance to a guilty land,
Sent dearth and famine to her lab'ring swains?

Ah no!—Yon hill, where daily sweats my
brow,

A thousand flocks, a thousand herds adorn;
Yon field, where late I drove the painful
plough,

Feels all her acres crown'd with wavy corn.

But what avails, that, o'er the furrow'd soil,
In autumn's heat the yellow harvest rise,

If artificial want elude my toil,
Unta'd plenty wound my craving eyes!

What profits that at distance I behold
My wealthy neighbour's fragrant smoke
ascend;

If still the gripping cormorants withhold
The fruits which rain and genial seasons send!

If those fell vipers of the public weal
Yet unrelenting on our bowels prey;

If still the curse of penury we feel,
And in the midst of plenty pine away!

In every port the vessel rides secure,
That waits our harvest to a foreign shore;

While we the pangs of pressing want en-
dure,

The sons of strangers riot on our store!

O gen'rous Chatham! stop those fatal sails!
Once more with out-stretch'd arm thy Bri-
tans save!

Th' unheeding crew but wait for fav'ring
gales;

O stop them, ere they stem Italia's wave!

From thee alone I hope for instant aid;
'Tis thou alone canst save my children's
breath;

O, deem not little of our cruel need!

O, haste to help us! for delay is death!

So may nor spleen nor envy blast thy name,
Nor voice prophane thy patriot acts deride;

Still may'st thou stand the first in honest
fame,

Unstung by folly, vanity, or pride!

So may thy languid limbs with strength be
brac'd,

And glowing health support thy active soul;
With fair renown thy public virtue grac'd,

Far as thou bad'st Britannia's thunders roll.

Then joy to thee, and to my children peace,
The grateful hind shall drink from Plenty's
horn;

And, while they share the cultur'd land's in-
crease,

The poor shall bless the day when Pitt was
born.

C O M P A S S I O N, BY A LATE EMINENT AND UNFORTU- NATE DIVINE.

Miseris succurrere discet.

LOOK not on those, that happy saw,
Nor feed thy envy there,
Who, plac'd above the vulgar view,
Joy's constant sunshine share.

Adown thine eyes in pity throw,
And bless thy milder fate;
Where sickness, poverty, and woe,
Possess the sufferer's gate!

Those sufferers throng from every part,
From every side appear;
Behold, and weep, and mend thy heart,
And learn Contentment there!

PANORMUS.
THE TRIUMPHANT WARRIOR.

BY THE SAME.

WAR, and arms, and death pre-
vail,

Front to front we firmly stood;
And with eager force assailing,

Greedy drew each other's blood.

Brave, brave the death and great the wound,
Which Fame approv'd, and Honour crown'd.

Be nerv'd the arm, be drawn the sword,
War, war, when glory is the word!

As lightning swift the hero flies,
As lightnings, flash his ardent eyes:

His flaming faulchion, lo, he draws!
And gladly, in his country's cause,

Or crown'd with conquest mounts to Fame,
Or crown'd with honour dies.

ELEGY,

E. L. E. G. Y,

BY THE REV. JOHN ADAMTSWATTE,
M.A. NOW D.D. RECTOR OF BAXTER-
LEY, AND OF BADDESLEY-ENBOR, IN
THE COUNTY OF WAARWICK; ALSO
VICAR OF SPAKERSTON, IN THE
COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

*His fabem accumulom donis, & furgar inani
Apuere.* VIRG.

OUR willow wreaths we now neglected
leave,
And into chaplets baleful cypress weave.
Let happier hands bind roses in their bloom
On smiling brows; we deck the ghastful
tomb. [few;
These late sprung flow'rets, Muses, ye may
The boon is trivial, but the labour due.

The fell disease, that long had rag'd in vain,
Began to waken ev'ry vital pain;
With new attacks provok'd th' unequal strife,
And, with no idle danger, threaten'd life:
Withholden spoils th' indignant foe requir'd,
And Heav'n re-summon'd what itself inspir'd,
'Twas in these moments, while the silent
night

In hazy slumber seal'd my aching sight,
Methought I saw once more, with humid eye,
Alonzo pale with mortal sickness lie;
The self-same as I last in life had seen;
How full the features, and express the mien!
Their ardent wishes to assuage the pain,
His friends around him well express'd in vain.
But foremost she, who now laments alone,
And makes in mournful shades her heavier
moan;

When all her kind connubial cares had fail'd,
And black Affliction's whelming storm pre-
vail'd:

Yet all the while they silently contend
In rival sorrows for their common friend,
Nor wish, nor doubt, his tongue e'er once re-
veals;

No tale of aught he fears, of all he feels.
More faintly now he drew each doubtful
breath;

But saw with steady eye approaching death:
Resign'd, whenever the Supreme Command
Should speed the shaft that aim'd his lifted
hand.

O may I thus, each idle project o'er,
When life's false colours can allure no more,
Have done each part, but most in this excel,
And calmly bid th' applauding world farewell!

The scene, I thought, was mov'd, and
Fancy drew

Remoter objects, in a fainter view:
A 'scutcheon'd house, with plumes; a sable
train;

And, less'ning to the sight, a hallow'd fane.
Its mould'ring head the silver moon's pale
beams,

Revealing, ting'd with interrupted gleams;
While, more distinct, with enlative light
Bright flames and blaz'd—alas, how strangely
bright!

A bell, I fancied, with instructive sound,
Alone disturb'd the midnight stillness }
round, [ground.
And pensive murmurs died along the
I saw, decreas'd, the pageant move along,
In slow procession, thro' a mournful throng;
And still the twinkling flambeaux seem'd to
show,

With fainter glare, the dismal scene of woe:
Till, where the fane its hanging turret rear'd,
Th' attendants halted; and all disappear'd.

How drear, I cried, the passage to the tomb!
That realm where pain and pleasure never
come! [fants dwell;

Where Kings, untrophied, must with pea-
And bid, for humbler state, their crowns
farewell!

Beyond the bourn a territory lies, [eyes.
O'erhung with clouds unpierc'd by mortal

The veil was rent; ethereal worlds arose!
Where Saints, at length redeem'd from hu-
man woes, }

Beyond the tomb in happier scenes repose.
Their proper sues they saw descend and rise
In equal orbits, and serenest skies.

No rising cloud o'ercast their purer day,
But breaking storms beneath them roll'd
away!

Meanwhile, ere yet the faithless tints decay'd,
Or slid th' unfounded system into shade,
From nearer Heav'n harmonious accents
brake,

And thus, I thought, a voice distinctly spake:

"Deluded mortal! why will they com-
plain,

Whose heaving sighs and flowing tears are vain?
If e'er the good, releas'd from Nature's laws,
Mourn, 'tis for sorrows that they, guiltless,
cause. [sweets

Thrice happy else, they taste those purer
No time can injure, in these blissful seats.
Lament not him you saw with Fate contend,
And then in silence to the grave descend.

For him his ev'ning fun, with cheerful ray,
In going down foretold a brighter day:
For him it rose in glory! though to you
Array'd in colours of the deepest hue.

'Tis here, where Saints, transform'd, with
Angels dwell,

And, as in holiness, in bliss excel,
That all his virtues find their due regard,
And, what no men could give him, their re-
ward.

The sums, on earth he charitably gave,
He tenfold now receives beyond the grave.
The tender, feeling soul, for friendship made,
Behold with ev'ry social joy repaid;
Sincere as those kind Fortune bade him share,
(Ev'n then how happy!) with his faithful fair.
Him cease to mourn; and learn, by Virtue's
ways,

To gain your summit of immortal praise.
And where, in life's dark vale, the clouds of
woe [low;

The sense involve, and o'er thy path hang
The

The devious track Religion shall explain,
Direct thy steps, thy fainting soul sustain;
Teach, ev'n while wet with tears, thy
strengthen'd eye

To pierce the veil between thee and the sky."

The voice was heard no more: th' eluded
sight

The scene, pursuing, lost in shades of night!
I wept, and, waking in a wild surprise,
Heard hollow winds responsive to my sighs.

This artless wreath a youthful Poet wove;
While nobler friendship claim'd the place of
love:

He that with skill could once young myrtles
And mingled roses deck'd each new design.
Accept, at length, thou much-lamented
Shade!

These my last offices, tho' long delay'd:
Sad offices! to thee too early paid.

EPITAPH.

LAST of his kindred to these realms con-
sign'd,

A *Pilgrim* sleeps; the friend of human kind.

He was in life to ev'ry bosom dear;

Yet cease for him to shed the tender tear.

E L E G Y,

By Miss Lockx.

STRANGER to happiness, by care deprest,
Where can I hope substantial peace to
find!

How soothe the pensive sorrows of my breast,
Or calm the tortures of a wounded mind!

Among the gay, or with th' unfeeling great,
Can real happiness be found to dwell?

Ah no! she flies the gaudy domes of state,
To seek the peasant's cot, or hermit's cell.

At midnight masquerade, or public shew,
Let thoughtless Beauty all her hours em-
ploy:

Yet there, while idly gay her spirits flow,
Reason shall ask, "Can this be genuine
joy?"

She scorns such frivolous delights to prize,
And, pleas'd to shun the dissipated crew,
To peace, to privacy, to silence flies,
And bids the world, and all its cares, adieu.

Then welcome, Solitude, thy calm retreat,
Lov'd by the Hermit, Poet, and the Sage;
Where Virtue, Genius, Science, fix their
seat,

Pride, ornament, and glory, of their age!

In the dark wood, and near the lucid stream,
Do thou, Melpomene, my steps attend:
Accept, exalt, and animate my theme;

Be thou my Guide, my Patroness, and
Friend!

By thee the Soul of Poetry inspir'd,
Shall with celestial ardour learn to glow;
Feel all its pow'rs with admiration fir'd,
And, rapt in thought, leave grosser worlds
below.

We'll court the awful silence of the night,
When the moon, floating on the silver wave,
Calls up to keen Imagination's fight,
The shades of thousands from their wat'ry
grave.

Or let us tread some ruin'd abbey's ground,
Where at the midnight hour, in speechless
fear,

Stands the lone pilgrim, from the tombs ardu'd
While groans of martyrs vibrate on his ear.

Or if no solemn, no mysterious scene,
Inspire sublime enthusiastic dreams;
With hand less daring, and with mind serene,
I'll tune my rustic pipe to humbler themes.

Then be thou, Solitude, the gift of Fate,
When youth is flown, and life draws near
its close;

When Piety shall view a happier state,
And lull each human sorrow to repose.

Then too, O Fortitude, thy pow'r display!
Possess, support, invigorate my breast!
And, while to Heav'n Religion points the way,
Seraphs shall wait my parting soul to rest.

ECCLESIASTICUS,

CHAPTER XL. VERSES 1-4.

O DEATH! how ghastly doest thou form
appear,
With what afflict we thy intrusion bear,
Tho' but in thought; and thou, perhaps,
not near!

When Fortune wafts us with a prosp'rous
gale,

When Peace and Plenty fill the swelling sail,
And Pleasure rules the helm, and Love's
soft laws prevail.

O Death, how chang'd thy hue! thou
coul'st a friend;

Thy terrors vanish, and thy venoms spend,
Thou grinn'st a smile, and art our hope
and end!

When Want comes on, with formidable
fury;

When feeble Age to Time's keen scythe
And sad Despair, oppress'd with care, does
chide the tardy day.

Be not dismay'd at the approach of Death,
Our ancestors have all resign'd their breath;
Nor quarrel at the fix'd decree of Fate,
We all must enter thro' that gloomy gate:
If soon, or late, we yield what Heav'n first
gave;—

The world must centre in the darkness
grave. PHILANTHROPOS.

EPITAPH AT STOCKPORT, CHESHIRE.

EDMUND WATSON, M.D.
was interred here 1774, aged 78.

Qualis eram fuge quærens;
ultima dies ostendat;
nemo mihi maledicat;
nequeo in tenebris respondere.
Abi, & cave!

S O N N E T,

FROM THE FRENCH.

WHEN for the human race the Sa-
 viour sigh'd,
 Death, all-astonish'd at the pains that led,
 To shun his office would himself have died;
 Till on his breast his Master bow'd his head!
 Yet when this sign dispos'd with Sov'reign
 Right,
 The grand design of Mercy to make known,
 The Earth, the Seas, and Rocks, confess'd af-
 fright,— [alone]
 The Sun grew dim, and Darkness reign'd
 And while, with dread reluctance, Death
 obey'd,
 And the invaluable Sacrifice was giv'n,
 Fear over all, ev'n to the centre, sway'd,—
 Remorse by ev'ry creature under Heav'n,
 But Sin, was felt;—and hearts of flesh were
 known,
 In those who e'er before had hearts of stone!
 W. HAMILTON REID.

WRITTEN BY MR. BURNS, THE SCOTS
 POET, WHEN CAPT. GROSE WAS IN
 SCOTLAND IN 1790 [or 1789].

HEAR, land o'cakes, and brither Scots,
 Erse Maiden Kirk to Johnie Groar's,
 If there's a hole in a' your coats;
 I reide you tent it;
 A shield's among you taking notes,
 And saith he'll prent it.
 If in your bounds ye chance to light
 Upon a fine, fat, fadgel wight,
 O' stature short, but genius bright,
 That's he—mark weel!
 And woe he has an unco sight;
 O' cawk and keel.
 At some auld howlet-haunted biggin,
 Or kirk deserted by its riggin,
 It's een to ane you'll find him snug in
 Some eldritch part,
 Wi' zeels, they say, Lord safe's! colleaguin
 At some black art.

Ilk ghaist that haunts auld ha' or chamer,
 Ye Gipsies-gang, that deal in glamer,
 And you, deep-read in Hell's black grammair,
 Warlocks and witches!
 Ye'll quake at his conjuring hammer,
 Ye midnight bitches!
 It's tauld he was a soder bred,
 And ane would rather fa' than fled,
 But now he's quot the spertle blade,
 And dog-ikin waller,
 And ta'en the Antiquarian trade,
 I think they call it.
 He hath a fouth o' old nick-nackets,
 Roufky airm caps and gingling jackets,
 Would haud the Lothians three in tackets
 A towmonth guide;
 And pitcher-pots, and auld fan backets,
 Afore the flood.

Besides he'll cut you off fu' gleg
 The shape of Adam's philibeg,
 The knife that cuter Abel's craig,
 He'll prove you ully,
 It was a faulding jackteleg,
 Or long kail gully.

But would you see him in his glee,
 (For mickle glee and fun has he,)
 Then set him down, and two or three
 Gude fellows wi' him,
 And port, O port! shine thou a wee,
 And then you'll see him!

Now by the powers o' verse and prose,
 Thou art a dainty child, O Grose!
 Whate'er o' thee shall ill suppose,
 They fair misca' thee!
 I'd tak the rascal by the nose,
 Would say, Shame fa' thee!

THE FOR LORN MAIDEN.

THIS is the note, that nobody wrote.
 This is the groom, that carried the
 note, that nobody wrote.

This is Ma'am Gunning, who was so very
 cunning, as to betray the groom, that carried
 the note, that nobody wrote.

This is Ma'am Bowling, to whom it was
 owing, that Mrs. Minifie Gunning was so
 very cunning, as to betray the groom, that
 carried the note, that nobody wrote.

This is the maiden *all for Lorn*, to become
 of a sudden so tatter'd and torn, by means
 of Ma'am Bowling, to whom it was owing, that
 Mrs. Minifie Gunning was so very cunning,
 as to betray the groom, that carried the note,
 that nobody wrote.

These are the Marquisses, shy of the horn,
 that caused the maiden *all for Lorn*, to be-
 come of a sudden so tatter'd and torn, by
 means of Ma'am Bowling, to whom it is ow-
 ing, that Mrs. Minifie Gunning was so very
 cunning, as to betray the groom, that carried
 the note, that nobody wrote.

These are the two Dukes, whose bitter
 rebukes made the two Marquisses shy of the
 horn, and caused the maiden *all for Lorn*, to
 become of a sudden so tatter'd and torn, by
 means of Ma'am Bowling, to whom it was
 owing, that Mrs. Minifie Gunning was so
 very cunning, as to betray the groom, that
 carried the note, that nobody wrote.

This is the General, somewhat too bold,
 whose head was so hot, though his heart was
 so cold, who made himself single before it
 was meet, and his wife and his daughter
 turn'd into the street, to appease the two
 Dukes, whose bitter rebukes made the two
 Marquisses shy of the horn, and caused the
 maiden *all for Lorn*, to become of a sudden
 so tatter'd and torn, by means of Ma'am
 Bowling, to whom it was owing, that Mrs.
 Minifie Gunning was so very cunning, as to
 betray the groom, that carried the note, that
 nobody wrote.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF
FRANCE; continued from p. 765.

Sunday, June 28. A LETTER was read from the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of the Departments du Nord, du Pays de Calais, and de l'Aisne; giving an account of the patriotic disposition of those provinces.

On the Report of the Committees of Foreign Affairs, Reports, and Enquiry, a Decree was passed, allowing the free departure of Foreigners and French merchants from the kingdom.

A Decree was passed, on the Report of the Committee of Taxes, for regulating the mode of levying them.

M. Desmairies presented three Propositions from the Committee of Constitution, in compliance with the Decree of the 25th, for appointing a Governor to the Presumptive Heir to the Crown.

1. As to the mode of election.

2. As to the nature of the oath to be taken.

3. As to the authority which the Governor shall preserve over his pupil.

These Propositions occasioned a long and interesting debate. And

A letter from the Minister of Justice terminated the meeting; stating, that he had received a letter from Duveyrier, who had been sent in a Ministerial character from the King to the Prince of Condé. By this letter it should seem, that Duveyrier had written under some degree of terror when he wrote from Worms, as he states that he had been well received; whereas it has since appeared, that he was treated with the utmost indignity.

At the commencement of the sitting, M. Merlin received a letter from Dunkirk, stating, that the officers of the regiments there had fled to Ferns, carrying with them their cloaths and baggage, and that they had endeavoured to corrupt the men, but in vain. An intercepted letter discovered a very suspicious correspondence between M. D'Eon, Major of the Regiment, and a Trinitarian Monk, whom the Major proposed as Cathier. In his custody were found fifty thousand livres. They likewise seized two hundred thousand, which were passing beyond the frontiers.

The Members of the Gendarmerie of the Isle of France presented themselves at the bar, where they took the oath.

M. Germain terminated the sitting, by a Report from the Colonies.

Wednesday, June 29. M. de Noailles, after having expatiated on the grievances of the soldiers who had been driven from their country for want of encouragement, chiefly on account of their not being of Noble birth, proposed a Decree, the object of which was, to invite all French officers, dispersed in for-

rein service, to return to their country, to be promoted to military rank, according to their talents and patriotism. The consideration of this Decree the Assembly referred to the Military Committee.

M. Noailles then proposed a Decree, to secure upon the Civil List a pension to subaltern officers. This Decree was also referred as above.

M. Dupont then made a Report, in the name of the Committees of Constitution and Revision, of what the National Assembly had done, and what still remained for it to do. He noticed the approaching termination of the present Legislature, and the necessity there was that the Constitution should be sanctioned by the people; and, in conclusion, proposed, that, on the 4th of August, there should be at Paris a Federation General, composed of the National Guards and the Mayors of all the Municipalities, in confirmation of the New Constitution.

M. Rebell thought this a dangerous experiment, calculated to retard their labours, rather than confirm them.

M. Buzot observed, that, during harvest, it was impossible the Departments should send to Paris their men and their money; but that every one ought to take his oath to the Constitution in the way most convenient to him.

M. D'André understood, that endeavours had been used for reversing the Decree which suspends Electoral Diets, and that those Assemblies were about to form another constituting body. He deprecated this mode of bringing the people together before the consequences of the King's flight could be known. War, he said, might now be at our gates. He therefore demanded an adjournment of the Plan of Confederation, to which M. Dupont readily consented.

Thursday, June 30. M. Vernier made a Report concerning the organization of the National Treasury.

The National Assembly recommended to the Municipality of Paris the superintendence of a house adjoining to the prisons of the Abbé de St. Germain; and even to pull the house down, if it was found to lessen the security of the said prison.

M. de M... presented a Report, the object of which was to change the colours and the emblems of the standards of all the regiments of France. The same was immediately decreed.

M. Alex. L... called the attention of the Assembly to some scruples of the War Minister. A number of French officers, who had been in Foreign service, were desirous of returning to the service of their country. He conceived that France neither ought not could refuse their services. The Assembly were

were of the same mind; but with this difference, that those chosen Aid-de-Camps cannot obtain Captains' commissions till the period they would have been entitled to it by their seniority in their respective regiments.

This day the letter from M. de Bouillé to the National Assembly was read, as was the petition of the Brotherly Society, intreating the Assembly to order "Louis the XVth and his wife to appear at your bar, in order to be examined relative to the motives, the means, and the suggestions, of their late flight; as of the highest importance to give all the tyrants in the world the great example that nations have the sacred privilege to judge them."

Several of the officers who were ordered to escort the King cleared themselves by declaring their ignorance of the nature of the service they were ordered upon.

Friday, July 1.] A letter was read from the Commissioners sent to the Department of the Meuse, the Moselle, and Ardennes, giving an account of the state of the frontiers, which they represented as in a most ruinous condition; garrisons in which five thousand men ought to be having scarcely five hundred; the soldiers and common people well affected to the Constitution, but the officers in general disaffected. In some regiments the Commissioners undertook the task of mediators between the men and their officers, and succeeded; in others, not. All this was ascribed to the traitor Bouillé, who had garbled the army, and placed those he could confide in where they were most likely to forward his views.

M. Fréreau moved, that the above letter might be referred to the Military Committee, to take the proper measures for putting the places mentioned in a proper state of defence.

M. Malouet read a printed paper, posted up in various places, in which a Society of Republicans invites their countrymen to abolish the Monarchy. This he denounced as a crime against the King, the Constitution, and the National Assembly.

M. Chabroud. The principles set forth in the paper are undoubtedly contrary to the Constitution; but that same Constitution gives liberty of speaking and writing upon all subjects.

A relief of sixty thousand livres was voted to the city of Tongeres; a fire, which happened in the barracks through negligence, having destroyed many houses.

The President stated the list of names returned for the choice of a Governor for the Heir Apparent; among whom was that of M. Bouillé.

The Commissaries, sent into the Departments of Doubs and Jura, gave a most satisfactory account of their mission.

M. de La Fayette, who in the letter of M. Bouillé is the object of personal attack, demanded to be heard.

The Clerks of the Caisse de l'Extraordinaire have undertaken to maintain, at their own expence, thirty National Guards on the frontiers.

M. Caus terminated the sitting, by the Report of some pensions granted to old soldiers who had deserved well of their country.

Sunday, July 3.] M. Nairac communicated a letter from the Lower Pyrenees; and another from the Department of Gironda, which for a moment gave the alarm of a Spanish invasion. The Department of the Lower Pyrenees demanded succour; and the Bordelons who were marching to give it wanted muskets only.

All the alarm occasioned by the above was quickly dissipated by a letter received by M. Pémartin, stating accurately the facts:

1. That some Deputies of the Department of Cise threatened the workmen of his Catholic Majesty, for damages done to their forest; and that, if compensation was not made within eight days, they would set fire to the Spanish settlements.

2. That the Deputies of St. Jean, far from joining in the threat, severely reproved the threateners, in the presence of the Spaniards.

3. That, notwithstanding this, the Governor of Panpalune sent five hundred Spaniards into the forest, to protect the settlers.

4. Being informed of these particulars, the Mayor of St. Jean thought it his duty to demand of the War Minister how to act.

M. Nairac moved, that the War Minister should be directed to send troops to the frontiers.

M. D'André moved, that a Committee should be appointed, to enquire into facts.

M. Broglie terminated the sitting, by a Report of the measures taken to put the frontiers in a state of defence.

Monday, July 4.] Melf. Bouvy and Serent presented a letter to the President, importing, that their principles prevented them from taking part in the National Assembly, and that therefore they can no longer attend their sittings.

M. Priour observed, that the Assembly had morally and physically renounced the character and functions of Representatives; and moved, that others might be appointed in their stead.

M. Chabroud moved, to disregard these private proceedings, and to pass to the order of the day. This mode was adopted.

A letter was read from the Spanish Ambassador, the Count de Fernand Nunez, in contradiction to the report of a Spanish invasion, which he declares "must be the effect of some exaggerated report."

A similar report was presented by Mr. Fitzgerald, the English Minister, complaining of an infraction of the peace by the officers of the customs at Nantz, who had dismantled two English ships of their sails, when

when just ready to depart, though they had acted in strict conformity to the commercial laws.

In consequence of the above complaint, *M. de Freteau* presented the plan of a Decree, which was immediately adopted, ordering enquiry to be made; and that a just indemnification be made, if proper, without delay, to the masters of the two English vessels in question; and that every thing possible may be done to facilitate their departure.

The Spanish affair was then taken into consideration, when it came out, that between the Basques and the Spaniards there had long existed disputes; that the Basques were a warlike people, who had united themselves to France, to preserve their liberty; and that, if attacked by the Spaniards, they well knew how to defend themselves.

M. Cuvier, to remedy the grievance under which the people suffered for want of small change, assured the Assembly, that there were already fabricated to the amount of three millions of livres in Assignats of five livres each; which, he hoped, would be enough to answer the present demand:—and that the Extraordinary Bank had orders to send to the National Treasury five hundred thousand livres, to pay petty salaries below fifty livres each.

Letters from several quarters, respecting this inconvenience, concluded the sittings of this day.

Tuesday, July 5.] The question was debated respecting the liberty of granting passports into and out of the kingdom.

M. Lanjuinais insisted, that persons, having lawful business for immediately quitting France, should address themselves to the Executive Power, which alone is entrusted with the principal administration of the kingdom.

M. Merlin opposed this, and insisted, that the Executive Power might be authorized to judge of the motives, but not to grant permission; which was agreed to.

A letter from the Department of Vard stated, that, on the news of the King's flight, the military hastened to renew their civic oath; but that *M. Landeveze*, Commandant of the Marine, refused, as Knight of Malta, to take the ecclesiastical part of the oath.

A process verbal stated, that, when the news of the King's flight reached Toulon, the Paymaster of the Navy there circulated a report, that there were not a thousand crowns in the office, though there were in it more than three hundred thousand livres; and it was propounded by some Members to put him under an arrest, as his motive could only be to excite discontents among the workmen, to whom were owing near a hundred and eighty thousand livres at that time. This was agreed to; and a like pu-

nishment of imprisonment was inflicted on *M. Landeveze*.

A letter from the Commissioners sent to Alsace, to administer the new military oath, was read; stating the difficulty they met with in overcoming the scruples of the officers, who thought the new oath in some measure clabed with the oath they had formerly taken to the King; but, being satisfied with regard to those scruples, they had acquiesced. The same letters stated, that in the Department of the Lower Rhine, and the Administrative Bodies of Strasbourg, the National Guards were well inclined to the New Constitution, except the Monks and disaffected Priests, who exerted all their arts to mislead the inhabitants about the country, and who succeeded but too well in their pernicious endeavours, which required some vigorous measures to put a stop to this growing evil.

After reading the above letter, some confusion arose on *M. de Foucault's* wishing to present some protestations, as it was thought, against the detention of the King; which was prevented only by the sudden adjournment of the Assembly.

Tuesday evening.] The Assembly, which had broke-up abruptly, met; and *M. Malouet* propoied suspending the sentence that had been passed on the Marine Paymaster, as his conduct had not arisen from any bad intention, but, on the contrary, to prevent the cash from being drawn out of the Pay Office, without which it was impossible to proceed.

M. Thoucault Damar, an old man, was admitted to the bar, and placed upon the table eight hundred livres, towards the maintenance of the National Guards upon the frontiers.

One of the Secretaries gave notice of the numerous Addresses from all parts of the kingdom, Administrations, Judges, National Guards, &c. &c. declaring their unalterable resolution to sacrifice their lives in defence of the New Constitution. This business concluded the sitting of the day.

Wednesday, July 6.] *M. Couteux* gave notice, that a French ship, named the *Foxin*, had been stopped, in passing down the Seine to the sea, on an information of her having a considerable quantity of money on board.

M. Demunier, in the name of the Committee of Constitution, read their work upon the Police, which chiefly has in view the regulation of inns, lodging-houses, gaming-houses, coffee-houses, clubs, and women of the town. The present difficulty in the articles presented by the Committee arose from the order, that all societies, under the denomination of clubs, should be obliged to give notice of the day and hour at which such clubs are to be held.

M. Robertspierre, and others, thought this regulation might be fatal to these societies. It was, however, adopted.

A Decree

A Decree passed in favour of the Military, by sea and land, to enable them to exercise their rights of Citizenship, as long as they have a known residence, in the town in which they are employed.

A letter, dated from Besançon, from the three Commissioners sent into the Department of Jura, assures, that, where M. Toulangean had established posts, there was every security as well to resist any surprise, as to prevent any emigration; that the General Officers are all of one mind, that more forces on that side are quite unnecessary.

Letters from the fugitive officers at Mons, inviting their brethren to join them, and promising a continuance of their rank and other emoluments, were read; and in the verbal process that accompanied them it was decreed, that honourable mention should be made of the soldiers of the regiment of Gevandani, by whom these letters were transmitted to the Assembly.

Some other letters of the same tendency were addressed to different officers at Dunkirk.—(To be continued.)

SKETCH of the Ceremony of the FRENCH KING'S Acceptance of the New Constitution.

Thursday, September 15. The grand event is past; and the Constitution of France yesterday received the signature of the King.

The President took the sense of the Assembly, whether, while his Majesty was taking the oath of fidelity to the Nation, the Assembly, as the Representatives, should not be seated; which appeared the general sense of the Members. Some other preliminaries being settled, and the sessions opened, one of the Gentlemen Ushers announced—the KING!—He instantly entered, preceded by the Deputation of sixty Members that had been commissioned to wait upon him, and by his Ministers.

His Majesty was dressed in a purple suit, embroidered in colours, and with only the Order of St. Louis at his button-hole. He held a paper in his hand; and, on ascending the five steps of the platform on which his chair was placed, he began to read, without sitting down, and without ceremony:

"Gentlemen,

"I come here solemnly to consecrate that assent which I have already given to the Constitutional Act.

"In consequence I swear—(on this the Deputies sat down, covered)—In consequence I swear to be faithful to the Nation and to the Law, to employ all the power delegated to me to maintain the Constitution decreed by the National Constituent Assembly, and to cause the Law to be executed. [Loud plaudits; in the midst of which the King sat down.—The King, having again risen, continued as follows:]

"May this great and memorable epoch be that of the re-establishment of peace and union! and may it become the pledge of the

happiness of the people, and the prosperity of the empire!"

[The Hall resounded for several minutes with gratulations of joy; after which the patriotic side of the House began new acclamations, by repeated cries of *Vive le Roi!*]

The Keeper of the Seals now presented the Constitutional Act, which was signed by the King, and countersigned by his Ministers.

The President then addressed his Majesty in terms the most pathetic.

"What," said he, "ought to be great in your eyes, Sire,—dear to our hearts,—and what will appear with lustre in our history, is the epoch of this regeneration; which gives to France, Citizens—to the French, a Country—to you, as King, a new title of grandeur and of glory—and to you again, as a Man, a new source of enjoyment, and new sensations of happiness."

The Minister of Justice presented the Constitutional Act to the President.

The King, after a short interval, in which he seemed to be in doubt whether any thing remained to be done, rose; and, after a glance round the Assembly, retired by the same door at which he entered, which was the *parti gauche*. The President desired that they should all accompany the King back to the palace; and they accordingly joined in the procession on foot through the garden of the Thuilleries.

Friday, September 16. The *parti droit* last night published a solemn Declaration against the Constitution. It is the work of M. d'Épremesnil, and is signed by one hundred and twenty-four Deputies, who still attend in the Assembly; and a number of Deputies absent have sent their adherence to it under different modifications.

Yesterday the Mayor and Municipality went up with an Address of Pelicitation to the Castle of the Thuilleries. M. Bailly pronounced the compliments of the City, first to the King, and afterwards to the Queen.—The answers were highly gracious.

STATE OF AFFAIRS ABROAD.

On the 4th of August, a Treaty of Peace was concluded between the two Empires, Germany and the Ottoman Porte, at Szefstova; by which the boundaries of both Empires are for ever fixed, so as totally to terminate all claims, of whatever kind, which might have been made the object of contention.

In consequence of this, the Ottoman Porte grants, that the town and territory of Old Orsova shall remain in the sovereignty of the Imperial Court, in such manner, that the River Cerna on that side shall for ever constitute the demarkation of frontiers of the Austrian Monarchy; on this express condition, however, that the said Imperial Court is never to fortify either the former town of Orsova, or any part of the territory now ceded in virtue of this article. And as for the

the little valley opposite the fort of the Island of Orlova, expressed in the Treaty of Belgrade, this shall for ever remain neuter.

With regard to the limits on the other side, they are accurately marked in a map drawn on purpose, beginning in the tracts of land on the right of the River Guina, and proceeding, by the straightest way, as far as the Unna; and the Imperial Court engages never to cause to be repaired, or built, any fortresses whatever in the whole extent of the district of which the Porte, by this article, cedes the possession.

Moreover, the Imperial Court, to demonstrate its amicable dispositions, and in order to consolidate and confirm the happy peace now concluded, declares, in the most solemn manner, that it acknowledges as definitive the present regulation of the frontiers, and engages to return to the Porte all fortresses, castles, and fortifications, taken from the Ottomans in the course of the war, in the state in which they are at present, and without demolishing any of the repairs or new works which have been made upon the same since their capture.—Thus the long-expected peace between the Turks and Austrians seems at length to be established on a firmer foundation than ever.

But, what astonished all Europe, an official account was received at Vienna, on the 21st of August, that peace had been concluded between the Czarina and the Porte, at Galacz, on the 11th of that month.—It is highly probable that the Grand Vizier, perceiving what was going forward at the Court of St. Petersburg, and that the Allies had engaged in a manner to compel his Court to accept the terms prescribed, made a virtue of necessity, and immediately sent Deputies to Prince Repnin, with proposals to accept the Conditions of Peace offered by the Empress last year, and that without any Foreign interference whatever. This Peace, however, does not, like the former, include precise boundaries, except on the Eastern side, where the Dniester is placed by Nature as an immovable boundary; but as on the other side lie the Crimea, with the countries bordering on the Black Sea, the Sea of Asoph, and the immense tract of Continent extending as far as the Wolga, it must require many months to ascertain, with any degree of precision, the limits of the two Empires. Accordingly eight months are allotted for this survey, which would take up so many years to form a demarkation at all adequate to the grand object it has in view, that of precluding future disputes about territory.

Thus, however, this peace, about which the great Powers of Europe have been extensively occupied for so many years, has at length been terminated in one single day by two individuals, after shedding the blood of half a million of brave men, many of whom were, no doubt, men of science, and lovers of the fine arts, and who, had they been

permitted to live, might have done honour to their country, and proved an ornament to human nature.

But the restless disposition of man does not seem at all adapted to the enjoyment of contemplative life; for no sooner are they delivered from the horrors of war in one part of the world, than they are ready to engage in the same bloody pursuits in another: and pretexts are never wanting to furnish occasions for massacre and murders among nations.

Spain has long been at rest on the Continent of Europe; but Spain begins to be weary of an inactive life, and, finding itself too feeble to encounter any maritime power of strength, has formed the resolution of declaring war against the Moors of Barbary, a ferocious people, in whom Nature has implanted an unconquerable antipathy to the Spaniards.

A mysterious meeting has just been held at Poelnitz, a summer palace belonging to the Elector of Saxony, not far from Dresden, the object of which has not yet been developed.—His Imperial Majesty, accompanied by the Archduke Francis, were the first who met, between eleven and twelve in the forenoon of the 24th of August, and were followed by the King and Prince Royal of Prussia, in about an hour later. In the evening of the same day, Count d'Artois arrived at Dresden; and the next morning his Royal Highness was invited to Poelnitz, where apartments had been provided for his accommodation. On the 26th there was an opera and a supper, and fireworks, at Poelnitz, to which the principal Nobility and Foreign Ministers were invited; and on the 27th was given a masked ball to the publick, at which these illustrious visitors, and the Electoral Family, were present. Early on the 28th, his Imperial Majesty and the Archduke set out for Prague; the King and Prince Royal of Prussia went to Marksbourg; and the Count d'Artois, in the evening, set out for Coblenitz. His Imperial Majesty was attended by Marshal Lascy and M. de Spielman; the King of Prussia, by Prince Hohenloe, General Bischoffswerder, and M. de Manstein. In the suite of the Count d'Artois were M. de Calonne, M. d'Escars, M. d'Esterhazy, and Baron Roll. The Prince of Nassau Siegen, the Marquis de Bouillé, and the Duke de Polignac, met his Royal Highness here.

This meeting has given rise to numerous conjectures, and, among the rest, that the Emperor, in conjunction with the Courts of Berlin, London, Madrid, Turin, Naples, and St. Petersburg, had declared, that they look upon the cause of the King of France as their own; that they require that his Majesty and his Family be immediately set at liberty to go where they please; that the sacred submission due from the people to their lawful Sovereign be restored to him; and, finally, that

that they will acknowledge no other Constitution as legal in France, but what has the unequivocal approbation of the King, given when at full liberty to act as he pleases.

Such are the reveries of speculative men, and such are the fallacies propagated by the Refugees; with the addition, that fifty thousand Austrians, Landours, Houlans, &c. are on their march to the Low Countries; that M. de Naisan is at the head of twenty-five thousand Russians, who will embark with him for Ostend about the middle of the month; and that Holland, it is likewise said, is to supply two hundred millions, which are to be restored by France after the war.

Though these fictions have no solid foundation in fact, yet it is certain that appearances are strongly in their favour; and that the Princes of Germany, who have claims on the frontiers of France, seem determined to embrace the present embarrassed state of that country to assert their rights, with a view of being joined by the powerful body of French Emigrants and Refugees, who only want a leader to carry them into action.

That such an one has offered his services and support, wants no great depth of discernment to discover: but the carnage that must ensue from such a contest must strike every thinking mind with horror, and excite in the human breast the most indignant sensations against the monster who would involve in blood so great a portion of the Christian world.

EAST INDIES.

Extract of a Letter from the President and Council at Fort St. George, in their Political Department, to the Court of Directors, dated April 14, 1791.

Our last communication respecting the Grand Army advised your Honourable Court, that Lord Cornwallis had advanced as far as Vellore, and that he hoped to reach Bangalore on the 5th or 6th of March.

In pursuance of this intention, the army moved with all possible expedition towards the Moglee Pass, and encamped on the Table Land of Myfore on the 21st of February, without any material difficulty, or the least interference on the part of the enemy.

Tippoo, in the mean time, remained near Gingee, apparently waiting the motions of Lord Cornwallis; but he no sooner discovered their object, than he relinquished all hope of carrying on the war in the Carnatic, and hastened through the Changamah Pass, for the preservation of his own dominions.

After halting two days, for the purpose of mustering the bullocks, &c. Lord Cornwallis marched forward, in the direction of Bangalore.

The forts of Molwaggle, Colar, and Ousentah, successively fell on the approach of our army. Forage and water were found in abundance on the line of march; and such was the confidence of the inhabitants,

that they voluntarily supplied the camp with every article of provision.

In the morning of the 5th of March the enemy appeared, for the first time, in force; a few miles on the left flank of the army. Parties of horse approached very near the line, and some guns were opened upon its rear, but at so considerable a distance, that they neither retarded the progress, nor did any material injury to the troops.

Lord Cornwallis encamped within sight of Bangalore in the evening of the 5th; and on the 7th, in the morning, the Pettah was carried by assault. It was a fortunate circumstance that a considerable quantity of dry forage was found in it, as Tippoo had destroyed all the villages around the fort, and the barren face of the country afforded an alarming prospect for the support of our cattle.

The successful attack which had been made on the Pettah, and the happy consequences attending it, gave us the greatest satisfaction; but, at the same time, we sincerely lamented the loss sustained on that occasion by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Moorhouse, whose military character was so much distinguished, and whose long, active, and zealous services to the Company deserved the highest applause.

In order to testify our sense of such conspicuous merits, we came to the following resolutions, viz. "Government, having received advice of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Moorhouse, who was killed in the assault of the Pettah of Bangalore, the 7th instant, resolved, as a testimony of respect to the memory of an officer who served the Company many years with distinguished zeal, spirit, and ability, that his remains be, with the permission of the Ministers and Churchwardens, publicly interred in the church of Fort St. George, at the Company's expence, and a marble tablet fixed over his grave, with a suitable inscription, in commemoration of his merits: Resolved likewise, that a letter be written to Earl Cornwallis, to inform him of this intention, and to request his Lordship to be pleased to direct, that the body of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Moorhouse be removed to the Presidency, so soon as the situation of affairs will permit."

We are assured your Hon. Court will be well pleased to find that proper respect has been paid to the memory of one of the best officers that ever served the Company; and, we are confident, this public testimony will be gratefully received by the whole army.

Since the assault of the Pettah, no official advices of the siege have reached us from Lord Cornwallis. But by means of the public rappals, dispatched from camp as opportunities offered, many private letters of undoubted authority have been received; and from these we learn, that the first batteries were opened against the fort on the 18th, and

and that the approaches were carried on with unremitting alacrity, and in the face of Tippon's whole army: that on the 21st, at night, about eleven o'clock, the storm began, and was crowned with the most complete and brilliant success. The garrison gave way on all sides; and though the loss of the enemy on this occasion was considerable, we have the satisfaction to observe, that ours is stated at a very small number. The miscarriage of Lord Cornwallis's official advice of the capture of Bangalore will justify our transmitting a private copy of the General Orders issued to the army a day after his success; and we beg leave to conclude this account by tendering our sincerest congratulations to your Honourable Court on an event so glorious to your arms, and so important to your interests in this country.

We have been honoured with two letters from Lord Cornwallis since the fall of Bangalore, which we send as numbers in the packet:—one, dated the 27th of March, advising us, that, as he had received information of the actual march of Rajah Turje Want, the Nizam's General, with a considerable body of cavalry, towards him, and being sensible of the great importance of securing the junction of this force, and the probability that Tippon would use every means in his power to harass and obstruct their march, he had determined to move to the Northward, in the direction in which the Rajah was expected; and that he was further induced to adopt this measure, from the assurances which he had received that the friendly Poligars in that part of the country had collected a large quantity of grain, and a great number of cattle, for the use of the army, within fifty miles of Bangalore.

His Lordship added, that he could not then form a precise judgement whether he should be able to attempt the reduction of Seringapatam before the rains, or whether he must limit his views to Oussore, an establishment of that part of the Mysore country; but that he could assure us, that nothing but absolute necessity should make him abandon his former plan: that, with a view to expedite the re-equipment of the heavy artillery, he had appointed Colonel Duff to command in Bangalore, into which place he had put the 70th reg. and three native battalions: that the quantity of military stores found in it was astonishing; and that there was, in particular, more gunpowder than we could possibly have occasion for during the present war.

The second letter from Lord Cornwallis is dated the 2d inst. and advised us that he left his camp, to the Southward of Bangalore, on the 25th ult. and on that day fell in with the rear of the enemy's line of march at Eleanvum: that, although our infantry could not come up in time to gain any material advantage, his Lordship pursued him

closely for several miles, and obliged him to relinquish the object which he appeared to have in view, of getting between our army and the corps of the Nizam's cavalry: that Tippon retired to Pedibalaboram, leaving behind him one brass nine-pounder; and that he had since moved towards Shevenganga.

Lord Cornwallis, in his letter, complains of the inactivity of Rajah Turje Want; to whom he had written, that, if he heard of any more delays and excuses, he should proceed with his own troops to the execution of his future plan of operations.

The latter part of the letter is of so pleasing a nature, that we shall give it in his Lordship's own words: "We have been most plentifully supplied with forage since we left Bangalore, notwithstanding the attempts of the enemy to burn it; and this day some Banjarres of this country brought to camp above four thousand bullocks, half of them loaded with rice, and the other half with grain, doll, ghee, and other Buzar articles."

Lord Cornwallis having received a letter from Tippon on the 27th of March, making an overture for a separate accommodation with us, replied, "That he could encourage no proposition that did not include our allies." Copies of the letter and the answer having been transmitted to us, we forward them as numbers in the packet.

A large force having been left to the Southward at the time General Meadows moved from Trichinopoly, Lord Cornwallis expressed to us his desire that it might be ordered to Amboor. Instructions were in consequence given to that effect; and we have the pleasure to add, that the detachment reached its place of destination on the 22d ult. By a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Oldham, who commands it, dated the 6th instant, we are advised, that, in consequence of orders from Earl Cornwallis, he was to move from Amboor the next day, and to advance to the head of the Chauts, where he was to, take post until he heard further from his Lordship.

This detachment, with the reinforcements sent from hence, consists of about 700 Europeans, 4200 natives, and 450 cavalry.

General Abercrombie, with the Bombay army, took possession of the Coorga Pass on the 27th of February.

The advance, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley, was strongly posted on the top, and the General was busily employed in sending up supplies. Since that time (as we are informed by private advices), the second division of the 73d regiment, sent from hence on your ship the Queen, and the 14th Carnatic battalion of native infantry, have joined, and rendered General Abercrombie's force very respectable.

The Coorga Pass is about fifty miles from Seringapatam.

"Head

"Head Quarters, Camp at Bangalore,
G. A. O. March 22, 1791.

"Lord Cornwallis feels the most sensible gratification in congratulating the officers and soldiers of the army on the honourable issue of the fatigues and dangers which they underwent during the late arduous siege.

"Their alacrity and firmness in the execution of their various duties have, perhaps, never been exceeded; and he shall not only think it incumbent upon him to represent their meritorious conduct in the strongest colours, but he shall ever remember it with the sincerest sentiments of esteem and admiration.

"The judicious arrangements which were made by Colonel Duff in the artillery department, and his exertions, and those of the other officers and the soldiers of that corps in general, in the service of the batteries, are entitled to his Lordship's highest approbation; to which he desires to add, that he thinks himself much obliged to Lieutenant-Colonel Gells, for the able manner in which he directed the fire during the day of the 21st.

"Lord Cornwallis is so well acquainted with the ardour that pervades the whole army, that he would have been happy, if it had been practicable, to have allowed every corps to have participated in the glory of the enterprize of last night; but it must be obvious to all, that, in forming a disposition for the assault, a certain portion of troops could only be employed.

"The conduct of all the regiments which happened in their tour to be upon duty that evening did credit, in every respect, to their spirit and discipline; but his Lordship desires to offer the tribute of his particular and warmest praise to the European Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the army, and to the 36th, 72d, and 76th regiments, who led the attack, and carried the fortrefs, and who, by their behaviour on that occasion, furnished a conspicuous proof, that disciplined valour in soldiers, when directed by zeal and capacity in officers, is irresistible.

"The activity and good conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, in the command of the Pettah for several days previous to the assault of the fort, were, in every respect highly commendable; but his Lordship desires that he will accept of his particular thanks for the judicious arrangements which he made for the assault which was committed to his direction, and for the gallantry which he displayed in the execution of them.

"He likewise returns his warmest acknowledgements to Major Skelly, who undertook the command of the corps that commenced the attack of the breach, and who, by animating them by his own example, contributed essentially to our important success.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart may be assured, that Lord Cornwallis will ever retain

the most grateful remembrance of the valuable and steady support which that officer affords him, by his military experience and constant exertions to promote the public service. And although his Lordship is unwilling to offend General Melows's delicacy, by attempting to express his full sense of the able and friendly assistance which he uniformly experiences from him, he cannot avoid declaring, that it has made an impression on his mind that can never be effaced.

"A true copy, from a private copy.

(Signed) W. C. JACKSON, Sec."

[Here follow copies of the two letters from Lord Cornwallis to the Council of Fort St. George; the first dated Camp at Bangalore, March 27; and the other, Camp at Chinabalarom, April 2: the full purport of which is given in the above letters.]

"To W. C. Jackson, Esq. Secretary at Fort St. George.

"Sir,

"I am directed by Lord Cornwallis to transmit to you copies of a letter received from Tippoo Sulthan, and of his Lordship's answer to it.

"His Lordship desires that copies of them in English and Persian, for which purpose a Persian copy is also inclosed, be forwarded to the Residents at Poonah and Hyderabad.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, (Signed) G. F. CHERRY,

"Persian Interpreter to the Governor General.

"Camp, West of Decunilla, March 29, 1791.

"A true copy.

"GEORGE PARRY, Act. Dep. Sec."

From Tippoo Sulthan. Received March 27, 1791.

"Some time ago your Lordship desired that several matters should be replied to in writing, and sent to you. I embrace this opportunity of writing, that in matters of great importance the secrets of the hearts cannot be known but by the verbal communication of a person of consequence, nor can affairs be adjusted. Therefore, if your Lordship pleases, I will nominate a person of confidence, and vesting him with full authority, will send him to your presence, in order that, by personal conversations, our ancient friendship may gain daily strength. Your Lordship must consider me desirous of your friendship, and must act in a manner that peace may take place between us, the disagreements existing be removed, and the happiness and quiet of mankind be established.

"Dated 22d Rubany Saul Satty 1213 Mahomed, or the 20th Rejeb 1205 Hejery, 27th March, 1791."

To Tippoo Sulthan. Written March 27, 1791.

"I have received, and have understood the contents of, your letter: (recapitulate that received the 27th March, 1791).

"The moderation which always marks the character of the British Government, and

and my own personal disposition and feelings, unite in making me wish most earnestly for the restoration of the blessings of peace, as soon as a just reparation can be obtained for the injuries and losses that the Company and its Allies have suffered.

"If the two Circars alone were engaged in the present war, I should not object to receive the person of confidence whom you desire to send to me, and I should listen as favourably to your propositions as the duty of my station would admit: but so direct and expeditious a mode of negotiation is not now in my power; for when I found that, by your disregard to all my conciliatory offers, I must necessarily be forced to engage in a war, I entered into the most solemn treaties with Nizam Ally Khan and the Pethwa, declaring that we would assist each other, and that no one of the Powers would listen separately to any advances from the enemy, without submitting the terms proposed to the general consideration and approbation of the different parties of the confederacy.

"I cannot, therefore, consistent with honour and good faith, receive, in the first instance, a person of confidence from you, for the purpose of adjusting the separate terms of peace between you and the Company: but if you should think proper to transmit to me, in writing, the propositions that you are willing to make, as a foundation upon which negotiations may be opened for a restoration of peace and friendship between the Company, the Nizam, and the Pethwa, on one side, and your Circar on the other, I shall on my part give them the most serious consideration, and, after communication with the other Members of the Confederacy, I shall convey to you our joint sentiments upon them.

"True copies.

(Signed) "G. F. CHERRY, P. I.

"True copies.

"GEORGE PARRY, A.G. Dep. Sec."

It is impossible to close the military account which recites the death of one of the most genuine ornaments of the military profession, without recurring to the awful theme of such a life, and such a fate; a life which, as it had risen to its zenith, and shone with uncommon splendor, could only set with correspondent glory. Distinction and honour had ever attended him in the council and in the field of war. Success had ever justified the intuitive sagacity of his mind; and Victory had ever crowned his dauntless valour with her choicest wreaths. He had fought and conquered by the side of Smith and Coote;—he fought, and fell in the arms of Victory, under Meadows and Cornwallis. It was his fortune to serve under the most illustrious characters; it was his merit to conciliate their esteem. Honoured by the confidential friendship of his commanders, he was the chosen brother,

GENT. MAG. September, 1791.

the familiar oracle, of his brother officers, and the idol of every soldier. And though he lived and breathed, and, when war was the theme, seemed to have his being only in his profession—the profession of honour and of arms—yet was no mind more open to the social affections, no heart more susceptible of friendship and affection. See p. 831.

IRELAND.

On the 13th instant, the post-boy carrying the Wicklow mail was robbed by five villains of all the different bags. Two of them have already been taken, in endeavouring to pass one of the bills; and bills to the amount of 700*l.* found in their custody.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The scaffolding was taken down from the West front of *Hereford* cathedral the first week in June. Were it the front of a new church, it would be a *monstrous*; but it does not, nor ever can, correspond with the Saxon arches in the infile and other parts of the nave. The work goes on rather better than it has done, but still a great deal remains to be done before the upper part of the nave will be carried on to join the great tower. The magnificent inn and hotel, projected by the Duke of Norfolk, in that city, is, from a mistake in the estimate, entirely at a stand.

On Wednesday the 6th of July, about one o'clock in the morning, the *Barb and Brutal* watchmen were alarmed by a violent rushing noise in the air, occasioned by an immense globe of fire rushing in the direction nearly from East to West, which illuminated the earth equal to the brightest full moon.

PORT NEWS.

Letters from *Jamess* bring an account of a quarrel that had happened in that port between a part of the crew of the *Discovery*, Captain Vancouver, and the natives there, which was fortunately terminated by the spirited efforts of the Captain and his officers. Mr. Pitt, who accompanied Mr. Rieu in the *Guardian*, was tumbled into the water, but extricated himself, and acted with great resolution on this occasion.

By letters from *Cowes* of the 14th of July, the sailing of the ship *Pitt*, Captain Manning, for *Bahav Bay*, was announced; having 170 men and 33 women convicts on board, besides a Company of Rangers raised intentionally for the security of the colony.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

August 7.

An English Protestant church was opened at *Dunkirk*, for the public worship of Christians of all denominations.—The number of Protestants at *Dunkirk* is very great; and the English are so numerous, that the church soon overflowed, and many were obliged to return for want of room.

August

August 18.

This evening, Mr. Drake, for the Coroner, with fourteen other gentlemen residing within the verge of the Court, viewed the body of James Sutherland, esq (see p. 782,) and immediately afterwards repaired to a public-house in St. Martin's-lane, where they examined those witnesses who were upon the spot at the time of the unfortunate catastrophe. They had before them his publications, and his letters to the King and the Coroner, which they attentively perused, and deliberated upon for near two hours; when the Coroner received a letter from Mr. Nicholas Harrison, a student of the Temple, requesting to give his opinion as to the state of mind of the deceased. This gentleman was admitted, and, in a pathetic speech, addressed the Coroner and Jury in a manner that visibly affected them. He lamented the cause of his visit, and said, he had known Mr. Sutherland for some years, and was visited by him at his chambers, where he often appeared to be in a troubled state of mind.—He knew him to be a man of the strictest honour and the most inflexible integrity.—Appearing as an evidence before the Court; it would be improper to give his opinion as to the conduct of persons in power; but he was sorry, and truly sorry, to say, that the neglect which his friend conceived he had met with operated so powerfully upon his feelings, as to cause him to commit the fatal act—an act which had deprived his Majesty of a loyal subject, and society of a worthy member.—He had no doubt as to his insanity, and was confirmed in his opinion by what Mr. S. had asserted very incoherently a few months ago upon maritime affairs, a subject which he was well acquainted with, from the situation he had held so honourably for many years,—a Judge of the Admiralty Courts at Minorca and Gibraltar.—In the streets he had often seen him walk in great agitation, talking aloud, and brandishing his stick. But latterly, said Mr. H. I avoided my friend; as it ill accorded with my feelings to hear the piercing language of neglected merit, especially from so worthy, so honourable a character.—The Court listened to Mr. H. with much attention, and put several questions to him as to Mr. S.'s insanity, which many seemed to have some doubts of.—Mr. H. very feelingly gave them satisfactory answers.—A letter was also presented from George Ward, esq. an eminent merchant in Broad-street, requesting also to give his testimony as to the insanity of Mr. Sutherland.—This gentleman was ordered in, and confirmed Mr. H.'s evidence as to the honour and integrity of the deceased:—this he was enabled to do from an acquaintance of thirty years. He had no doubt of his disordered state of mind.—Mr. W. was often interrupted with feelings that redound to his honour.—The Court, upon the evidences of these gentlemen, immediately brought in the verdict of *Lunacy*.

August 30.

Tho. Godfrey, John Smith, Pierre Augustine, Joseph Hunt, Daniel Rango, John Finch, John Mead, and Charles Clarke, were executed at the Old Bailey.

Saturday, September 3.

This morning, soon after five o'clock, their Majesties, and part of the Royal Family, set out for Weymouth.—The particulars of all their visits shall be duly recorded.

Thursday 15.

The post-boy carrying the mail (on horse-back) from Warrington to Manchester, was murdered about a mile from Warrington, the mail opened, and the letters in the Chester bags for Manchester and Rochdale, and the Liverpool and Warrington bags for Rochdale, taken out, and carried away,

Monday 19.

M. Bailli requested leave to resign his office of Mayor of Paris; but, being pressed by a Deputation from the Municipal Body to withdraw his request for the present, he thought proper to comply for a few days.

Wednesday 21.

The sessions at the Old Bailey ended, when judgement of death was passed upon the following capital convicts, viz. Thomas Playter, Thomas Collis, and Thomas Eastop, for sheep-stealing; John Simpson, for stealing in a dwelling-house to the value of forty shillings; John Portsmouth, William Tristram, and John Perry, for horse stealing; John Herbert, Thomas Jones, and Robert Clark, for highway robberies.—Thirty were sentenced to be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years; fourteen to be imprisoned for certain determinate periods in Newgate, and eleven in Clerkenwell Bridewell; eight to be publicly, and five privately, whipped; and twenty-three were discharged by proclamation.

Thursday 22.

The Drury-lane Company performed in the Opera house in the Haymarket. There was much clamour and some disturbance at first, owing to some inconveniences attending the alterations in the house, and chiefly the entrances: which being soon got over, a scene was introduced of Parnassus, which was painted and contrived in a very grand style; and Mess. Dignum and Sedgwick sung the Air.—The Haunted Tower then began; and the audience, restored to good-humour, honoured the whole performance with the loudest plaudits.

Thursday 29.

This day John Hopkins, esq. was, in due rotation, elected Lord Mayor of London.

Friday 30.

By a gentleman just arrived from Paris, we are informed, that a letter, said to be written by the Ex-Princes of France to the French King, has lately been circulated in Paris, and other parts of the kingdom, in which they strongly protest against the proceedings of the National Assembly and the New Constitution.

P. 685. Dr. Blacklock, who is characterised by Mr. Spence as "one of the most extraordinary characters that has appeared in this or any other age," was born at Annan, in Scotland, in 1721. His father (a poor tradesman) and his mother were natives of the county of Cumberland, where his paternal ancestors lived from time immemorial. They generally followed agriculture; and were distinguished for a knowledge and humanity above their sphere. His father had been in good circumstances, but was reduced by a series of misfortunes. His mother was daughter of Mr. Rich. Rae, an extensive dealer in cattle, a considerable business in that county; and was equally esteemed as a man of fortune and importance. Before young B. was six months old, he was totally deprived of his eye-sight by the small-pox. His father (who by his son's account of him must have been a particularly good man) had intended to breed him up to his own or some other trade; but as this misfortune rendered him incapable of any, all that this worthy parent could do was to shew the utmost care and attention that he was able toward him in so unfortunate a situation; and this goodness of his left so strong an impression on the mind of his son, that he ever spoke of it with the greatest warmth of gratitude and affection. What was wanting to this poor youth, from the loss of his sight and the narrowness of his fortune, seems to have been repaid him in the goodness of his heart, and the capacities of his mind. He very early shewed a strong inclination to poetry in particular. His father and a few of his other friends used often to divert him by reading; and, among other things, they read several passages out of our poets. These were his chief delight and entertainment. He heard them not only with an uncommon pleasure, but with a sort of congenial enthusiasm; and, from loving and admiring, he soon began to imitate them. Among these early essays of his genius there was one which is inserted in his works. It was composed when he was but twelve years old; and has something very pretty in the turn of it; and very promising, for one of so tender an age.—In 1740, his father, being informed that a kiln belonging to a son-in-law of his was giving way, his solicitude for his interest made him venture in below the ribs, to see where the failure lay, when the principal beam coming down upon him, with eighty bushels of malt, which were upon the kiln at that time, he was in one moment crushed to death. Young B. had at this time attained his nineteenth year; and as this misfortune necessarily occasioned his falling into more hands than he had ever before been used to, it was from that time that he began, by degrees, to be somewhat more talked of, and his extraordinary talents more known. About a year after, he was sent for to Edinburgh, by Dr. Stevenson, a man of taste, and one of

the physicians in that city; who had the goodness to supply him with every thing necessary for his living and studying in the university there. Dr. B. looked on this gentleman as his *Mæcenæ*; and the poem placed at the entrance to his works was a tribute of gratitude addressed to him, in imitation of the first ode of Horace to his great patron. He had got some rudiments of Latin in his youth, but could not easily read a Latin author till he was near twenty, when Dr. Stevenson put him to a grammar-school in Edinburgh. He afterwards studied in that university; where he not only perfected himself in Latin, but also went through all the best Greek authors with a very lively pleasure. He was master of the French language, which he acquired by his intimacy in the family of Mr. Provost Alexander, whose lady was a Parisian.—After he had followed his studies at Edinburgh for four years, he retreated into the country, on the breaking-out of the rebellion, in 1745; and it was during this recess that he was prevailed on by some of his friends to publish a little collection of his poems at Glasgow. When that tempest was blown over, and the calm entirely restored, he returned again to the University of Edinburgh, and pursued his studies there for six years more. The second edition of his poems was published by him there, in the beginning of 1754, very much improved and enlarged; and they might have been much more numerous than they were, had he not shewn a great deal more niceness and delicacy than is usual, and kept several pieces from the press for reasons which seemed much stronger to himself than they did to his friends, some of whom were concerned at his excess of scrupulousness, and much wished not to have had him deprived of so much reputation, nor the world of so many poetical beauties as abounded in them. Dr. B. during his ten years studies at the university, "not only acquired," as Mr. Hume wrote to a friend, "a great knowledge in the Greek, Latin, and French languages, but also made a considerable progress in all the sciences;" and (what is yet more extraordinary) attained a considerable excellence in poetry; though the chief inlets for poetical ideas were barred-up in him, and all the visible beauties of the creation had been long since totally blotted out of his memory. How far he contrived, by the uncommon force of his genius, to compensate for this vast defect; with what elegance and harmony he often wrote; with how much propriety, how much sense, and how much emotion, are things as easy to be perceived in reading his poems, as they would be difficult to be fully accounted for. Considered in either of these points, he will appear to have a great share of merit; but if thoroughly considered in all together, we are very much inclined to say (with his friend Mr. Hume), "he may be regarded as a prodigy."—Of his

moral character Mr. Hume observed, "that his modesty was equal to the goodness of his disposition, and the beauty of his genius;" and the author of the account prefixed to his works, speaking of the pieces which Dr. B. would not suffer to be printed, and which, he said, abounded with so many poetical beauties that nothing could do him greater honour, correcting himself, added, "yet I must still except his private character, which, were it generally known, would recommend him more to the public esteem than the united talents of an accomplished writer."—Among his particular virtues, one of the first to be admired was his ease and contentedness of mind under so many circumstances; ~~and~~ one, almost, of which might be thought capable of depressing it. Considering the meanness of his birth, the lowliness of his situation, the despicableness (at least as he himself spoke of it) of his person, the narrowness and difficulties of his fortune, and, above all, his so early loss of sight, and his incapacity, from thence, of any way relieving himself under all these burthens, it may be reckoned no small degree of virtue in him, even not to have been generally despirited and complaining. Each of these humiliating circumstances he spoke of in some part or other of his poems; but what he dwelt upon with the most lasting cast of melancholy was his loss of sight; but this is in a piece written when his spirits were particularly depressed by an incident that very nearly threatened his life, from which he had but just escaped with a great deal of difficulty, and with all the terrors of so great a danger, and the dejection occasioned by them, just fresh upon his mind. See the beginning of his Soliloquy, p. 133; a poem (as he there says) occasioned by his escape from falling into a deep well, where he must have been irrecoverably lost, if a favourite lap dog had not (by the sound of its feet upon the board with which the well was covered) warned him of his danger. In the same melancholy poem he feelingly expressed his dread of falling into extreme want: "Dejecting prospect!—soon the hapless hour May come—perhaps, this moment it impends! Which drives me forth to penury and cold; Naked, and beat by all the furies of Heaven; Friendless, and guideless to explore my way: 'Till on cold earth this poor, unshelter'd head Reclining, vainly from the ruthless blast Respite I beg, and, in the shock, expire."

His good sense and religion enabled him to get the better of these tears, and of all his other calamities, in his calmer hours; and, indeed, in this very poem (which is the most gloomy of any he had written), he seemed to have a gleam of light fall in upon his mind, and recovered himself enough to express his hopes that the care of Providence, which had hitherto always protected him, would again interfere, and dissipate the clouds that were gathering over him. Towards the close of the same piece, he shewed not only that he

was satisfied with his own condition, but that he could discover some very great blessings in it; and through the general course of his other poems one may discern such a justness of thinking about the things of this world, and such an easy and contented turn of mind, as was every way becoming a good Christian and a good philosopher. This was the character given of our author by Mr. Spence, who, in the year 1754, took upon himself the patronage of Dr. Blacklock, and successfully introduced him to the notice of the publick. In that year he published a pamphlet, intitled, "An Account of the Life, Character, and Poems of Mr. Blacklock, Student of Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh," 8vo; which, with some improvements, was prefixed to a quarto edition of Dr. Blacklock's Poems, published by subscription. By this publication a considerable sum of money was obtained, and soon after our poet was fixed in an eligible situation in the University of Edinburgh. In his dedication of the second part of "Paraclesis" to Mr. Spence, he says, "It is to your kind patronage that I owe my introduction to the republick of letters; and to your benevolence, in some measure, my present comfortable situation." In 1760 he contributed some poems to a Scotch collection published at Edinburgh in that year; and being there styled "the Rev. Mr. Blacklock," it appears he had then entered into holy orders. About 1766 he obtained the degree of D. D.; and in 1767 published "Paraclesis; or, Consolations deduced from Natural and Revealed Religion, in Two Dissertations," 8vo. In 1768 he printed "Two Discourses on the Spirit and Evidences of Christianity," translated from the French of Mr. James Armand, and dedicated to the Rev. Moderator of the General Assembly," 8vo.; and in 1774 produced "The Graham; an Heroic Ballad, in Four Cantos," 4to. In 1776 appeared "Remarks on the Nature and Extent of Liberty, as compatible with the Genius of Civil Societies; on the Principles of Government, and the proper Limits of its Powers in Free States; and on the Justice and Policy of the American War; occasioned by perusing the Observations of Dr. Price on these Subjects. Edinburgh." 8vo. This, we have been assured, was written by our author; who at length, at the age of 70, died on the 14th of July last.

P. 781. The character of Mr. Tulke, we are desired to say, on the authority of those who knew him best, is totally misrepresented by the ill-timed malice of some illiberal person, whom, in some concerns of an extensive business, Mr. T. had probably offended.

P. 782. While the late unfortunate Mr. Sutherland is the subject of conversation, it may not be uninteresting to the world to learn, what it is but justice to his memory to publish, the opinions of him, which, for a series of years, have been entertained by all these

those who ever had an opportunity of forming any with accuracy. Spirit and high-mindedness had ever been his characteristics. A life marked by activity and generous firmness would have sufficiently proved this, without the sad conviction of it which the manner of his death so forcibly impresses. His station had been honourable, for in him had been reposed one of the highest trusts which a man can receive from his fellow-creatures,—the power of deciding upon the rights of property. As a judge of the Admiralty Court at Gibraltar, he obtained and preserved a character highly distinguished for integrity and faithfulness, for clearness and precision: few of his decrees were appealed from, and those few were always confirmed. Upon the cession of Minorca, at the peace of Paris, with an honest ambition to promote his fair fortune, he embraced the same situation in that island. But, however disappointed in his hope of receiving superior advantage, the character he had raised accompanied him thither; and though the accumulation of misfortune, at the end of a life which had once known ease and happiness, depressed him into such glooms as deprived him of his reason; yet the respect of those who knew him attended him, after those things had been lost which in general are necessary to command it. He was a man whose heart was largely extended; his benevolence led him to consider mankind as his friends; and for his friends were never wanting his abilities, his good offices, nor (while he had one) his fortune. Many who are gone before him to their great account, many who now survive, and have passed him in the race for fortune and honour, could afford strong testimony of this. In garrisons of such importance as those in which he served, a large portion of the army are settled in succession; and not a few among the military, as well as the navy, will perhaps willingly bear witness, that his house, his table, and his purse, were open to all who deserved them. Probably, had his virtues been of a kind more prudent and less shining, he would not have been driven to the only act of his life which his friends will be unhappy in remembering. But poverty alone was not the only cause of his desperation. The bravery of his heart, and the spirit of his mind, had formed him to be peculiarly and even fiercely jealous, when his claims to the characters of a patriotic citizen and loyal subject came to be attacked; and it may be said, that his sensibility never recovered the wound that had so been given to it. By whom, and for what purpose it was inflicted, it would be now as needless to enquire as to discover. It may, however, be truly said, that an arbitrary removal from his office was the root of all his misfortunes. What a British jury thought of his case, is upon record; and he has been one among several instruments of proving that the language of a

Military Governor, and the strong arm of Power, can only be exerted with impunity in other climes than these. On his first trial with General Murray they gave him 3000*l.* damages; upon the second they gave him 500*l.* As his mind, however, was formed to honour, it was not money that could restore him to happiness; he still languished under the idea that he continued to be misrepresented to those whom he had not offended. The last effusions of his mind shew what was uppermost in it, nor have they perhaps been in one point unavailing. He who could be so anxious for fixing the belief of his attachment to one little community, when he was going to a state where nations, and even worlds, are lost in the infinitude of space and of eternity, could never have been other than loyal and dutiful. In the mists of mankind his anxiety for his own fame will not perhaps be much regarded; but let us not forget that it is this individual anxiety which is the great spur to the general practice of honour, and that men will cease to be virtuous when they cease to be studious of character.—Of his particular claims upon Government it may not be improper *decently* to speak. He had been charged with dispatches of high consequence from Lord Weymouth to the Governor of Minorca; they were of magnitude enough to employ the strictest attention of the French. To avoid discovery he proceeded by a circuitous route to his destination; and in Italy, for his better concealment, he hired a Savoyard vessel to convey him. But he was so carefully watched that he was immediately arrested in his voyage, and the enemy thought his mission of sufficient importance to justify the violation of an amicable flag. He destroyed his dispatches, but was forced to pay the price of the vessel, which he, in fact, had been the means of losing. He remained many months in the horrors of a French prison; and to this day his expences from his departure from England to the end of his captivity have never been reimbursed. His claims have been allowed, and the justice of the Ministry would certainly have relieved him; but the loss of his place, and the failures he experienced in occupations to which he was wholly a stranger, and which he had begun when sunk into the vale of years, had reduced him to what was in no wise congenial with his mind, to *impotency*, which was only urgent because it was necessary. Thus depreciated with his Sovereign, and pressed by poverty, his spirit began to droop, his intellects became deranged, and he perished in a manner which, however it may be blameable, must always be affecting.

The following lines on this melancholy event have been sent us by Dr. Crane:

"Ill-fated Sutherland! lamented friend!
Whose soul indignant burns its fetters here;
No herald's leave I ask to weep thy end,
Or point out to the crowd the stricken deer.

"Ill-fated

"ill-fated Sutherland from Time's dark womb
Truth may emerge, and vindicate thy fame;
When every Briton will revere thy tomb,
And future poets hail thy honour'd name."

The following is the substance of his letter to the King, and an extract of one which he some time ago sent to Mr. Pitt.

"To the King.

"Sire,

"In the moment that my heart's blood is leaving it, I express my sorrow that you have allowed yourself to be imposed upon, and that you should still persist in retaining such prejudices against me. With spirited and desultory *appeals*, and humiliating supplications, I have addressed you and your Ministers. Allegiance and protection are constitutionally reciprocal; and as the former never was forsaken by me, I had a right to expect that you would afford the latter.

"The idea of a stake being driven through my body, has not terror to make me with that the act which I now perform should be considered in any other light but of *deliberate reasoning*."

"Instead of going abroad, the means of which were not left me, I have long intended to shoot myself. I did not merit degradation. My conscience told me I was entitled to honour, favour, and reward. I forgive General Murray; but cannot resist, even at this time, the wish I have to set your Majesty right with respect to myself. The subjoined extract will sufficiently explain to your Majesty my innocence. Parliament accepted the petition of General Murray, but repeatedly threw out mine; for the stern commands of Prerogative were obliged to yield to the milder ones of Influence.

"Let me recommend, Sire, to you to collect the letters written by me to Mr. Stephens of the Admiralty; you will there see the abuse of authority and irregularity of General Murray. I did not at that time know that none should reside in the island of Minorca but such as pleased the General. But I was willing to sacrifice every thing but justice and honour to keep him quiet. At his instance I filled up but one commission instead of two, for two privateers to cruise against the two states we were then at war with; by which I was some hundreds of pounds out of pocket.

"I had long determined that my dissolution should take place in the same manner, and on the same spot, that I now fall. When my hard case shall be published, how will the world be shuddered to hear that inhumanity had deprived me of every resource but death. Yet, in the midst of all my misfortunes, I subscribe myself your Majesty's loyal subject,

JAMES SUTHERLAND.

"Written on the 13th, though dated the 17th, of August, 1791; it being the day on which I intend to shoot myself in the Greenpark, as the King passes to his levee."

[Here he quotes a long extract from a let-

ter which he sent to General Murray, respecting his being suspended from his appointment. It states, as the cause of the General's displeasure, that, on the evening when the news arrived in Minorca of the taking of Charles-town, there were general illuminations and rejoicings. Mr. Sutherland was among the foremost in demonstrating his joy on that occasion, by a large bonfire, &c. His daughters, himself, and an officer, walked through the town to see the lights; and in passing the General's house, without any design in the world, they happened to laugh louder than usual, which, he supposes, gave offence, as, next morning, although it was Sunday, he received notice that he was suspended from his appointment. As it required a court martial to cashier the officer, he met with no punishment.]

"Extract of a letter which I wrote to Mr. Pitt, when my petition was thrown out of Parliament.

"From the 21st of December last, the day on which my petition was presented (but not accepted) to Parliament, I have existed by selling every little thing of value I had; and now I have nothing left to sell. Let me then, Sir, implore you, by every thing you hold dear, to preserve from the effects of despair a person who, since he is driven to egotize, holds himself up as a man of worth and honour, and who merits nothing from his King and Country so much as favour and reward; and who adds, that, were it not that he is a *faulter*, would rather perish than be importunate. J. SUTHERLAND."

See his "Letter to the Electors of Great Britain," in our Review, p. 843.

P. 732. A false and invidious account having been given in a public paper of a respectable character, now no more, we are requested to lay before the publick a more just and honourable testimony, where the reputation of a late very dignified Prelate is so nearly concerned.—Dr. T. is said by this ill-natured writer "to have been first struck with her charms when she was weeding a garden belonging to a gentleman with whom he was dining; and that, after having had her called into the hall, she, with her singing and native beauty so much enraptured him, that he sent her to a boarding-school, and soon after married her."—That such was the situation in which the worthy Prelate found the future partner of his comforts and his sorrows is absolutely false. He found her an adopted daughter, in a gentleman's family; a well-educated, polite, and amiable member of it, with a very genteel fortune: possessed of charms, both personal and intellectual, which fully justified the preference which he gave to her — except that she was ten years younger than might have been wished. His Lordship's enquiries went not back to her origin; she was what she appeared to be; elegant in her person, affable in her deportment, engaging in

in her manners, polite in her accomplishments, and calculated, as he believed, and as experience afterwards proved, to render his life as happy as its vicissitudes allow any reasonable person to expect to be. Every day of her life justified the opinion which his Lordship had formed of her: as a wife, she was most dutiful and affectionate; as a mother, most unwearied in her attention to her lovely and numerous offspring; she was indefatigable in her endeavours to inculcate principles of religion and virtue in their tender minds, and personally attentive even to the minutie of their food, their dress, and all those necessary circumstances, which servants, left to themselves, would too frequently disregard. In the course of a tedious and painful sickness under which her much-loved and respected lord languished and died, her toilsome days and sleepless nights did honour to her feelings, but proved destructive to herself, and, no doubt, so fatally impaired her constitution as to render her an early sacrifice to the calls of duty and affection. Amidst these cares and sorrows she found amusement in some of the most curious arts, by which she distinguished herself among her female acquaintance; and specimens of her skill will attract the admiration of the curious, whenever they are inspected: yet none of these ornamental employments were suffered to interfere with her *first* duties; in these she conscientiously persisted to the last day of her ability to attend to them. The Sunday which preceded her dissolution was devoted to her children's improvement in the principles of religion; the blessings of which she is now receiving, and is, happily, far beyond the reach of that malevolence which dictated an article in the news-paper, calculated only to mislead and misinform, and in which there is scarcely a single particle of truth, from the place of her death at Wanstead in *Sept.*, to the duration of her nine hours' illness, and the swelling under her breast, which no one, except this *well-informed* writer, ever knew was the cause of her death; the immediate cause of which was an inflammation in her bowels, succeeded by a rapid mortification. S. G.

P. 783, col. 2, l. 35, r. "*vice* Henn, *resigned*."

BIRTHS.

A. THE Lady of Charles Bridges Woodcock, esq. of Brentford Butts, a dau.

30. At her house in Park-lane, Lady Petrie, a still-born child.

The Lady of Mr. Mills, of Harley-street, Cavendish-square, a daughter.

Sept. 1. Mrs. Higginson, of Harley-street, a daughter.

3. In Albemarle-street, the Lady of Harvey Aston, esq. a daughter.

5. At his seat at Laleham-green, near Staines, the Lady of W. Wilham Wrexall, esq. M.P. for Wallingford, a son.

11. At East Acton, Middlesex, the Lady of Dr. Hall, a son.

12. The Lady of William Frazer, esq. of Queen square, a daughter.

13. At Northumberland-house, Charing-cross, her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland, a daughter.

14. At Duffield, near Derby, Mrs. Harrison (late Miss Cantelo) a daughter.

15. At his house in Bolton-street, Piccadilly, the Lady of Scrope Bernard, esq. M.P. for Aylesbury, a son.

In New Burlington-street, the Lady of Col. Glyn, of the first regiment of footguards, a daughter.

19. At Rambury, Wilts, the Lady of Col. Read, a daughter.

20. At his Lordship's house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Herbert, a daughter.

The Lady of Henry Gill, esq. of Ething, Surrey, a son.

21. The Lady of Wm. Cooke, esq. one of the directors of the Bank, a son.

At Weemy's castle, Mrs. Weemy's, of Weemy's, a son.

22. At Chatham-barracks, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Fox, a son.

24. In Brook-street, the Lady of John Moore, esq. a son.

At his Grace's house, in Clarges-street, the Duchess de la Paine, a still-born child.

The Lady of Alexander Davison, esq. of Harpur-street, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JUNE IN the West Indies, Arthur Leith, esq.

21. A captain in the 69th regiment, and major of brigade in the Caribbee islands, to Miss Charlotte Seton, daughter of Governor S. of the island of St. Vincent.

Aug. 17. By special licence, Richard Edgeworth, esq. of Dunleary, to Miss Julia Butler, of Kildare-street, Dublin.

19. At Lurgan, in Ireland, the Earl of Darnley, to Miss Eliz. Brownlow, daughter of the Right Hon. Wm. B.

21. At Ruthin, the Hon. John Campbell, one of the senators of the College of Justice, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of the late Hugh L. esq. of Berth, co. Denbigh.

22. At Burton upon Trent, Mr. T. Worthington, jun. son of Mr. Wm. W. an opulent brewer of that town, to Miss Sarah Evans, one of the daughters of Mr. Henry E. of the same place.

23. Wm. Pagan, esq. of the island of Dominica, to Miss Catherine Hart, daughter of the late Rev. John H. minister of Kirkcubright.

24. Mr. Edw. Sargeant, of Tower-hill, to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of the late Mr. Geo. W. of Billiter-square.

25. Capt. Paget Bayley, of the royal navy, brother to the Earl of Uxbridge, to Miss Colepepper, of Old Palace-yard.

At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, John-Robert Cocker, esq. of Nassau-street, Soho-square, to Miss Harriet Roberts, of Newport.

Mr. Thomas Moore, jun. brewer, to Miss Martin, both of Windfor.

At St. Stephen's, Herts, Mr. James Nicholls, of Aldenham, Herts, to Miss Gascayne, of Tower-hill.

26. Mr. Wm. Herbert, brewer, to Mrs. Rayner, both of Wisbech.

Robert Merry, esq. to Miss Brunton, of Covent-garden theatre.

27. Hon. Geo. Leonard, of the island of Antigua, judge of the Court of Vice-admiralty, and member of the council in his Majesty's Virgin islands, to Miss Martin, of Grosvenor-place, daughter of the Hon. Henry M. deceased, late president of the council in the Virgin islands.

Cha. Hay, esq. merchant in Dunbar, to Miss Stag, daughter of John S. esq. of Ackworth-house, co. York.

Rev. Charles Holworthy, of Elsworth, co. Cambridge, to Miss Henrietta Want, of Brampton, co. Huntingdon.

28. At Deptford, Josiah Dornford, esq. of Deptford-road, to Mrs. Esther Thompson, of the City road.

29. At Lincoln, Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, bart. dean of Lincoln, to Mrs. Mainwaring, widow of Tho. M. esq. of Lincoln, and dau. of the late Wm. Fenton, esq. of Glafs-house, near Leeds, co. York.

30. Mr. John Willis, of Godalming, attorney, to Miss Kemp, of Alton, Hants.

Mr. Bunny, jun. of Newbury, surgeon, to Miss Eliz. Worsley, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. of Cheshunt.

At Hackney, Rev. G. Hodgkins, to Miss Tutt, both of Stoke Newington.

At Bristol, Wm. J. Colman, esq. of London, to Miss Clifford, daughter of Mr. C. merchant, of Bristol.

At Lakenham, near Norwich, Clement Trafford, esq. to Miss Crowe, daugh. of Jas. C. esq. of Tuck's wood, near that city.

31. Mr. David Price, of Oswestry, co. Salop, to Miss Price, eldest daughter of the late Mr. P. surgeon there.

At Preston, Mr. Alex. Worrick, hanker, of Lancaster, to Miss Greaves, of Preston, daughter of Tho. G. esq. banker there, and one of the aldermen of the said borough.

At Bramcote, Mr. Pennington, of Nottingham, to Miss Robinson, daughter of Geo. R. esq. of that place.

Lt.-Col. Henry-Charles Sirr, esq. of the 68th regiment, to Miss D'Arcy, daughter of James D'A. esq. of Hyde-park, co. Westmeath, in Ireland.

Capt. Yates, of Yarmouth, to Miss Brook, of Fungay.

At Birmingham, G. Bulstrode, esq. of Worcester, to Miss Bulstrode, of Dover, only daughter of Capt. B. of the royal navy.

Mr. Jamieson, late of Dunkirk, to Miss Sarah Norton, daughter of Mr. N. millwright, Tooley-street, Southwark.

At Newchurch, in the Isle of Wight, Mr. John Cleader, many years master in his Majesty's navy, aged 60, to Miss Harriet Atrill, aged 24.

At Gretna-green, Mr. George Fletcher, ship-chandler and iron-founder, of Hull, to Miss Akeleye, daughter-in-law to Wm. Herbert, esq. of Scarborough.

Lieut. J. Gillfillan, to Miss Eliza Bridge, of Dover-street.

Sept. 1. At Barton on the Heath, co. Warwick, J. T. Serres, esq. painter to the Duke of Clarence, &c. to Miss Olivia Wilmot.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Robert N. Campbell, eldest son of Mungo C. esq. of Hundeshope, to Miss Montgomery, eldest daughter of the Lord Chief Baron.

John Ph. de Gruchy, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Miss C. Grant, of Portsmouth.

John Bate, esq. of Bedford-row, to Miss Freeman, of Bartholomew-clofe.

Jukes Coulson, esq. of Westbrun-house, to Miss Kindleside, of Wigmore, Kent.

Mr. Peilet Kirckham, leather-seller, to Miss Woodgar, both of Bishopsgate-street.

At the Holy Trinity, Micklegate. Rev. Jn. Clark, rector of Goodmanham, to Miss Sarah Jennings, dau. of Mr. Wm. J. of that place.

5. Geo. Sadler, esq. of Lexden, near Colchester, to Miss Stebbing, of Clare.

At Longforgan manie, Dr. George Moncrieff, physician at Perth, to Miss Janet Lyon, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Geo. L. of Ogle, minister of that parish.

6. Sir Wm. Hamilton, K. B. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Naples, to Miss Harte, a lady much celebrated for her elegant accomplishments and great musical abilities.

7. At Hull, — Tucker, esq. M.D. to Miss Wood, 2d daugh. of Mr. W. far-merchant.

8. Mr. R. Smith, ironmonger, of Holborn-hill, to Miss Charlotte Payne, of Temple-bar.

Mr. Francis Pontet, of Pall-mall, to Miss Mary Toussaint, of Sackville-street.

Mr. Cha. Mohon, malt-factor, of Upper Thames-st. to Miss Sarah Martin, of Moulley.

At Salisbury, Rev. John Thomas, of Bristol, to Mrs. Phillips, widow of Rev. Henry P.

9. Mr. Tho. Davies, of Tenbury, co. Worcester, to Miss Mealing, of Paternoster-row.

Rev. Mr. Jones, rector of Sculthorpe, co. Norfolk, to Miss Astley, of East Isatham, 3d daughter of Edw. Huse, esq. of Sall.

10. At Wantstead, Jasper Atkinson, esq. of Aldermanbury, banker, to Miss Gardner, daugh. of Sam. G. esq. of Woodford, Essex.

Charles Pilgrim, esq. of Bow-lane, to Miss Tegetmeyer, of Hampstead.

Mr. Edward Batten, of Broad-street, to Miss Gibbon, of Stratford.

12. At St. Pancras, Capt. Tho. Nixon, to Miss Isabella Capper, daughter of Rich. C. esq. of Bushy, Herts.

14. At Walthamstow, James Webb, esq. to Mrs. Newson, relict of Jos. N. esq. late in commission of the peace for co. Middlesex.

Mr. Benj. Lary, jun. surgeon, of Leadenhall-street, to Miss Supi, of Old Broad-st.

At Alnwick, co. Northumberland, Tho. Donaldson, esq. of Cheswick, co. Durham, near

near Berwick upon Tweed, late a captain in the 31st regiment, to Miss Polly Selby, only daughter of Geo. S. esq. of Alnwick.

At Bristol, Mr. Tho. Hull, of that city, to Miss Mary Bennett, daughter of the late Ju. B. esq. of Danbury, Essex.

15. At the Quakers' meeting, at Cheshunt, Mr. W. Pryor, of the Poultry, to Miss E. Squire, of Hertford.

At Hackney, Rev. Samuel Hoole, M. A. son of Mr. John H. late of the East India-house, to Miss Eliza Young, daughter of Arthur Y. esq. of Bradfield-hall, Suffolk.

Right Hon. George Marquis of Blandford, eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough, to Lady Susan Stewart, second daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

At Southrepps, co. Norfolk, Rev. James Hodgson, rector of that parish, to Miss Whitcombe, eldest daughter of Robert W. esq. of Kington, co. Hereford.

19. At Storrington, Suffex, Hen. Chivers Vince, esq. eldest son of H. C. V. esq. of Cliff-hall, Wilts, to Miss Bishopp, eldest daughter of Harry B. esq. and grand-daughter of the late old Sir Cecil B. bart.

20. Wm. Brander, esq. of Morden-hall, Surrey, to Miss Barnett, of Vauxhall.

At Northwood church, isle of Wight, Geo. Poore, esq. of Portsmouth, to Miss Naomi Collins, daughter of Daniel C. esq. of Egypt, near Cowes.

22. Tho. Lodington, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street, one of the secondaries of the Court of Common Pleas, to Miss Day, of New Norfolk-street, daughter of the late John D. esq. of the island of Antigua.

Mr. Edward Clark, ship-broker, to Miss Anne Drake Juratt, daughter of John J. esq. of the Custom-house.

DEATHS.

Feb. **A**T Oldenburgh, George Christian 10. von Oeder, author of the "Flora Danica." He was born at Anspach, Feb. 3, 1728, and studied physick, but more particularly botany, at Gottingen, under the celebrated Haller, through whose recommendation he was appointed professor of botany at Copenhagen. He was induced, by the patronage of the unfortunate Struensee, who, in 1773, procured for him a considerable appointment in the College of Finances, to quit his medical and botanical pursuits; but Struensee being executed soon after, he retained this place only a few months. He was afterwards appointed to the office of "Landvogt" at Oldenburgh, which he retained till his death.

March. . . . At Tanjore, in India, in his 36th year, Mr. Edward-Thomas Bayly, of the civil establishment at Madras, and only son of the late Mr. B. of Hereford.

June 13. At the Cape of Good Hope, on his passage home, in the Worcester Indianman, Lieut. Drummond, of the 75th reg.

July 19. On board the Hope, Capt. Fufs, GENT. MAG. September, 1791.

of Bristol, from Jamaica, James Douglas, esq. of that island.

23 (not the 30th, as printed in our last). At Maidstone, in his 67th year, Jn. Branchley, esq. a considerable brewer, and one of the jurats of that corporation.—The day before Mr. B's death, the Commonalty Society of Maidstone went down the Medway to New Hithe, according to annual custom. On their return, a little before they reached the wharf, where fire-works are usually displayed on this occasion, the stewards received information that he was worse, and that his speedy dissolution was inevitable. The colours were immediately struck; no bells were rung; no fire-works were displayed; and the company silently dispersed, from motives of respect to a man whose death, by the inhabitants of Maidstone and its neighbourhood, is considered as a public loss.

29. At Barham, in Kent, Mr. Thomas Culling, sen. formerly of Canterbury.

Aug. 8. At Molsheim, in Alsace, aged 88, and in full possession of his faculties, M. Jeoffroy Bouilliere. He was master of almost all the learning of modern times, and had employed the latter part of his life in exploring the mysteries and phenomena of nature, by the laws of mathematicks.

13. At Overbury, co. Worcester, in her 22d year, the Lady of Joseph Smith, esq. private secretary to Mr. Pitt.

15. Mr. Joseph Clarke, stationer, late of Lynn.

17. At Vicenza, near Venice, Sir Francis Vincent, bart. 6f Stoke Dabernon, in Surrey, a seat inherited from a long line of ancestors. About a year ago, he was appointed his Majesty's resident at Venice. He married Mary, only child of Richard Muiltman Trench Chiffwell, esq. of Diben, co. Essex; by whom he has left one son, Francis, and a daughter.

After a long and painful illness, aged 76, Rev. Dr. Cha. Bagge, rector of Syderstone, and perpetual curate of St. Margaret's, with the chapel of St. Nicholas, in King's Lynn, and Barmer, in Norfolk.

18. At York, Mrs. Beaumont, relict of Rich. B. esq. of Whitley-hall, co. York.

Mr. John Morris, formerly a liquor-merchant at Lynn.

19. At his chambers in the college, the Rev. Digby Marsh, D. D. senior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, professor of modern history, register of the University, and member of the Royal Irish Academy.—Whether we consider the greatness of his mind, the strength of his talents, or the number of his virtues, we cannot hesitate to pronounce him amongst the first characters of which the university, or perhaps the nation, can boast. Calm, deliberate, and reserved; his calmness was fortitude; his deliberation wisdom; his reserve modesty. That magnanimity which raised him above the reach of passion gave to every action of his life decision and intrepidity;

dity; and whilst he seemed slow in deciding, he was retarded not by dulness of conception, but by the range of his sagacity, and the comprehension of his views. The austerity of his deportment, the effect not of pride but of constitution, was softened into affability by a native gentleness and benevolence, which could not be disguised; and through a severity of manner, perhaps not ill suited to the serious dignity of his mind, beamed the mildest effusions of a generous and feeling heart. His affections were not easily excited; but they were strong, steady, and permanent; and, whilst he scorned to make *professions* of regard, his *actions* proved him a sincere and disinterested friend. Noble and elevated in his sentiments, he has left behind him a character unfulfilled by a single mean or dishonourable act; nor, indeed, was it possible that a man, the independence of whose virtue rested upon himself, and, far from courting, rather shunned applause, could have deviated from the strict path which honour and conscience prescribe. Endowed with singular powers of understanding, he sought not their display. His genius was too proud to stoop to fame, too modest to hope for it; but the gratitude of that place which has been enriched by his talents, and adorned by his virtues, will pay to his memory that tribute of admiration and praise which the diffidence that ever attends real abilities would have prevented him from accepting in his life.

In her 75th year, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, of Manchester, one of the people called Quakers, amongst whom she had been a preacher upwards of 50 years.

20. At Carlow, in Ireland, Capt. Mark Kerr, of the 9th regiment of dragoons, son of the late Rob. K. esq. of Newfield.

22. At Gottingen, the learned Professor MICHAELIS, deservedly celebrated for his literary productions; of whom we hope to receive very ample particulars.

At Cupar, in Fifeshire, in his 89th year, Wm. Millar, esq. of Starr.

23. Mr. John Centlivre, of Founder's-court, Lothbury, a Swiss merchant.

After a tedious illness, Mr. John Hawtyn, of Holywell, Oxford, watch-maker, and one of the common-council of that city.

At his brother's house in Southampton-st. Bloomsbury, Mr. Joseph Toxtell.

At his house in Kildare-street, Dublin, at a very advanced age, Geo. Doyle, esq. surgeon, and senior member of the Royal College of that faculty.

At Durham, greatly and deservedly lamented, Rev. Samuel Dickens, D.D. He had the first prebendal stall in the cathedral of Durham, was archdeacon of the diocese, official to the dean and chapter, and held the rectory of Easington, annexed to the archdeaconry. He was admitted at Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1743; B. D. 1742, D. D. 1753.

25. Cha. Ross, esq. of Craven-str. Strand.

In Queen-street, Wolverhampton, aged 82, Mrs. Molineux, relict of Mr. Tho. M.

At Waddington, near Lincoln, aged 88, Mr. Rich. Gad, sen. the oldest man in that village, and by trade a weaver.

26. At his house in Duke-street, Grovesnor-square, Mr. Gideon Hewitt, one of the extra messengers to his Majesty. His death was occasioned by his horse falling with him, on the 24th, in Pall-mall. Mr. H. had been dispatched on the 21st, at night, from the Secretary of State's office, with a respite for a convict who was to be executed on the 22d, at Salisbury, which duty he performed with success; and on the 24th was sent, with dispatches to Mr. Dundas, at Wimbledon; on his return from which place he met with his unfortunate accident. Mr. Dundas, upon hearing of the misfortune, with great humanity sent Mr. John Hunter, with directions to give Mr. Hewitt every possible assistance. He was trepanned on the 25th, in the evening; but the concussion of the brain was too violent for the utmost human skill to counteract.

At Islington, Mrs. Turpin, widow of Mr. T. bookseller, in Holborn.

At Margate, suddenly, while in company with some friends, with whom he went to pass the evening, Mr. John Butler.

27. Mr. Gabriel Heath, oilman, at Aldgate, and one of the common-council of that ward (see vol. LVI. p. 440). He had been long and severely afflicted, and has left an amiable and affectionate wife (with one child), who was the eldest daughter of Mr. Deputy Humphys, of Broad-street hill.

At his house on Wandsworth-hill, Mr. Robert Harris.

28. At his house in Tothill fields, Westminster. Mr. Arrow, carpenter to his Majesty.

At St. Margaret's Bank, near Rochester, aged 65, Mrs. Anne Byers, relict of Mr. Jn. B. many years taylor and draper at Chatham.

29. At Hestertcombe, co. Somerset, Warre Bampfylde, esq. in the commission of the peace, and late colonel of the Somersetshire militia.

At Berwick, Major Bickerton, town-major of that garrison. He was the elder brother of Admiral Sir Rich. B. bart.; and succeeded Major Rogers in 1789.

At Bristol Hotwells, Miss Fortescue, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. James F. of Ireland, and niece to the E. of Clermont.

30. At Yarlinton, in her 19th year, after a lingering illness of more than sixteen months, Miss Mary-Ann Jackson, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. rector of that parish, and prebendary of Westminster.

At Mantua, John Gerard d'Arco, president of the Royal Academy there.

31. Michael Ferron, esq. of Whistler's-court, Cannon-street.

At South Mimms, John Barwick, esq. Mr. Wm. W. otton, of Ewell, co. Surrey, Lieutenant of the East Middlesex militia.

At Glaffaugh, Lady Dowager Abertromby, of Birkenbog.

On his way to Exeter, whither he was going to be married, Mr. Bulling, a respectable farmer at Brighthampton.

Lately, Mr. John Humphries, an English merchant at Constantinople, who had for some years been entrusted with the direction of the overland dispatches to the East India Company. The charges of the last dispatches transmitted from Constantinople, on the 22d of April last, amounted to the sum of 211. 10s. 6d.; which, with the annual salary, makes in the whole 711. 10s. 10d. Mr. Barbauld succeeds Mr. Humphries as agent for the Company; and the mercantile house is now carried on under the firm of Barbauld and Co.

At Liege, in Germany, on his travels, aged 19, Sir Francis Gerrard, bart. of Bryan, co. Lancafter.

At Dieppe, in France, on her return from abroad, where she had been for the recovery of her health, the Lady of Wm. Powell, esq. of Ringmer, near Lewes.

At Cork, Lieut. James Smyth, of the royal navy. He served in the fleet under Sir Edw. Hawke, at the defeat of Confians.

Unfortunately drowned at Cork, Lieut. Cosby, of the army, nephew and intended heir of Admiral C.

At his house in Camden-street, Dublin, Wm. Dunn, esq. an alderman of that city.

At Leith, in an advanced age, Mr. Wm. Burgh, merchant.

Aged 105, Mrs. A. Thomas, of Bayvil, co. Pembroke. She knitted a pair of neat ribbed stockings with great judgement a few days before her dissolution; and retained her faculties to the last moment of her existence.

Mr. Wm. Cox, many years clerk to Geo. Hogg, esq. of Lynn.

At Wellingborough, Mrs. Anderson, late of Edinburgh.

At Marth-gate, Charles Deaves, esq. fifty years secretary to the different Masters of the Rolls. He was the oldest law-officer, Lord Mansfield not excepted; having come into office in 1741, when Mr. Justice Fortescue, from the Common Pleas, was made Master of the Rolls. The office, with perquisites, &c. is very considerable.

At Brumpton, near Scarborough, in his 84th year, Sir George Cayley, bart. upwards of 60 years in the commission of the peace for the county of York.

At Buscott, Rev. R. Ready, rector of that place, and of Padmore and Cadmore, Bucks.

Aged 66, greatly lamented, Mrs. Eliz. Ackin, of Downham, in Norfolk, and dau. of the late Rob. Guil, esq. of Upwell, who some time since served the office of high-sheriff for the county of Cambridge.

At Millbrooke, near Southampton, Mrs. Warren, sister to the late Sir John Hobby Mill, bart.

At Tawstock-house, after a very severe illness, which she bore with exemplary resignation, the Lady of Sir Bouchier Wray, bart. only daughter of Sir Robert Palk.

At Wakefield, co. York, aged 72, Mr. Samuel Harrison.

At Broome, near Eye, in Suffolk, Mr. J. Hutchinson, late steward to E. Cornwallis.

At Ferrybridge, co. York, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Lowe.

At Broughton, in Lancashire, aged 104, Mrs. Anne Waters. Six months previous to her death, she broke her arm, which was set and healed in a very short time: 150 persons, according to the custom of that country, attended the funeral dinner.

At Tivetshall, co. Norfolk, Mr. William Potter, formerly a bricklayer at Dis; the number of whose children, grand-children, and great grand-children, make up that of his years, viz. 67. He was carried to the grave by six of his own sons.

At Brentwood, co. Essex, Mrs. Newman, wife of Rev. John N. preacher at the ancient chapel there.

Of a decline, aged 38, Mr. Tho. Cogger, master of the White Horse inn at Ripley, Surr.

At Reigate, Surrey, Mrs. Williams, formerly Mrs. J. Wilson, of Drury-lane theatre.

At his apartments in the royal palace at Kensington, aged 82, John Smith, esq. He had been one of the clerks of the late Board of Works near 50 years.—In a few days after him, died his only sister, aged 80. Being both unmarried, they had lived together from their infancy. They were natives of Yorkshire; and their property descends to a nephew of the same name, an eminent builder, in Vine-street, Piccadilly.

In Bury-street, St. James's, Mrs. Rayne, wife of Capt. R. in the East India Company's service in Bengal.

In an advanced age, Mr. Abraham Fleury, of Mile-end, formerly of Spital-fields, an eminent silk-weaver.

Sept. 1. At Dundee, in the 86th year of his age, and 60th of his ministry, Rev. Sir Robert Preston, bart. minister of Cupar, in Fifeshire.

At Pocklington, co. York, in his 78th year, Rev. Rob. Robinson, B. D. senior fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Hartwell, in Yorkshire.

At his house in York, in his 88th year, Jarrard Strickland, esq.

3. Mr. Barnard, itationer, in Mitre court, Temple.

At his son-in-law's (John Foulkes, esq. Hart-street, Bloombury, London), the Rev. Mr. Brownlow Toller, of Buntingborough, co. Lincoln.

4. At Huntingdon, aged 63, much lamented by all his friends and acquaintances, Daniel Hopkins, M. D. F. R. S. His humanity and great abilities as a surgeon, man-midwife, and physician, make his death a public loss.

At Dundee, in his 30th year, Mr. Thomas Crichton,

Crichton, merchant, and lately one of the bailiffs of that place.

At the house of the Hon. Mrs. Hatton, in Portman-square, in his 56th year, Sir Brook Bridges, of Goodnestone, in Kent, bart. who was chosen in parliament for the county of Kent in 1763 and 1768. In 1765 he married Fanny, only daughter and heir of Edmund Fowler, esq. of Danbury, in Essex; by whom he has left issue several sons and daughters. His eldest son, Brook, died at Eton, 1781; and William, his second, by licence from the Archbishop, took the Christian name of Brook. For some years before his death he was receiver-general of the land-tax for the county of Kent. He was grandson of the first baronet, Sir Brook B. who succeeded his father, Brook, as auditor of the imprest of the treasury, and was created a baronet in 1718. The elder brother of the father of the first baronet was John Bridges, esq. the Northamptonshire antiquary.

5. Major-general Humphry Stevens, lieutenant-colonel of the 3d reg. of foot-guards.

Capt. Tonkin, commander of the Dictator man of war, at Chatham. He was unhappily taken speechless on the 31st ult. just after his ship had weighed anchor, with a stroke of the palsy; in which situation he was carried home to his house in Prospect-row, Brompton, near Chatham, and so continued five days. He was a brave officer, esteemed one of the first seamen in the navy, and much beloved by his men. His remains were interred in Gillingham church-yard, attended to the grave by Admiral Dalrymple, Commissioner Proby, and the Captains of the several ships.

At Atherstone, co. Warwick, on his return from Buxton, after having been many years a most excruciating sufferer by the gout, Rev. Moses Porter, curate and lecturer of Clapham, Surrey.

6. At Chilham, in Kent, Mr. William Cronk, farmer, of that place, and formerly a schoolmaster and bookseller at Sandwich.

At Twickenham, Mr. Rich. Jones, many years a stationer in the Middle Temple, and one of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers Company.

Suddenly, at his house on Snow-hill, Mr. John Warner, brush-maker. He had, for a twelvemonth before, laboured under so great a dejection of mind, for which no cause could be assigned, except it were religion, his business being very prosperous, that it was found necessary he should retire into the country, with a proper attendant, in the absence of whom, he put his fatal purpose in execution.

At Rochester, of the palsy, Mr. Thomas Nicholson, attorney, of Maidstone, and deputy clerk of the peace for the co. of Kent.

At his apartments in Barlow-street, Mary-la-Bonne, Rev. Mr. Temple, late vicar of Aedingham, in Cumberland.

7. Mrs. Skelton, wife of Rev. Mr. S. of the Borough.

At Madrid, aged 110, Don Carlos Felix O'Neale. He was an old lieutenant-general in the Spanish service, a great favourite of the Monarch's, and had formerly been governor of the Havannah. He was the son of the celebrated Sir Neil O'Neale, of the province of Ulster, in the kingdom of Ireland, who lost his life at the battle of the Boyne, fighting for his favourite Monarch, James the Second. For this purpose he raised a brigade upon his own estate, which was confiscated, and his posterity obliged to seek fortunes in different parts of the globe.

At his house in Windmill-street, Edinburgh, Mr. John Scott, late surgeon to the 10th regiment of light dragoons, and son of the Rev. Mr. Thomas S. late minister of South Leith.

At Newcastle, aged 102 years and 8 months, Mrs. Anne Young.

8. At Wimbledon, co. Surrey, Mrs. Marianne Hays.

At Stockport, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, Rev. Wm. Jackson, M.A. chaplain to the late and present Earl of Hardwicke, and master of the free grammar-school in Stockport upwards of 40 years.

At Thirsk, co. York, in her 103d year, Mrs. Wharton, only surviving daughter of the late Anthony W. esq. of Gillingwood, in that county, and great aunt to John W. esq. M. P. for Beverley, to whom her great estates and property descend.

At Calais, in his way to Gottingen, of a rapid decline, from the bursting of a blood-vessel, Le Gendre Starkie, esq. of Huntroid, co. Lancaster; a gentleman of the strictest honour and probity. He is succeeded by his only son, Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, esq.

At Lynn, aged 91, Mr. Bunting, who enjoyed a good state of health till a few days before his death. He lived as shopman to the late Alderman Patterfon, woollen-drapeer, of that place, 50 years, which place he filled with a great deal of integrity. The said master left him a genteel legacy during his life.

9. Hugh Barron, esq.

Sir John Leman, lecturer of St. Mary-at-Hill, Lower Thames-street.

At his chambers in Lyon's-inn, Rev. John Free, D. D. vicar of East Coker, Somerset; of whom a particular account in our next.

Mr. Keelty, of Nottingham. He was so corpulent, that eleven men were employed to carry him to his grave. His coffin measured two feet ten inches over the shoulders, and was upwards of 20 inches in depth.

Aged 56, Mr. Barnes, wholesale ironmonger, of Tewkesbury. He rode out apparently well in the morning; returned about four o'clock in the afternoon, perfectly well; soon afterwards he complained of faintness; sat down, and expired in a few minutes.

10. At Edinburgh, the youngest son of the Lord Provost of that city.

At his house in Leicester, Mr. John Valentine, a celebrated musician.

11. Mr. Fisher, of Lothbury, a wholesale woollen-draper, worth 20,000*l.* which he had acquired by application and industry in business. He unhappily lost his reason by following fanatical preachers, and threw himself, at 12 o'clock at noon, from the leads of his house into the street.

In her 80th year, Mrs. Frances Coltman, of Hatton-street.

At Doncaster, Mr. Geo. Robinson, son of Mr. Alderman R. and one of the common council of that corporation.

At Great Houghton, Miss Mary Drury, sister to Mrs. Isaac Robinson, of Doncaster.

12. At Wandsworth, Mrs. Beck, wife of Mr. B. feedfman in the Strand.

At Devizes, Wilts, Mr. Peter Wirgman, working-jeweller and goldsmith, of Denmark-street, Soho, one of the most eminent artists in his line, having distinguished himself in the finishing of the box in which the freedom of the city of London was presented to Lord Keppel, and in many other public exhibitions of skill. Mr. W. has left a numerous family.

At his lodgings in Sloane-street, Dr. James De Lancey Muirson, eldest son of Geo. M. esq. late of New York.

At his house in William-street, Dublin, Theophilus Thomson, esq. late deputy-governor of the Bank of Ireland, and consul-general to the Court of Denmark.

At his seat at Mount Heaton, in the King's county, Ireland, the Right Hon. John Armstrong, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council, and M.P. for Kilmallock.

At Vowchurch, co. Hereford, in her 86th year, Mrs. Eliz. Stevens, widow, much respected and beloved by all her acquaintance.

13. At Stanmore, Herts, Catherine, Marchioness of Abercorn, daughter of Sir Joseph Copley, and married to the present Marquis in June 1770.

At Brigg, co. Lincoln, Miss Bentley, only daughter of Geo. B. esq. of that place.

At Sleaford, aged about 45, Rev. Joseph Arnal Eyre, vicar of Dorrington and Ruskington, co. Lincoln.

14. At Camberwell, Mrs. Jackson, wife of Mr. J. the celebrated letter-founder, in Dorset street, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.

Aged 86, Mrs. Lewis, mother of Mrs. Trapp, printer, N^o 1, Pater-noster-row.

At Chichester, Joseph Barker, esq. one of the oldest members of that corporation.

Mr. John Reeve, farmer and grazier, at Whiffendine, co. Rutland.

At his seat at Woodbury-hall, co. Cambridge, the Hon. George Lane Parker, brother to the Earl of Macclesfield, lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the 12th regiment of dragoons. His fortune of 120,000*l.* which he has bequeathed to his brother, was derived from industrious exertions in India.

At Southampton, the Marquis de la Luzerne, ambassador from the Court of France, second son of the late Comte de la L. and

brother to the present, to whom his fortune devolves, for want of issue. His jewels, &c. will, by his own order, go to his niece, Viscountess de la L. who has attended his Excellency during his residence in this country. He had laboured under disease for some years; on account of which, he drove about to most of the watering-places in the kingdom; but, in the latter end of July, he found his disorder coming on him very fast, and, receiving no relief from the Bath waters, resolved to take a tour through England for the air. In this tour he was stopped at Southampton, where he paid the last debt to Nature. The palsy had affected him so much, that for some time he was deprived of the use of his legs and right arm, so that for a time he was fed by a nurse; but his Excellency still retained his senses until a few hours before his death. A few days before his dissolution, he had some apparent symptoms of recovery, the blood having gained circulation in the right shoulder. His Excellency's brother arrived at Southampton, and was in private conversation with the Marquis most part of the night before he died.—Being high in favour with the French King during the American war, his Majesty, in 1787, appointed him ambassador extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain, in the room of Count d'Adhemar, who was then recalled. On the National Assembly attaining the government of France, his Excellency intended to return home, but was re-stationed under their jurisdiction. The Marquis, through indisposition, for some time past laid the weight of the official business on M. Barthelamy, his secretary, who will now be put in full commission at this court, until an ambassador is appointed. His body was put on board a vessel on the morning of the 17th, to be transported to the vault of his family, at Beuseville, near La Hogue, in Normandy, attended by his brother and nephew.—Few ministers, few men, were ever more justly beloved than the late Marquis. By his familiar friends he was admired for the high urbanity of his manners, and the variety of his acquisitions. By his dependents he is deeply regretted, as the indulgent rewarder of every description of merit. The value has been reciprocal. If his household venerated their matter, his last testament has borne an honourable evidence of his conviction of their zeal and fidelity. He has left them all legacies apporportioned to their situations. Called to sustain a trying situation during the most convulsed periods of political changes, his conduct has ever been manly yet conciliatory. Our most gracious Sovereign highly esteemed him; and amid all the calumnies of contesting factions in his own country, the man least assailed by any was the Marquis de la Luzerne.

15. At his house at Mile-end, Jm. Marr, esq.

At her house in Ramfay-gardens, Edinburgh, Lady Eliz. Hay, sister to the late, and aunt to the present, Earl of Kinnoul.

16. At Rottingdean, of a most violent fever and ague, Rev. Richard Cooperthwaite, rector of Meeching, otherwise Newhaven.

Mrs. Webster, of Old Fish-street. The cause of her death was a bruise she received by a sudden jolt, from the misconstruction of her coach. It is on this account that pregnant ladies are forbid riding in such carriages. This dangerous concussion, so fatal to many, arises from low wheels in front, and high behind. To prevent these calamities, the wheels of coaches should be equal in height, and they not under four feet.

17. At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Hurd, formerly a merchant there, and brother to the very excellent Bishop of Worcester.

Rev. Mr. Wingfield, rector of St. Julian's in Shrewsbury, and minister of Berwick chap.

After a painful illness, Mrs. Stokes, wife of Mr. S. attorney, at Melton Mowbray, co. Leicester; a good Christian, wife, and parent.

18. Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. M. master of the free grammar-school at Bourn, co. Linc.

At her house in Hart-street, adjoining to Covent-garden theatre, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Eliz. Bennet. She held, formerly, a considerable rank in theatrical fame, and had retired near 30 years. On the death of her friend Mr. Gibson, the proprietor and manager of Liverpool theatre, in 1771 (see vol. XLI. p. 378), she had a large fortune left her, which she employed in acts of munificence and liberality. She contributed freely to all the theatrical funds. Wonder not, when she became rich, that many, who call themselves her relations, counted her acquaintance; to some of whom, by her will, she has left 1000*l.*; to Mr. and Mrs. King, 100*l.* each; and to Mr. Wroughton, and 17 others, 10 guineas each, for a ring. She had given directions to be buried at Liverpool, near to Mr. Wm. Gibson; but thinking it an idle and unnecessary expence, in that particular she altered her will, and ordered a very private funeral, with which her executrix, an old servant, who had lived 27 years with her, did not exactly comply, but buried her handsomely at St. Paul's, Covent-garden. She had left her 500*l.* and an annuity of 60*l.* a year.

19. At Ipswich, aged 77, Mrs. Eliz. Beaumont, relict of Rev. Cha. B. M.A. late rector of Witnesham.

Aged 48, Mr. Tho. Billam, of Glentworth, near Lincoln, a considerable farmer and grazier, formerly of Killymarsh, co. Derby.

20. At Hampstead, Mrs. Patrick, wife of Paul P. esq. of New Broad-street.

Mrs. Crabb, wife of James C. esq. of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, and an eminent insurance-broker at Lloyd's coffee-house. She is said to have languished many months, from a hurt on her head, by the fall of a flower-pot from a chamber-window, and which at length occasioned her death.

At Tunbridge-wells, John Sargent, esq. of Halstead-place, Kent; of whom we may venture to procure some further particulars.

21. Mrs. Du Bois, wife of John Du B. esq. of New Basinghall-street.

22. At Islington, in his 88th year, Mr. Cumberlege, formerly a linen-draper in Newgate-street, and latterly, for many years, a collector for the New River Company.

In his 24th year, of a decline, at Caterham, in Surrey, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, Mr. Rob. Baldwin, jun. bookseller, in Pater-noster-row. He was the eldest son of Mr. Henry B. the respectable printer of "The St. James's Chronicle;" and nephew to Mr. Robert B. senior, with whom he had just entered into business, in which the prudence of his conduct promised much success, which his untimely death has prevented. The grief of his surviving relatives, and the regret of all his acquaintance, form his best eulogium.

24. At Islington, after a short illness, Mrs. Susannah Heylyn, wife of Edw. H. esq.

25. At Kensington, aged 73, Mr. Joseph Curry, formerly an auctioneer at Newcastle.

28. At Tottenham, Mr. Glasscock, shop-keeper, who had acquired a fortune by letting out single-horse chaises in Moor-lane, Fore-street, and was remarkable for his bulk.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

WM. Woodley, esq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief of his Majesty's Leeward Caribbee Islands, *vice* Shirley, resigned.

Alex. Hamilton, esq. appointed curatory, or clerk and engrosser-general of all and all manner of original writs issuing out of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland.

Rev. Duncan M'Farlane, presented to the church and parish of Dryman, in the presbytery of Dumbarton, *vice* his father, dec.

Tho. Smith, esq. appointed conjunct clerk to the bills in the office of his Majesty's Register of Rolls in Scotland, *vice* Waddell, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

JAMES Hume, esq. appointed secretary to the commissioners of the customs, *vice* Gale, resigned.

— Hepburn, esq. appointed one of the under secretaries of state for the home department.

John Clementson, esq. deputy serjeant at arms, appointed a lottery commissioner.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. James Webster, B.D. Mepthall R. co. Bedford, *vice* Weston, dec.

Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart. M. A. St. Allen V. Cornwall, *vice* Dillon, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Wetham, appointed dean of the cathedral of Lismore, in Ireland; and Rev. Mr. O'Beirne, Longford and Mohill RR.; all *vice* Ryder, dec.

Rev. Dr. Welfitt, St. Bene't R. Gracechurch-street, *vice* Wyatt, dec.

Rev. Mr. Watson, presented to the perpetual curacy in the parish of Halifax, co. York, *vice* Nelson, dec.

Rev. Tho. Exon, M.A. elected minister of the parish of St. James, in Pool, co. Somerset, *vice* Davis, resigned.

Rev. Tho. Carthew, Woodbridge perpetual curacy, *vice* his father, dec.

Rev. Mr. Thomas, Wouldham R. Kent, *vice* Leech, dec.

Rev. Wm. Sparrow, Horley V. Surrey, *vice* Whalley, dec.

Rev. George Nibbs, B. A. Cutcombe V. co. Somerset.

Rev. Rich. Burke, M. A. Athenry R. in Ireland, *vice* Marsh, dec.

Rev. Tho. Mann, M. A. Bailham R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Aspin, dec.

Rev. Mr. R. Watts, collated to Scelby R. co. Cumberland.

Rev. Matthew Field, under grammar-master of Christ's-hospital, appointed a prebend of Lincoln.

Rev. John North, M.A. Ashdon R. Essex, *vice* Saltier, dec.

Rev. D. Adkison, Leek V. co. York, *vice* Hooke, dec.

Rev. John Parker, Tadcaster R. Yorksh. Rev. Tho. Neales, B.A. Sibson R. co. Leic.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from September 12, to September 17, 1791.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	3	4	4	3	2	5	3	8	
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	1	4	5	3	1	2	5	3	9
Surrey	5	4	3	10	3	3	2	7	4	2
Hertford	5	4	3	10	3	1	2	5	3	10
Bedford	5	0	3	5	3	3	2	5	3	6
Cambridge	5	1	3	12	3	9	2	1	3	7
Huntingdon	4	11	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	4
Northampton	5	10	3	8	3	5	2	5	4	0
Rutland	5	9	3	9	3	8	2	6	4	1
Leicester	6	1	3	9	3	7	2	6	4	8
Nottingham	5	7	3	10	3	5	2	3	4	1
Derby	6	4	0	0	0	0	2	7	4	9
Stafford	6	0	4	9	0	0	2	6	4	7
Salop	5	9	4	0	3	6	2	6	4	9
Hereford	5	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Worcester	5	11	3	11	4	3	2	10	4	5
Warwick	6	7	0	0	3	3	2	6	3	10
Gloucester	6	0	0	0	3	9	2	5	3	9
Wilts	6	1	5	1	3	4	2	4	4	1
Berks	5	7	5	1	3	1	2	5	3	9
Oxford	5	10	0	0	3	2	2	4	3	8
Bucks	5	4	3	10	3	2	2	5	3	9

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5	3	4	1	3	1	2	6	3	10
Suffolk	5	0	3	0	2	10	2	3	3	4
Norfolk	4	10	2	9	2	7	2	0	3	4
Lincoln	5	9	3	10	3	0	2	1	0	0
York	6	1	4	3	3	6	1	3	4	1
Durham	6	2	4	0	0	0	2	5	0	0
Northumberland	5	2	3	3	2	9	2	0	0	0
Cumberland	6	9	4	0	3	2	2	8	3	7
Westmorland	6	7	4	9	3	9	2	6	0	0
Lancashire	6	0	0	0	3	3	2	8	4	3
Cheshire	5	11	0	0	0	0	2	7	2	8
Monmouth	5	7	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
Somerset	5	10	0	0	3	1	2	2	3	6
Devon	5	4	0	0	2	9	1	8	3	10
Cornwall	5	4	0	0	2	9	1	9	0	0
Dorset	5	10	0	0	2	8	0	0	4	0
Hampshire	5	2	0	0	2	10	2	4	4	1
Suffex	5	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
Kent	5	4	0	0	2	11	2	6	3	5

W A L E S.

North Wales,	6	2	3	3	3	7	2	3	0	0
South Wales,	5	9	1	4	3	3	1	8	0	0

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Sept. **HAY-MARKET (LITTLE).**

1. The Battle of Hexham—Catherine and Petruchio.
2. The Surrender of Calais—The Irishman in Spain.
3. Ditto—Ditto—The Manager in Distress.
5. Ditto—The Village Lawyer.
6. Ditto—The Mayor of Garratt.
7. The Battle of Hexham—The Liar.
8. The Surrender of Calais—The Son-in-Law.
9. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—Surrender of Calais—Irishman in Spain.
10. The Surrender of Calais—Village Lawyer.
12. Ditto—Who's the Dupe?
16. Ditto—The Mayor of Garratt.
14. Seeing is Believing—The Spanish Barber Catherine and Petruchio.
15. The Surrender of Calais—Who's the Dupe?

Sept. **DRURY (HAY-MARKET).**

22. The Haunted Tower—The Pannel.
24. Ditto—The Devil to Pay.
27. School for Scandal—No Song No Supper.
29. The Siege of Belgrade—All the World's a Stage.

Sept. **COVENT-GARDEN.**

12. The Dramatist—The Farmer.
14. Fontainebleau—Modern Antiques.
16. The Supercious Husband—Tom Thumb.
17. The Busy Body—Love in a Camp.
19. The Count of Narbonne—A Divertissement.
20. The Beggar's Opera—Follies of a Day.
21. He would be a Soldier—Cymon. [Cemus.
23. Widow of Malabar—Little Hunchback—
25. Romeo and Juliet—A Divertissement.
28. He would be a Soldier—Robin Hood.
30. Cattle of Andalusia—Mayor of Garratt.

BILL of MORTALITY, from September 13, to September 27, 1789.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	511	Males	534
Females	512	Females	534
Whereof have died under two years old		439	

Peck Loaf 2s. 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$

Between	2 and 5	95	50 and 60	85
	5 and 10	42	60 and 70	68
	10 and 20	47	70 and 80	44
	20 and 30	79	80 and 90	17
	30 and 40	77	90 and 100	1
	40 and 50	74		

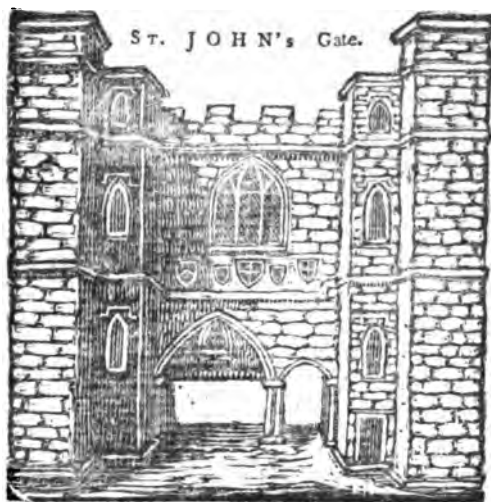
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1901.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Contols	Ditto	1 per Ct Contol.	5 per Ct Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Angr.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	Englin Loc. Tick	Irish Loc. Tick	Excheg Bills.	Loy Debet.
27 Sunday	90	89 1/2 a 1	—	104 1/2	117	26 1/2	13 1/2	186	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	16 7 6	7 9 9	—	1 1/2 dift.
28 Sunday	89 1/2 a 1	89 1/2 a 1	—	104 1/2	117	26 1/2	13 1/2	186	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	16 7 6	7 9 9	—	1 1/2
29 2001	89 1/2 a 1	89 1/2 a 1	—	104 1/2	117	26 1/2	13 1/2	186	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	16 7 6	7 9 9	—	1 1/2
30 1991	89 1/2 a 1	89 1/2 a 1	—	104 1/2	117	26 1/2	13 1/2	186	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	16 7 6	7 9 9	—	1 1/2
31 1991	89 1/2 a 1	89 1/2 a 1	—	104 1/2	117	26 1/2	13 1/2	186	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	16 7 6	7 9 9	—	1 1/2
1 2011	89 1/2 a 1	89 1/2 a 1	—	104 1/2	117	26 1/2	13 1/2	186	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	16 7 6	7 9 9	—	1 1/2
2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Contols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given ; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

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For OCTOBER, 1791. CONTAINING

- | | | | |
|---|-----|---|---------|
| Meteorolog. Diaries for Oct. and Sept. 1791 | 882 | Writers of Welsh Hist.—Latinizing Surnames? | 912 |
| Dr. Kippison Lady Arabella Stuart's Character | 882 | Efficacious Remedy for Bite of a mad Dog | 913 |
| Original Letter from the late Mrs. Doddridge | 884 | Curious Arms in Pinchbeck Church explained | 916 |
| Wifeman?—The Respiration of Quadrupeds? | 885 | Further Continuation of Diary through France | 917 |
| Remarks on the Miniature Picture of Milton | 886 | Original Seal and Signature of O. Cromwell | 919 |
| Ceremonial of Confirmation further illustrated | 888 | Burke vindicated from Political Inconstancy | 921 |
| Signals, for Ships in Distress, at Hambrough | 889 | A Gold Coin from Bayeux found in Wiltshire | ib |
| Origin of Traders' Tokens, Abbey Pieces, &c. | 890 | Proceedings in the last Session of Parliament | ib |
| The Right of Gleaning is universally practised | ib | Wharton Family—Mr. Martin's Publications | 923 |
| Original Juvenile Composition of Mr. Pope | 892 | A Portrait of Henry Lawes, where to be seen | ib |
| Mr. Howard, when in France, in no Danger | 893 | Coincidence of Circumstances in Clerk Family | ib |
| A Character of Michael Johnson, Bookseller | ib | Address from Protestant Dissenters of Yorkshire | 924 |
| Honorary Degrees at Oxford, how bestowed | 894 | French King's Acceptance of new Constitution | 927 |
| Epitaph, at Hurford, on Ld. C. Justice Tanfield | 896 | Manners under Charles II.—Old Moorfields | 928 |
| The Confirmation Service solemnly performed | ib | Explanation of TO GALLOP, & whence derived | ib |
| Description of the old Church at Barfleur | 897 | REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS | 929—946 |
| Wanderer's Diary through France continued | 898 | FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE | 946 |
| A Faunus's Journal—Autumn—Mr. Newte | 900 | INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queries answered | 947 |
| Scotch Episcopates, what their real Number? | 901 | SELECT POETRY, ancient and modern | 948—952 |
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Embellished with Perspective Views of HAMBROUGH CASTLE, with its GREAT TOWER; and also of THREEKINGHAM CHURCH; with a curious PEDIGREE of ARMORIAL BEARINGS from PINCHBECK CHURCH; a GOLD COIN of BAYEUX; a RING, &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed for D. HENRY by JOHN NICHOLS, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street;

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for October, 1791.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1791.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1791.
Sept.	0	0	0			Oct.	0	0	0		
27	51	61	46	30,26	fair	12	39	59	42	29,78	fair
28	50	66	45	,29	fair	13	42	62	48	,62	fair
29	47	61	49	,38	fair	14	52	58	47	,23	rain
30	52	64	46	,26	fair	15	51	59	43	,52	fair
0.1	43	60	52	,03	fair	16	48	57	42	,52	fair
2	54	63	52		fair	17	41	56	50	,53	fair
3	56	63	57	,08	cloudy	18	51	58	46	,31	showery
4	58	60	55	29,9	rain	19	51	60	49	,34	rain
5	52	66	55	,84	fair	20	54	59	48	,04	stormy
6	56	61	51	,8	rain	21	53	59	51	28,9	stormy
7	53	61	46	,79	cloudy	22	52	56	45	29,2	fair
8	48	64	47	,79	fair	23	40	47	35	30,01	fair
9	48	60	51	,24	rain	24	38	46	35	,01	fair
10	49	63	51	,25	rain	25	36	46	45	29,9	fair
11	50	61	43	,42	fair	26	42	45	42	,64	rain

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm	State of Weather in September 1791.
1	SE moderate	29,50	54	blue sky, clear fine day
2	S moderate	60	55	a few specks of blue, great shower at noon
3	S moderate	23	60	overcast, rain from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. starlight
4	SW moderate	12	58	clouded, smart showers
5	W calm	55	58	grey, no sun all day, rain at night
6	W calm	45	60	clear sky, begins to rain at 4 P.M.
7	S moderate	58	61	white veil, clear fine day [morn
8	W	80	60	clear sky, no sun, fun breaks out, starlight, bright
9	SE	78	62	lowring, clears up, pleasant
10	E	66	61	clouded sky, very hot day
11	E	70	66	clear expanse, hot
12	SSW	70	65	thin white veil, rich harvest weather
13	S	75	61	thick fog, clears up, fog in the low lands
14	SE	90	59	grey morning, clear fine day
15	W	90	61	clouded towards the South, fine day
16	W	90	60	clouded, black day
17	E, gentle	78	59	fun, blue sky, very fine day
18	W moderate	42	58	showers, clears up, starlight
19	SW moderate	68	53	white clouds, fine day
20	SW gentle	68	56	overcast, slight showers
21	NW gentle	90	58	slight showers, fine day
22	SW gentle	95	58	showery all day
23	NW calm	70	56	cloudy dull day
24	W calm	76	57	grey, fine day
25	E moderate	86	55	clear sky, pleasant
26	E moderate	98	56	white and blue sky, black clouds
27	E moderate	98	55	clear sky, fine day
28	NE moderate	98	56	grey, no sun the whole day
29	NE moderate	98	56	grey, gleams of sun
30	SE gentle	96	53	clear sky, not much sun, no stars

6. Very red sky sunset.—7. Great dew.—11. Thermometer 108 out of doors betwixt one and two. Grass springs amazingly. A few leaves begin to fall. The autumnal tints are apparent upon the foliage of the forest-trees and the walls of buildings. Nectarines and peaches have been gathered some time; the fruit but indifferent. Nuts very scarce. Filberts 1s. 6d. per pound.—12. Most of the wheat got in in high condition. Crops good, and the grain remarkably well fed and productive. Barley but slight; oats tolerable.—13. Red after sunset; a mist arises.—14. Great Dews. Webs upon the hedges. White frosts in a morning. Not a cloud has appeared upon the sky from the 11th to the 15th.—16. Apples few,

Gentleman's Magazine:

For OCTOBER, 1791.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXI. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Westminster, OB.* 13.

R. LODGE, in the third volume of his late valuable and interesting publication *, pp. 178, 179, has made some strictures on the article of the Lady Arabella Stuart, in the "Biographia Britannica," and has blamed the authors for saying, that "she was far from being either beautiful in her person, or from being distinguished by any extraordinary qualities of mind." The justice of Mr. Lodge's objections to these assertions I freely acknowledge; but must beg leave to observe, that his censure is delivered in too hasty and indiscriminate a manner. His charge properly relates only to the old articles; and, if he had adverted to the addition which is made to that article in the second impression of the "Biographia," he would have found that I have given a very different account of the Lady Arabella, both with regard to her understanding and person. This too, I did, without having those advantages Mr. Lodge has enjoyed by the possession of the Talbot papers.

Will you indulge me, Mr. Urban, in transcribing what I have said on the subject?

"Mr. Ballard hath given a place to the Lady Arabella, in his 'Memoirs of British Ladies, who have been celebrated for their Writings or Skill in the learned Languages, Arts, and Sciences.' His reasons for so doing are, that Mr. Evelyn, in his 'Numismata,' hath put her in his list of learned women; and Mr. Philips, in his 'Theatrum Poetarum,' has introduced her among his modern poetesses. Though no works of this lady have appeared, which can serve to shew on what foundation her literary reputation is built, yet it is not probable that Mr. Evelyn and Mr. Philips should, without cause, have

assigned her the rank they have done. Three letters of hers are transcribed, by Mr. Ballard, from a MS volume in Mr. Ashmole's study, which prove her to have been a woman of a good understanding. We shall add, from the same author, a short copy of Latin verses, addressed to the Lady Arabella, by the noted epigrammatist Mr. John Owen, together with a translation of them by Mr. Thomas Harvey.

'Si foret in nudis virtus aut gloria verbis,

In laudes facerem carmina mille tuas;
Nobilitare potest nostram tua gloria musam;
At tibi musa potest addere nostra nihil.'

'If in bare words were honour, I could raise,
Could write a thousand verses in thy praise;
My Muse may by thy worth ennobled be,
But my poor Muse can nothing add to thee.'

"We learn from Mr. Granger, that the print of her, which is very rare, is thus inscribed, 'The picture of the most noble and learned Lady Arabella Stewart.'

"As there are these testimonies to the Lady Arabella's having had a better understanding than is mentioned in the text, so it should seem, from Mr. Oldys's Manuscripts, that she had, at least when young, a far greater share of beauty than is above represented. From a picture of her, which was drawn at full length in white in 1589, when she was thirteen years and a half old, it appears that she was, at that time, very beautiful in her person. Her complexion was fair as alabaster: she had sweet large grey eyes, and long flaxen hair, flowing almost to her waist, and finely curled at top. Mr. Oldys says, that she was born in 1575."

Yours, &c. AND. KIPPIS.

Mr. URBAN, *OB.* 11.

I GREATLY admire the present respectable Bishop of Durham's Speech to his Chapter, which you have given in p. 695. It bespeaks the elegant scholar, the polite nobleman, and, what is above all, the *serious Christian prelate*.

Friendly as I am to our present ex-

few, but very fine. Wasps, which have been numerous, after making depredations upon the wall fruit, attacked the apples.—22. Busy sowing wheat and taking up the winter potatoes. Harvest finished. Springs low. The weather delightfully pleasant to the end of the month. We enjoy a Michaelmas summer. Fall of rain, 2 inches 4-10ths. Evaporation, 4 inches 6-10ths.

* Illustrations of British History, &c.

cellent

cellent Church-establishment, I greatly respect many of the Dissenters and their writings, such as Dr. Doddridge and Mr. Orton, who are both dead, and whose letters and correspondence I would strongly recommend to the publick. And I should have thought more favourably of Dr. Price if he had died in those tenets which he professed in his sermon of 1759; extracts from which are to be had at Mess. Rivingtons. Mr. John Clayton's Address and Sermon of the present day do him much credit; and, if the same rational, moderate, and candid spirit, had influenced the rest of his brethren, we should neither have heard of Birmingham riots, nor of French Revolution-feasts in England.

The widow of that excellent man, Dr. Doddridge, died within these two years. It is to be hoped that the Editor of his Correspondence, in the next edition, will insert the admirable and pious letter which she wrote to her children, from Lisbon, upon the death of their father. In the mean time, I send it to you, to insert in your useful and interesting Repository.

Philip Doddridge, D.D. was prevailed upon, for the recovery of his health, to go to Lisbon, in the neighbourhood of which city he died October 26, 1751. His widow, Mrs. Mercy Doddridge, who accompanied him thither, wrote the following letter to her children in England after his decease.

Yours, &c.

O. C.

"My dear Children,

"Lisbon, Nov. 11, N.S. 1751.

"How shall I address you under this awful and melancholy Providence! I would fain say something to comfort you. And I hope God will enable me to say something that may alleviate your deep distress. I went out in a firm dependence that, if Infinite Wisdom was pleased to call me out to duties and trials as yet unknown, He would grant me those superior aids of strength that would support and keep me from fainting under them; persuaded that there was no distress or sorrow, into which he could lead me, under which his gracious and all-sufficient arm could not support me. He has not disappointed me, nor suffered the heart and eyes directed to him to fail. *God all-sufficient, and my only help*, is my motto: let it be yours. Such, indeed, have I found him; and such, I verily believe, you will find him too in this time of deep distress.

"Oh! my dear children, help me to praise Him! Such supports, such consolations, such comforts, has He granted to the meanest of His creatures, that my mind, at times, is

held in perfect astonishment, and is ready to burst into songs of praise under its most exquisite distress.

"As to outward comforts, God has withheld no good thing from me, but has given me all the assistance, and all the supports, that the tenderest friendship was capable of affording me, and which I think my dear Northampton friends could not have exceeded. Their prayers are not lost. I doubt not but I am reaping the benefit of them, and hope that you will do the same.

"I am returned to good Mr. King's. Be good to poor Mrs. King. It is a debt of gratitude I owe for the great obligations I am under to that worthy family here. Such a solicitude of friendship was surely hardly ever known as I meet with here. I have the offers of friendship more than I can employ; and it gives a real concern to many here that they cannot find out a way to serve me. These are great honours conferred on the dear deceased, and great comforts to me. It is impossible to say how much these mercies are endeared to me, as coming in such an immediate manner from the Divine Hand. To his name be the praise and glory of all!

"And now, my dear children, what shall I say to you? Ours is no common loss. I mourn the best of husbands and of friends, removed from this world of sin and sorrow to the regions of immortal bliss and light. What a glory! What a mercy is it that I am enabled with my thoughts to pursue him there! You have lost the dearest and best of parents, the guide of your youth! and whose pleasure it would have been to have introduced you into life with great advantages.

"Our loss is great indeed! But I really think the loss the publick has sustained is still greater. But God can never want instruments to carry on his work. Yet, let us be thankful that God ever gave us such a friend; that he has continued him so long with us. Perhaps, if we had been to have judged, we should have thought that we nor the world could never less have spared him than at the present time. But I see the hand of Heaven, the appointment of His wise providence in every step of this awful dispensation. It is his hand that has put the bitter cup into ours. And what does he now expect from us but a meek, humble, entire submission to his will? We know this is our duty. Let us pray for those aids of His Spirit, which can only enable us to attain it. A father of the fatherless is God in his holy habitation. As such may your eyes be directed to him! He will support you. He will comfort you. And that he may is not only my daily, but hourly, prayer.

"We have never deserved so great a good as that we have lost. And let us remember, that the best respect we can pay to his memory is to endeavour, as far as we can, to follow his example, to cultivate those amiable qualities that rendered him so justly dear to

us,

us, and so greatly esteemed by the world. Particularly I would recommend this to my dear P. May I have the joy to see him acting the part worthy the relation to so amiable and excellent a parent, whose memory, I hope, will ever be valuable and sacred to him and to us all! Under God, may he be a comfort to me, and a support to the family! Much depends on him. His loss I think peculiarly great. But I know an all-sufficient God can over-rule it as the means of the greatest good to him.

"It is impossible for me to tell you how tenderly my heart feels for you all! how much I long to be with you to comfort and assist you! Indeed, you are the only inducements I now have left to wish for life, that I may do what little is in my power to form and guide your tender years. For this purpose I take all possible care of my health I eat, sleep, and converse at times with a tolerable degree of cheerfulness. You, my dears, as the best return you can make me, will do the same, that I may not have sorrow upon sorrow. The many kind friends you have around you, I am sure, will not be wanting in giving you all the assistance and comfort that is in their power. My kindest salutations attend them all.

"I hope to leave this place in about fourteen or twenty days. But the soonest I can reach Northampton will not be in less than six weeks, or two months time. May God be with you, and give us, though a mournful, yet a comfortable meeting! For your sakes I trust my life will be spared. And, I bless God, my mind is under no painful anxiety as to the difficulties and dangers of the voyage.

"The winds and the waves are in His hands, to whom I resign myself, and all that is dearest to me. I know I shall have your prayers, and those of my dearest friends with you.

"Farewell, my dearest children! I am your afflicted, but most sincere friend, and ever affectionate mother, M. DODDRIDGE."

Mr. URBAN, *Gravesend, Aug. 12.*

THE family of WISEMAN appears to have existed in the county of Essex since the time of Edward IV. and to have been in possession of Much Canfield park, in that county, which was obtained, by purchase, in the reign of Edward VI. by John Wiseman, esq. who had been one of the auditors to Henry VIII. and knighted at the battle of Spurs. The title of baronet was conferred on two of its branches, and many honourable posts under the Crown were enjoyed by its descendants. The last of this family, of consequence sufficient to attract any share of public attention, was Sir Charles Wiseman, bart. ap-

pointed, 30th June, 1759, lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards. He died at Bristol, 25th May, 1774, in the 48th year of his age, without issue; by which the title appears to have become extinct, nor can the family be farther traced in written accounts. The writer of this paper being engaged (for very particular reasons) in tracing the pedigree of this once knightly family, will esteem himself extremely favoured, should any gentleman oblige him with intelligence, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, relative to its scattered remains. INDAGATOR ROFFENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *October 17.*

MY old cat having twice essayed to jump as usual in at my window, which is about five feet from the ground, and failed; when she succeeded on the third trial, on taking her up in my arms I was surprized at the palpitation of heart and shortness of breath which she felt. Calculating from this little instance what must be the degree of palpitation, and the velocity of respiration, in a hunted hare or fox, I wish John Hunter, or some other equally skilful anatomist of the quadruped race, would inform us whether these animals are furnished by Nature with organs adapted to qualify them to sustain the pursuit of the two-legged Nimrods, who take an annual pleasure in worrying them.

Yours, &c. PHILOZOON.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 21.*

I SHALL consider myself indebted to any of your numerous and intelligent readers, who will indulge me with information respecting the article *gunpowder*, under all or any of the following heads, *viz.* The origin of its discovery? By whom? The period of its being first applied to the purposes of war? When the use of it became general? Whether, in the early period of its use, it was manufactured in this country, or imported? If manufactured here, whence were the raw materials supplied, particularly salt-petre? What laws or restrictions have, from time to time, been framed for the encouragement of its manufacture, or affecting its export or import? When, and where, the first gunpowder-mills were erected? R. W.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent R. J. is much displeased at the doubts which have been

been suggested with respect to the miniature picture said to represent Milton.

I pass over his unkind insinuation that I had seen the miniature, although I had asserted the contrary; if he knew me, he would regret the harshness of his language. As to me, he exultingly demands, "How did he know that there was any date at all, as he *says* he never saw the picture?" and, "How came Selden into his head?"—I answer briefly, that I found both circumstances in Mr. Watton, p. 539.

Since I drew up the article in your Magazine, p. 399, I have procured an impression of Miss Watton's admirable performance, and, on examining it and the certificate subjoined, I find my doubts increased.

The professional skill of Sir Joshua Reynolds is nothing to the question at issue. On his authority, I admit the miniature to be of the hand of Cooper, and on the same authority I admit that it strongly resembles the person whom it meant to represent.

But still the question remains, is that person *John Milton*?—And this is a matter which cannot be determined by the professional skill of Sir Joshua.

In the miniature, as represented by Miss Watton, there is the lively eye of a man possessed of sight; and an artist like Cooper would never have given such an eye to a blind man.—The effects of a *gutta serena* are always visible to an attentive observer.

But it is said, that the *gutta serena*, or rather its consequence, is not visible in Faithorne's drawing of Milton. I never saw it; but I supposed that it represented Milton as blind, because Richardson's etching represented him so: and, if Richardson has misled me, I must lament that I put my trust in a painter and *connoisseur*; and I must concur with R. J. in his mean opinion of Faithorne's abilities as an artist.

There is another argument in reserve to account for the lively eye in Cooper's performance. Milton *himself* says, that, "though he had lost his sight, it was not perceptible to others, and that his eyes preserved their original lustre."

This is hear-say evidence indeed! how could a blind man tell how his eyes looked? and could he, with certainty, assert that they *preserved their original lustre*?

It is probable enough that some friend of Milton may have said, "You look just as if you saw;" and that self-love

did the rest.—Milton, in a more recollected moment, hesitated as to the nature of his blindness, and he spoke of "a drop serene, or dim suffusion." Was this *dim suffusion* consistent with the original lustre of his eyes?

Your correspondent, with the help of a pair of compasses, goes about to prove, that Cooper's painting and Faithorne's drawing are alike: "The same large eye-lid, the same shaped nose and mouth, and the same long line which reaches from the nostril to the corners of the mouth, and the same head of hair."—What, then, becomes of Sir Joshua's opinion, that an idea of Milton's "countenance cannot be got from any of the other pictures?" and as to the *head of hair*, the cobbler of Athens was admitted, by the Reynolds of his day, to be a competent judge with regard to a slipper; so let twelve independent hair-dressers, good men and true, judge of the head of hair, and I am willing to stand to their verdict.

Before I examine the famous certificate, it is necessary that I should justify myself for having said, that, "to impose on so fair and worthy a man as Sir Joshua Reynolds is an aggravated offence."—The inference drawn from this is, that I treated him as a *bon homme*!

I have lived long enough to observe phrases held as synonymous which have no real connexion, such as *individuals* and *societies*, *liberty* and *licence*, *Whigs* and *Republicans*, and a hundred more. But never till now did I hear that *fair* and *worthy* meant the same thing as *bon homme*, or *plsy fellow*. For my own part, I should consider it as a high encomium, were my surviving friends to place the epithets of *fair* and *worthy* on my tomb, and I should not suppose the inscription to be misapplied, because, while addicted to studies very different from those of biography and hand-writing, I had, once in my life, been led to give too much credit to an anonymous memorandum.

And now as to this memorandum.—Here we have a new authority. It seems that Mr. Tylwhitt, whose skill in matters of this kind is universally acknowledged, scouted the question which was put to him, *Whether he thought the manuscript was a late fabrication?*

Without calling in question the authenticity of this anecdote, I must observe, that the question ought to have been, "Do you suppose that this memorandum was written before 1693?" and

it is probable that the question was so put : for the memorandum might have been a fabrication, and yet not a late fabrication.

Mr. T. is reported to have answered : "The orthography, as well as the colour of the ink, shews it to have been written about a hundred years since."

That the unpremeditated conversation of learned men is frequently incorrect, or incorrectly reported, may be seen in the *Colloquia Minuscula* of Luther, in the *Scaligeriana*, and in Selden's *Table Talk*.

The two circumstances on which Mr. T. is reported to have founded his judgment, do not prove any thing.

1. As to orthography, used here for false spelling, the only two words misspelt are *amanuensis*, for *amanuensis*, and *secretary*, for *secretary*. Now, surely, Mr. T. would not, upon recollection, have said, that such spelling was in use about a hundred years ago.

2. As to the colour of the ink, when *that* is once changed, no man can say at what time the change happened. I have seen a writing not twenty years old, which had assumed the yellow and dingy hue of antiquity ; and writings six hundred years old, having all the freshness of yesterday.

Besides, Mr. T. would, on reflexion, have recollected that there exists a composition which can give the look of antiquity to a forgery of yesterday. I have known that composition used for very wicked purposes.

Had I been present, I should have asked another question of Mr. T. as a man of extensive reading : "Was the expression *fine arts*, which occurs in the memorandum, used in English so early as 1693 ?" and I should have asked it not captiously, but for information.

R. J. remarks, that even the mistake of supposing Deborah Milton to be dead when the memorandum was written, "shews it to be not a fiction. A man *quo deals in fiction takes care, at least, not to be easily detected*. No man in these latter days but knows that Deborah Milton lived till 1727, as that circumstance was made notorious to the world from Richardson's Life of Milton, and from the benefit-play which was given to Deborah's daughter in the year 1752."

To this it may be answered, 1. That, if the memorandum was written at any time between 1693 and 1727, the argument of R. J. will be wise of its mark. 2. It is a mistake to suppose that a man

quo deals in fiction takes care not to be easily detected, for the contrary proposition is much nearer the truth. In the case of forgers, we see the justice of that saying, *The wicked shall not understand*. Witness the Greek Epistles of Brutus, the *Alia Pilati*, *Josippon*, the whole Works of *Annius of Viterbo*, the forgeries of *Hardinge*, &c. &c. 3. It may be asserted, that, at this moment, not one of a hundred of the people in England, even of those who can write and spell, know that Deborah Milton was alive in 1727, or that she ever had a daughter.

R. J. concludes with saying, "The progress of the picture seems to be this : Milton dying insolvent, and Deborah Milton of course in great indigence, it is very improbable that she would keep to herself a picture of such value : it was therefore sold, as we suppose, to the author of the memorandum [supposed before to have been the eldest son of Sir William Davenant] ; and the account there given is probably such as he received from the seller of the picture, who, in order to raise its value, boasts how many great men had desired to have it."

This is a most unfortunate hypothesis throughout. There is no reason to suppose that Milton died insolvent. A regular law-suit took place in the Commons concerning his *nuncupative testament*. See *Warton*, Appendix, p. 28.—*Letters of administration* were afterwards granted to his widow. *Ib.* p. 41.—Before we can suppose that Deborah sold the picture, we must suppose her to have been possessed of it. Now she and her sisters "lived apart from their father four or five years before his death." *Ib.* p. 33. And it is probable that, at that time, Deborah was in Ireland. *Ib.* p. 41, n. r. How then came she to be possessed of the picture ? If she was left in extreme indigence, why did she retain the picture from 1674 to 1693 ? Would the son of Sir William Davenant, tho' a gentleman of education, have written *amanuensis*, and *secretary* ? If he bought the picture from Deborah, he must have known that she was alive ; and, should we suppose that the tale was managed by an interposed person, still it is admitted that that person told a long string of falsehoods to Mr. Davenant.—The hypothesis of R. J. is, that he told falsehoods ; my suspicion is, that he wrote falsehoods : so we are nearly at once.

Yours, &c.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Cornwall, Oct. 16.*
SEEING in your Review, p. 842, that the Preface to the new edition of the Blacksmith's Letter is supposed* to proceed from the same pen as the "Historical Memoirs of Religious Dissension," of which it speaks so handsomely; and as the suggestion carries with it a stamp of duplicity and artifice: I presume upon your well-known candour, that you will give the author of the latter publication the earliest opportunity of setting your Review right upon this point, and doing away the unfavourable impression, by declaring, that he is not only not the author of that spirited Preface, but that he is totally unacquainted with, and unknown to him; as the publishers of the new edition of the Blacksmith's Letter can upon application, testify. J. T.

Mr. URBAN, *October 18.*
I SHOULD be very sorry to keep alive the little controversy, if it may be deemed such, which has subsisted in your Magazine, relative to the mode of administering Confirmation; but your correspondent, p. 799, has not, with sufficient precision, stated the difference, or the similarity, between the administration of Baptism and that of Confirmation. I have baptized, in the church where I have officiated for more than ten years, no less than twenty-six infants on one Sunday afternoon; but, although I used *one service only*, speaking in general terms, for the whole number, I nevertheless took each infant *separately* in my arms, and likewise repeated to each infant *separately* the words, "N. I baptize thee," and "We receive this infant," &c. Now the Diocesan, whose manner of confirming has given rise to these observations, does *not* repeat *separately* to each individual person the words "Defend, O Lord," &c. although he lays his hand indeed on each person's head. The way, therefore, in which Baptism is administered does not prove the propriety of the method of confirming used by the Bishop of London, nay, rather contravenes it. I suppose all the clergy use the words in the Baptismal Service in the same manner as I myself do; at least, I have never heard of an instance to the contrary. The impressive address of the Bishop of London to the young people, after Confirmation, I was a witness to. Nothing could be better conceived, nothing

better delivered, nothing could be uttered on the subject more to edification.
 Yours, &c. D. N.

Mr. URBAN, *October 22.*
OF your correspondents*, who have disapproved or vindicated the Bishop of London's mode of Confirmation, not one seems to have been aware that it did not originate with him, but with Dr. Gilbert, Archbishop of York. This is advanced upon the authority of the late Bishop Newton, from whose Account of his own Life, and Anecdotes of his Friends (8vo edit. p. 77), the following is an extract:

"There is a method of Confirmation which was first introduced by Archbishop Gilbert: he first proposed it to the Clergy of Nottingham at his primary visitation; and, upon their unanimous approbation, he put it in practice. This was, instead of going round the rail of the Communion-table, and laying his hands upon the heads of two or four persons held close together, and in a low voice repeating the form of prayer over them, — went round the whole rail at once hand upon the head of every person and, when he had gone through it then he drew back to the Communion-table, and, in as audible and solemn a voice as he could, pronounced the prayer over all. This had a wonderful effect. The Clergy and the people were struck with decency as well as the novelty of the ceremony. The Confirmations were in less time, and with less trouble, silence and solemnity, and with more regularity. It commanded attention and devotion; inasmuch that several since have adopted the same method."

The objection to this method in the Rubrick, and in the Confirmation, the Bishop does not lay his hand upon the head of severally; and that, as this is by an act of parliament, there to be the smallest deviation from was it till of late ever supposed Bishops were subject to so strict an interpretation of the rule contended for; and that that was illegal and indecorous, if presumed to confirm more than one at a time? And if the hands of two persons previous to the recumbent prayer, the use of singular instead of the plural number in the Collect, is a necessary consequence
 Yours, &c. W. & D.

* No such supposition is expressed, or was intended to be insinuated. EDIT.

* See pp. 639, 723, 799, 810, 850.

An ACCOUNT of the SIGNALS made use of at BAMBROUGH CASTLE, in the county of Northumberland, in case ships or vessels are perceived in distress, and of the charitable institutions established there for their assistance and relief; first published by the direction of the Trustees of NATHANIEL late Lord CREWE, with the approbation of the Master, Pilots, and Seamen, of the Trinity-house in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1771.

[* In the annexed Plate I, fig. 1. is a S.E. view of Bambrough Castle, taken from the sea side at Hel Stone; and fig. 2. a view of the great tower of the Castle, which is supposed to be of Roman workmanship. B.]

S I G N A L S.

I. **A GUN** (a nine-pounder), placed at the bottom of the tower, to be fired as a signal in case any ship or vessel be observed in distress, *viz.*

ONCE, when any ship or vessel is stranded or wrecked upon the islands, or any adjacent rock.

TWICE, when any ship or vessel is stranded or wrecked behind the Castle, or to the Northward of it.

THRICE, when any ship or vessel is stranded or wrecked to the Southward of the Castle; in order that the Custom-house officers, and the tenants, with their servants, may hasten to give all possible assistance,—as well as to prevent the wreck from being plundered.

II. In every great storm, two men on horseback are sent from the Castle to patrol along the coast from sun-set to sunrise, that, in case of an accident, one may remain by the ship, and the other return to alarm the Castle. Whoever brings the first notice of any ship or vessel being in distress, is entitled to a premium, in proportion to the distance from the Castle; and if between twelve o'clock at night and three o'clock in the morning, the premium to be double.

III. A large flag is hoisted when there is any ship or vessel seen in distress upon the Fern Islands, or Staples, that the sufferers may have the satisfaction of knowing their distress is perceived from the shore, and that relief will be sent them as soon as possible. In case of bad weather, the flag will be kept up, a gun fired morning and evening, and a rocket thrown up every night from the North turret, till such time as relief can be sent. There are also signals to the Holy Island

GENT. MAG. *October*, 1791.

fishermen, who, by the advantage of their situation, can put-off for the islands at times when no boat from the main land can get over the breakers. Premiums are given to the first boats that put-off for the islands, to give their assistance to ships or vessels in distress, and provisions and liquors are sent in the boats.

IV. A bell on the South turret will be rung out in every thick fog as a signal to the fishing-boats; and a large swivel, fixed on the East turret, will be fired every fifteen minutes, as a signal to the ships without the islands.

V. A large weather-cock is fixed on the top of the flag-staff, for the use of the pilots.

VI. A large speaking-trumpet is provided, to be used when ships are in distress near the shore, or are run aground.

VII. An observatory, or watch-tower, is made on the East turret of the Castle, where a person is to attend every morning at day-break during the winter season, to look out if any ships be in distress.

VIII. Masters and commanders of ships or vessels in distress are desired to make such signals as are usually made by people in their melancholy situation.

ASSISTANCE, STORES, and PROVISIONS, prepared at Bambrough Castle for seamen, ships, or vessels, wrecked or driven ashore on that coast or neighbourhood.

I. Rooms and beds are prepared for seamen, ship-wrecked, who will be maintained in the Castle for a week (or longer, according to circumstances), and during that time be found with all manner of necessaries.

II. Cellars for wine and other liquors from ship-wrecked vessels, in which they are to be deposited for one year, in order to be claimed by the proper owners.

III. A store-house ready for the reception of wrecked goods, cables, rigging, and iron. A book is kept for entering all kinds of timber and other wrecked goods, giving the marks and description of each, with the date when they came on shore.

IV. Four pair of screws for raising ships that are stranded, in order to their being repaired.—Timber, blocks and tackles, handspokes, cables, ropes, pumps, and iron, ready for the use of ship-wrecked vessels.

N.B. But, if taken away, to be paid for at prime-cost.

V. A

V. A pair of chains, with large rings and swivels, made on purpose for weighing ships (of a thousand tons burthen) that are sunk upon rocks, or in deep water.

N.B. These chains are to be lent (*gratis*) to any person having occasion for them, within forty or fifty miles along the coast, on giving proper security to re-deliver them to the Trustees.

VI. Two mooring-chains, of different lengths, are provided, which may occasionally be joined together, when a greater length is required.

VII. Whenever any dead bodies are cast on shore, coffins, &c. will be provided *gratis*, and also the funeral expences paid.

December the 24th, 1771.

TRINITY-HOUSE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

We, the Master, &c. of this House, desire the Trustees to make their humane intentions public.

By order, THOMAS AUBONE, Sec.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 16.

HAVING frequently observed, in your pleasing miscellany of fugitive literature, that small pieces of money, well known by the appellation of tradesmen's tokens, are introduced; I send you inclosed a drawing of one, found some years back at Repton in Derbyshire.—This being the only one ever heard of by the inhabitants of that place or vicinity, I believe it to be very rare (*see plate I. fig. 2*); and though I am well aware that such inferior coins bear no great value in the cabinets of the curious medalist, yet the smallest relick of antiquity belonging to that antient and once-famous town (now dwindled to a common village), I trust you will be ready to preserve, and thereby oblige many of your readers, as well as S. S.

On the obverse is the figure of a crown, with the legend, "Mathew Wilkinson;" on the reverse, "Of Repton, 1671;" inscribed, "His Halfpenny." The surname being partly obliterated, in order to confirm my opinion of the legend, I had recourse to the parish-register, where I found, that Mathew Wilkinson was buried at Repton, Nov. 5, 1680, and, at different periods, several others of that name.—I also learn, that they were formerly a family of considerable property in this parish; but now, I believe, extinct.

Having in my possession another of these tokens, found in Berke, which is quite of a different form and substance, you will, perhaps, indulge me with an engraving of this likewise (*fig. 4*).—The metal of the former seems of pure brass; but this of dark copper, or some mixed metal. Its shape resembles a human heart, on one side inscribed, "Richard Fowler, of Farringdon, R. F. A.;" on the other, "His Halfpenny, 1669."

It may not be superfluous here to notice the different periods of this coin being in use, when the scarcity of copper money gave rise to it.

In the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign we find these tokens allowed to most of the principal towns and tradesmen.—This being found very inconvenient, King James and King Charles both coined farthing tokens. But, none being coined during the Usurpation, the former practice was renewed, and continued till about 1672. And now we find it again established, in the Anglesea, Liverpool, Macclesfield, and other provincial copper.

The only inconvenience of these is their being large; yet this would be but a small evil in our Mint half-pence, in comparison to what is sustained in the abundant forgeries that have daily increased. For the pound of copper, which in itself is only worth ten pence, yields forty-six half-pence, or twenty-three pence, when coined; therefore the size of the coin might be doubled, without any inconvenience, save to the forgers, whose counterfeit practices are so disgraceful, that not the sixtieth part of our copper currency is legitimate*.

Another trifling piece, found at Repton, I shall also trouble you with (*fig. 5*). It is a small brass counter, or abbey-piece, of very good workmanship, and in high preservation; having a globe, surmounted by a cross, within an irregular triangle, on the obverse, with this legend, in Roman capitals:

HERT. RODT. MORGEN. TODTT.
And on the reverse three crowns, with as many fleurs de lis, alternate, and the following legend:

HANN. S. KRAVWINCHEL. IN. NVR.

It was dug out of the ruins of Repton abbey-church †, in January, 1780,

* See Pinkerton, p. 167, first edit.

† For a full account of this antient place, and an engraving of the priory, school, church, &c. see the Topographer, vol. II. pp. 249—263.

amongst human bones, more than six feet below the surface.

These pieces are very frequently found upon the fires of religious houses, and are apt to confound the unskilful. The use of them, Mr. Pinkerton says, was merely for calculation. This was performed by means of a board marked with parallel lines; the bottom line was the place of units, and the second of tens, each superior line multiplying ten-fold in the same manner. These pieces were of most common use in abbeys, and other places, where the revenue was complex, and of difficult adjustment. But, for further information upon this subject, see the above author, p. 142; also Mr. Snelling's pamphlet, where plates may be found of them of all ages.

If I have not quite exhausted all patience with the above rude sketches, I will trouble you once more.

In your last volume, p. 1012, there is a communication of M. G. respecting a silver coin, from the collection of the learned Rector of Whittington, and accompanied with an engraving; but, as no explanation was given in the letter-press, I conclude it might stand as a query, in which case the subsequent remarks may be acceptable. Being lately upon a visit with my friend the Rev. W. B. Stevens, of Repton, he shewed me, amongst his collection, a small silver coin, similar to the above (fig. 6), the legend of which seemed at first very imperfect, but, upon a close examination, I found it to be one of the Henries, and, by the help of Leake, have placed it to Henry II.; having the King's head within the lesser circle, with a large beard, full-faced, and crowned; the crown consisting of a row of five points, or pearls, and a cross of the same in the middle; the right-hand appearing in the legend, holding a scepter with a cross of pearls, circumscribed, HENRICVS REX. Reverse, a cross of double lines, pelleté at the points, appearing like bones, and in each quarter four pellets in cross, the legend being very imperfect, and differing totally from that of Dr. Pegge's. By a close examination of what letters are visible, and a comparison with the different reverses given by Leake of that King's coin, I presume it is NICOLE ON CANT. meaning the name of the *Custos Monetae* of Canterbury.—But, as these are only offered as the remarks of a novice in the science, a faithful drawing is annexed, for the farther satisfaction of your curious readers.

P.S. The letters on Dr. Pegge's coin

seem not to have been understood by the draughtsman, as the E in Henricus is made an English C, and the X in Rex converted into a small quatrefoil stop.

Yours, &c.

S. S.

Mr. URBAN, L—, Sept. 23.

I WAS very sorry to see in the papers some time ago, that there had been a trial about the right of the poor to glean, and that it had been determined that they had none; a practice which has been at all times allowed in England; and, I have been told, it is so in every Christian nation in Europe: and I would not have it said, that the English are the most uncharitable of all Christian people.

It may, I think, be called a law of God: he positively established it amongst his own people; and his appointment, where circumstances are not altered, is, to say the least of it, a good example for men to follow. We have adopted many of the Mosaic directions, and this has been admitted by all Christians. It cannot be said to be a part of the ceremonial law, which may be, and has been, varied as times and circumstances alter; but that is not the case in this affair. There was no reason for it among the Jews which is not equally strong now. It was designed for the relief of the poor; and they have still the same occasion for it, and will have as long as the world lasts. It seems also very reasonable, that that part of every man's harvest which is not readily got in, and would be otherwise lost, should be allowed to be picked up by those who have none of their own, and yet have as much right to a maintenance out of the fruits of the earth as any body else.

It may be true that there is no positive law for it; but there are many things allowed to be good law, which are not by any written ordinance, but are derived from old-established usage, and there is none older, nor more established, than that of gleaning. There was no occasion to make an express law about it, for it had been established from the time that Christianity first took place in England, which was five hundred years before the first act of Parliament was made; and nobody ever doubted of the right till lately. There could be no judgement recorded about it, for no one thought of trying so undisputed a title.

That the poor may at times make an ill use of that right, is very probable; but what right is there which has never been abused? Whoever make gleaning a pretence

tence for stealing, let them be punished ; or, if it be thought proper, by way of punishment, let such persons, as have been convicted of it be debarred, for a certain time, from that common right which others enjoy, and they have made an ill use of : and perhaps such a temporary loss of right would be the most effectual penalty to prevent offences. But let not those who have not offended be deprived of an established right which, from time immemorial, has been constantly enjoyed by all the poor in this and all other Christian countries, both by the law of God and man.

It has been said, let the right be denied, but let the poor enjoy it by permission ; but that will by no means do. We may depend upon it, that, if the right is once set aside, many of the farmers will never suffer the practice of it, at least if they can hinder it. For to stop a practice so universal, so long established, so reasonable, and in which such multitudes are interested, might be in danger to stir up a general insurrection ; and let us not, by oppressing the poor, give them so plausible a pretence for rioting : those who grudge the poor their small share of the crop, seem hardly to deserve any for themselves.

T. B.

ADVOCATE FOR THE POOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Baltimore.*

THE perusal of a small book lately printed by you has revived an intention, which I have often formed, of communicating to the publick an original composition of the celebrated Mr. Pope, with which I became acquainted near forty years ago. I was a student at that time in a foreign college, and had the happiness of conversing often with a most respectable clergyman of the name of Brown, who died some time after, aged about ninety. This venerable man had lived in England, as domestic chaplain in the family of the Mr. Caryl to whom Mr. Pope inscribes the Rape of the Lock, in the beginning of that poem ; and at whose house he spent much of his time in the early and gay part of his life. — I was informed by Mr. Brown, that, seeing the Poet often amuse the family with verses of gallantry, he took the liberty one day of requesting him to change the subject of his compositions, and to devote his talents to the translating of the Latin hymn, or *rythmus*, which I find in the 227th page of "A Collection of Prayers and Hymns," lately printed.

The hymn begins with these words, *O Deus ! ego amo te, &c.* * and was composed by the famous missionary, Francis Xavier, whose apostolical and successful labours in the East, united with his eminent sanctity of life, procured him the title of Apostle of the Indies. Mr. Pope appeared to receive his proposition with indifference ; but the next morning, when he came down to breakfast, he handed Mr. Brown a paper, with the following lines, of which I took a copy, and have since retained them in my memory. Many other students in the same college have been long in possession of them, as well as myself ; and I have often been surprized to find, that they had never found a place in any collection of that great Poet's Works. SENEX.

THOU art my God, sole object of my love ;
Not for the hope of endless joys above ;
Not for the fear of endless pains below,
Which they who love thee not must undergo.

For me, and such as me, thou deign'd'st to bear

An ignominious cross, the nails, the spear :
A thorny crown transpierc'd thy sacred brow,
While bloody sweats from ev'ry member flow.

For me in tortures thou resign'd'st thy breath,
Embrac'd me on the cross, and sav'd me by
thy death.

And can these sufferings fail my heart to
What but thyself can now deserve my love ?

Such as then was, and is, thy love to me,
Such is, and shall be still, my love to thee—
To thee, Redeemer ! mercy's sacred spring !
My God, my Father, Maker, and my King !

♦ Oratio à Sancto Xaverio composita.

O Deus ! ego amo te :
Nec amo te ut salves me,
Aut quia non amantes te
Æterno punis igne.

Tu, tn, mi Jesu ! totum me
Amplexus es in cruce.
Tulisti clavos, lanceam,
Multamque ignominiam ;
Innumeros dolores,
Sudores, & angores,
Ac mortem ; & hæc propter me—
Ac pro me peccatore.

Cur igitur non amem te,
O Jesu amantissime !
Non ut in cœlo salves me,
Aut ne æternum damnes me ;
Nec præmii ullâ spe :
Sed sicut tu amasti me,
Sic amo, & amabo te ;
Solum quia Rex meus es,
Et solum quia Deus es. Amen,

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 25.

YOU will not be sorry to receive the following anecdote about Mr. Howard, whose friends alarmed me formerly with what I did not then believe, but was determined to make enquiry about at the fountain-head. Mr. Howard was induced, some how, to believe that the French Government had designed to arrest him, but he was fortunate enough to escape. I therefore did not believe it, because I had lately received a letter from one of the French Ministers, which mentioned Mr. Howard to me in the highest terms, saying, *this is a man*. I wrote, therefore, to a friend at Paris, M. Du Pont, relating the anecdote to him, who, I knew, could get from M. de Vergennes the necessary information. M. de Vergennes said, he had not ever heard of any complaint against Mr. Howard that might induce their Government to want to arrest Mr. Howard; but he would cause the books of their police to be searched for any complaint against that brave man: without such complaint, no order was ever given to arrest any stranger. The books were searched, and no complaint lay against Mr. Howard. That being the case, certainly no order to arrest him had ever been issued. Officious people in France may have caused such talk;—as ill-founded as a thousand other tales of that loquacious people. HUMANUS.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 2.

HIGHLY pleased with the particulars you have given us of the early years of Dr. Johnson, and wishing you to continue them; I send you an extract of a letter, dated "Trentham, St. Peter's day, 1716," written by the Rev. Geo. Plaxton, chaplain, at that time, to Lord Gower; which may serve to shew the great estimation in which the father of our great Moralist was at that time held:

"—— Johnson the Lichfield Librarian is now here; he propagates learning all over this diocese, and advanceth knowledge to its just height; all the clergy here are his pupils, and suck all they have from him; Allen cannot make a warrant without his precedent, nor our quondam John Evans draw a recognizance *sine directione Advocatus*."

The following passage in an earlier letter of Mr. Plaxton's, dated "Trentham, Aug. 28, 1701," may contribute

to illustrate a late enquiry after Bishop Robert Heyrick of Stretton*:

"I have a large answer to thy Latin paper about Ep'i Cestrenses, and am still in the same assertion, that they were frequently styled so, even to the time of Hugh de Patreshall; for the Chron. of Mailros saith, p. 206, "Hugo de Patreshall, Ep'us Cestrie, obiit 1243." Besides, I have twenty instances from the Monasticon, and other MS records. "Roger de Clinton is very often, if not always, called Ep'us Cestrie, by the Earls in their charters. Ranalphus Com. Cestrie, in one of his charters, dated 1134, hath these words: "et p'cor Ep'um Cestrie." But to be short; in Domesday-book, Cheshire, next to the "Terræ Regis et Comitis," you have "Terræ Ep'i;" and those manors are very numerous. G. P."

OXFORD DEGREES.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Sept. 26.

BE pleased to inform your correspondent L. L. p. 210, that it is *not true* that Mr. Price "had the high rank of M. D. conferred on him by the University of Oxford, for having discovered, to the entire satisfaction of that learned body, that great desideratum, the philosopher's stone, the art of transmuting baser metals into gold." Mr. Price (whether he ever was an "apothecary" I know not) had, a few years before his degree was proposed, been a member of the University as a gentleman-commoner; and, I believe, behaved with credit. In addition to this, when his degree was solicited, it was said that he was possessed of a large fortune, for which he had changed his name from *Higgenbotham*; that he had no design to practise as a physician, but was going abroad, where the degree would be a recommendation to him; and that he was the best chemist in the kingdom. As to his pretended discovery, not a syllable respecting it had perhaps been heard by a single individual who voted for the degree, or against it (for it was very strongly opposed); but certainly the discovery was not generally known, nor considered as the ground of conferring the honour. Of this I can assure L. L. from memory; but I have better authority; the two editions of "An Account of some Experiments, &c. by James Price, M.D. F.R.S." are before me; one published

* See p. 519.—Robert de Stretton was rector of Duffield in 1253, as appears by the Register of the Priory of Tulbury, fol. 22, and repeated fol. 23, 24. EDIT.

at Oxford in 1782, shortly after his degree; the other at the same place the next year. In the introduction to the first, p. vii. he mentions, with respectful gratitude, "the recent honours with which the University, to whom he owed his education, had crowned his chemical labours." An idea got abroad, to which L. L., it seems, still adheres, and which, indeed, the foregoing passage might countenance rather than refute, that the degree was given on account of the supposed discovery. In the "Advertisement," therefore, prefixed to the second and greatly-altered edition, the author corrected the mistake in the following paragraph, in which I mark those words only which he himself marked.

"He also begs leave to remark, that the gentlemen who, in some of the public prints, represented his late degree as conferred in consequence of these experiments, must have been misinformed. There was not the least connexion between them, as is well known to almost every member of the Convocation; nor indeed could there be, since the degree was given some time *before* these experiments were known in *Oxford*. It was conferred expressly on account of his *former* chemical labours; in a manner indeed so honourable, that he thought it but decent to shew his grateful sense of it in the introduction to his pamphlet."

The unfortunate experimentalist, if, since your correspondent has revived his memory, this may be added, died by swallowing laurel-water, August 8, 1783. "The coroner's inquest brought in their verdict Lunacy, upon general evidence of his having, in many instances, acted like a man insane*." It was "generally supposed," in the neighbourhood of Guildford, where he lived, "that his studies hurt his mind." "His feelings also were nice, and he could not stand the ridicule of the news-papers about the gold business." This, and other things together, "overset him. He left about 130l. a year, real estate; and ten or twelve thousand pounds in the funds*."

But I return to L. L. who is extremely erroneous also in what he says, in the same page, with regard to Mr. Burke's projected degree. But upon this it is less necessary to animadvert, as an accurate account (such I believe, and, in great measure, know it to be) of that matter is given in your Maga-

zine, p. 99. It would have been ingenuous in your correspondent, when he saw that letter, which appeared after the date of his own, to send you the necessary corrections of his paper, or desire you entirely to suppress the conclusion; in which, whether he "conceived it a digression from his subject" or "not," he should then at least have known there was much of idle surmise, and much of groundless assertion. But — the peroration could by no means be spared. Academic honours are one of the favourite topics of his panegyric; and, next to the Hierarchy of the Church of England, he seems to hold the University of Oxford in cordial esteem and veneration.

It is common, I think, with corporations, to admit honorary burgesses, who enjoy part, not all, of the privileges of those who are born free, or regularly made so. The freedom of the university is conferred by degrees; and an honorary degree entitles him who has it to some of the privileges, not to all, that belong to a degree given in the usual mode, or granted by diploma. What there is that is absurd or ridiculous in all this, a person of ordinary candour, I apprehend, will not easily perceive. Made of the same materials with other men, we plead no peculiar exemption from error; and I am not now going to applaud, or to defend, all that the University has ever done or not done; but of this I am persuaded, that, in the judgement of the impartial, and with the allowance which equity will ever make for human infirmity, her conduct will be found, nine times out of ten, to be more than justifiable. A few years ago she refused a degree to the Abbé Raynal; and, with the unanimous suffrages of a crowded theatre, she recently conferred one on the truly venerable Rector of Whittington; and every sincere friend to religion and to his country will applaud the learned body for what they gave and for what they withheld*.

But I must still beg the indulgence of Mr. Urban and his readers, for we have not yet done with academic rewards. This same correspondent (p. 70a, col. 2) has another accusation against the "Oxonians;" or rather he is so fortunate as to have a double charge against them in the same individual. They did "not" make "Johnson a

* Extract of a letter from a neighbouring town eight days after the event.

* See p. 670.

Doctor on account of his Dictionary or moral works;" and they did so distinguish him "for his Taxation no Tyranny." A person, who has no better means of information at hand than this letter of L. L. would probably suppose the University bestowed on Dr. Johnson one degree only, and that merely on the score of the political tract mentioned. But, waving all comment, let us mark the fact. February the 4th, 1755, the Chancellor of the University wrote the following letter to the Vice-chancellor, to be communicated, in the usual way, to the Members of Convocation:

"Mr. Samuel Johnson, who was formerly of Pembroke College, having very eminently distinguished himself by the publication of a series of Essays, excellently calculated to form the manners of the people, and in which the cause of Religion and Morality is every where maintained by the strongest powers of argument and language, and who shortly intends to publish a Dictionary of the English Tongue, formed on a new plan, and executed with the greatest labour and judgement; I persuade myself that I shall act agreeably to the sentiments of the whole University in desiring that it may be proposed in convocation to confer on him the degree of Master of Arts by diploma, to which I readily give my consent; and am, Mr. Vice-chancellor and Gentlemen, your affectionate friend and servant,
A. A. A. A. A."

The diploma itself, dated February 20, expresses the same ideas in Latin*.

Twenty years after this, it was in the contemplation of the University to give a second degree to the same illustrious author, in the like honourable way; and the letter on this occasion, from Lord North, then Chancellor, March 23, 1775, referring first to the former diploma, and the reason of it, proceeds thus:

"The many learned labours which have, since that time, employed the attention and displayed the abilities of that great man, so much to the advancement of literature, and the benefit of the community, render him worthy of more distinguished honours in the republic of letters: and I persuade myself," &c.

The diploma, March 30, also refers to the former degree; and then says,

"Cum vero eundem clarissimum virum tot postea tantique labores, in patriâ præsertim linguâ orandâ et stabilendâ [the very words which they had used in the former diploma, speaking of the Dictionary] feliciter impensâ, ita insigniverint, ut in literarum re-

publicâ Princeps jam et Primarius jure habetur; Nos," &c. *

And thus, Mr. Urban, the University, at the distance of many years, conferred two degrees on Dr. Johnson, and in neither of them is there the slightest allusion to that pamphlet, for which L. L. says a Doctor's degree was given; and in both of them there is express mention of, or direct reference to, that very "Dictionary" and those identical "moral works," yea, and, among all his multifarious productions, to that Dictionary and those moral works *alone*, on account of which L. L. denies that the Doctor's degree was given!!

It is very true, Dr. Johnson had published his "Taxation no Tyranny" not long before he received this second mark of favour from the University; and I shall not venture to assert that there was no individual in the collective academic body who did not the rather wish the degree to be conferred on account of that recent display of the great writer's abilities, added to all his former useful and elaborate works. But if the prevailing sentiments of the place were such at that time as they appear generally to have been, and I have no reason to think they were different, this memorable pamphlet, much as it might be admired and applauded by the University, and I believe it was very highly applauded, would operate, on the ground simply of the subject there treated, to impede, rather than to promote, the intended honour: and all that can justly be said on the occasion is, that this performance did not prevent the bestowing of the academic crown, when, upon every other consideration, it was so eminently due to transcendent abilities and unrivalled merit. I have known more instances than one where the University have forbore to give a degree entirely or principally because the person in view was a distinguished public character; but, as far as I can recollect, I never knew nor heard of a single instance of a degree being conferred because the candidate was rendered conspicuous by his politicks, whether as a writer or a speaker, whether for or against the reigning administration. The leading idea (if constant residence and some observation may pardonably warrant a solitary individual to hazard a conjecture as to what seems to be the opinion of that University of which he

* See Boswell's Johnson, I. 254; 155.

* Boswell, I. 469.

has been almost twenty years an unworthy member) the leading idea of the University seems to be, in regard especially to diploma degrees, that these, the highest honours the learned body have to bestow, should be conferred either for the able defence of some capital article of Christian faith, or for splendid attainments and eminent service in some important branch of literature; or that they should rest on the still broader basis of exalted talents, various erudition, and general excellence. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 12.
SHOULD you think the following inscription, copied from a very elegant monument in Burford church, in the county of Oxford, erected to the memory of Lord Chief Baron Tanfield, worthy of insertion, you will oblige,
 Yours, &c. P. S. W.

On the South side:

Here lieth interred Sir LAWRENCE TANFIELD, Knight, some time one of the Justices of his Majesty's Bench, and late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who continued those places of judicature 20 years, wherein he survived all the Judges, in every Bench at Westminster. He left behind him one only daughter and heiress, who married Henry Lord Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy General of Ireland. He deceased the 30th of April, A. D. 1625. His noble and virtuous Lady, to the memory of her most honoured husband, hath erected this monument of his virtues and her sorrows.

On the West:

Not this small heap of stones, and straitened room,
 The Bench, the Court, Tribunal, are his tomb.
 This but his dust, but these his name interre,
 And these indeed now but his sepulchre;
 Whose merits only raised him, and made good
 His standing there, where few so long have stood;
 Pity his memory engaged should stand,
 Unto a private church, not to the land.

On the North:

Here shadow lie,	So shall I be
Whilst life is sad,	With him I loved,
Still hopes to die	And he with me,
To him she had.	And both us blessed.
In bliss is he	Love made me poet,
Whom I love best;	And this I writ;
Thrice happy the	My heart did do it,
With him to rest.	And not my wit.

On the East:

Paucam des operam tibi, Viator;
 Non ignobile te rogat sepulchrum.
 Olim inter monumenta sanctiora, et
 Nepoti critico, Labor futurus

His nemp in spatia, situs quiescit
 Angli præcipuus Forti, Togæque
 Juris gloria, Judicumque fama.
 Prudens Caudicibus, pius Senator,
 Quo nemo luit, innocens Patronus
 Quo nemo scelus, improbe redemit,
 Leni Judice, factus haud minori
 Insons crimine, quam fuit scelestus.
 Qui nullo pretio malus, nec unquam
 Vestigal sibi, fecerat Tribunal,
 Paris divitiis, honore casto
 Atque amplissimus, unus innocenter
 Nec vitæ minor artibus, domusque
 Attentissimus, & probe severus,
 Et rerum bene diligens suorum,
 Parens providus, optimus maritus;
 Cunctis officiis nimis probatus,
 Dicam nomen, & hæc minora dixi
 Tanfieldus, Baronus, jam tibi scienti
 Narro cuncta superfluis, tibi ipsi
 Absolves Epitaphium, Viator.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 10.
AS I find, by the sermon which was preached at the funeral of that eminent prelate, Bishop Taylor, published lately among some of his works, by the Rev. Mr. Wheelodon, that "my Lord of Canterbury (viz. Archbishop Laud) bestowed upon him the rectory of Uphingam, in Rutlandshire," I have no doubt but that that living was his Grace's option for that turn, as the patronage of it had been so long before granted to the Bishops of London. I do not recollect to whom Mr. Wheelodon refers, in the latter part of his dedication, by a quotation from an eminent writer. I much approve this publication, as well as the letter from E. J. and any thing else that may contribute to set the character of good Bishop Taylor in the distinguished light which it deserves. And, if his great admirer R. N. has any thing to add upon the subject, I hope he will insert it in your favourite Magazine. I am glad to inform Q. Q. that Mr. Wheelodon's publication is to be purchased at Mr. Goldsmith's, in Pater-noster-row.

In your Index Indicatorius for July, "A Constant Correspondent" makes an enquiry relative to the worthy Bishop of London's authority or reason for his mode of confirmation, to which, highly as I respect his Lordship, I own I cannot be satisfactorily reconciled, any more than to that mode of giving the bread and the cup in the Sacrament to so many at a time, notwithstanding all that Clericus has said upon the subject. If Bishops would hold their confirmations oftener, and in more parishes of their

their diocese, the numbers at each place would not be so great at one and the same time; and, consequently, the fatigue of confirming each person separately would be less, and the time would well admit of it. And I should hope that the late melancholy accident that happened, possibly from the church being over-crowded, at one of the late confirmations of the respectable Bishop of Chester, and which, I am sure, must have given his Lordship much concern, will suggest the propriety of this plan to their Lordships in general, as well as chusing an early hour of the day, and as early a season of the year, as possible, for their confirmations, that they may not interfere, more than can be avoided, with the domestic business, or summer-husbandry, of the poor, which is too apt to be made an excuse, together with the length of the way, by some of them, for not attending at the place of confirmation. But though few, it is apprehended, will be professed advocates for giving the bread and the cup at the Sacrament otherwise than separately to each communicant, yet perhaps some latitude may be allowed for three or four to be confirmed at a time, as I myself have been an eye-witness more than once, where that has been done by the present worthy Bishop of Durham, in his former diocese, who, I have no doubt, will be deservedly respected in that to which he has been lately translated, and whose mode of confirmation, I speak it without flattery to his Lordship, and without the least disrespect to the rest of the Episcopal Bench, may well be set forth as an example of uncommon decency and solemnity. His Lordship usually appoints a very early hour, about seven or eight in the morning, when I have observed several of the neighbouring parishes assembled near the church where the confirmation is to be held. But, by his Lordship's orders, there is to be no admission into the church till he himself arrives. Upon his arrival, his chaplain, assisted by the parish-officers, admits the parishes, alphabetically called, at the church-door, and receives their tickets, signed by their respective ministers, when they and their ministers proceed towards the communion-table, near to which the Bishop is seated, and as many of them as the rails will hold kneel round them, others upon hassocks and cushions, in rows, in the chancel, one row behind

the other, at certain distances; and others on each side of the principal aisle of the church. The office then begins, and the Bishop proceeds to confirm, first, those round the rails of the communion-table, then the different rows in the chancel, and in the aisle of the church, they all continuing to kneel on the spot where they were first placed, unto the very end of the service, which the Bishop returns to the communion-table to conclude, and then dismisses them with a very solemn and affecting charge, which, likewise, the Bishop of London gave at his last confirmation. Great decency and reverence prevail during the whole service, to which the persons to be confirmed are required to bring their prayer-books, and to make their answers audibly. They are orderly and quietly dismissed at the church-doors; and another set, called as before, succeeds. This makes the whole of confirmation, as instituted by the Apostles, a very serious and striking office, and, as such, most likely to make a deep and lasting impression upon the minds of young people. I have lately seen a printed paper, *Upon Confirmation*, which would have been more complete if the author had added a *Confirmation Prayer* upon the back of it, but which appears more full, and plain, and useful, than another paper that was distributed by the very respectable Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and therefore it possibly may be admitted upon their list. That Society has lately printed and distributed a very plain and useful paper *On the Sacrament, and the Obligations we all lie under, as Christians, to receive it*. But they would likewise have rendered that paper more complete if they had added a *Sacrament Prayer* at the back of it. O. C.

Mr. URBAN, July 22.

IF the following church-notes, taken at Barreleston in 1788, are deemed worthy to accompany the engraving you have given of the church in your Magazine for June, p. 497*, they are much at your service.

Yours, &c. ROBERT LEE.

Barreleston, alias Barston Church.

A most curious specimen of Anglo-Saxon architecture, highly decorated with sculpture within and without, and,

* We thank this correspondent for his promised communications. EDIT.

as usual to this style of building, with the most absurd and grotesque figures, particularly a row of heads, with most horrid and distorted countenances, no two of which are alike, supporting the cornice around. The East end is adorned with a beautiful circular window, curiously sculptured; and in this part these ornamental deformities are more plentifully disposed. At the foot of the wall are two circular arches, forming considerable recesses, meant, probably, as places of sepulture, perhaps for the founders of the church, or at least the chancel, who, by this contrivance, secured a place of interment under the walls, at a time the actual burial in churches was prohibited. The grand South door, now partly hid by a modern porch, is most curiously wrought, and a good specimen of this style of building; an engraving of it, by F. Jukes, dated July 21, 1773, by no means does it justice, no more than that of a view of the East end of the church, by Dent and Innes, dated March 2, 1773. The West head of the church is more modern than the rest of the building; it has at present no tower, a small wooden one, from its ruinous state, having been taken down a few years since.

The church is small, consisting of a nave and chancel, separated by a circular arch, supported by two most elegant zigzag pillars. In the angles formed by them in the nave, on each side, are cavities or niches, in which, probably, were altars formerly, and, most likely, statues; some of the cement still remaining in one of them, that secured the back of it. These cavities have since been considerably enlarged by cutting into the main wall on each side, apparently to widen the pews.

The roof of the chancel has been lowered, much to the detriment of the edifice; but the chief injury the church has received seems to have been by the blind zeal of bigoted Reformers, in depriving the numerous niches on the outside of their statues, and defacing others, probably those which gave offence by their mere human resemblance.

In the chancel, and there only, are three monuments, one of marble, against the North wall, with an inscription in Latin, to the memory of Thomas Boys, of Barfreston, gent. of the family of Fredville, ob. 1599, æt. 72, pridie Kal. Martis; his wife, Christian, daughter of Thomas Searles, of Wyre; had by her six sons and four

daughters. Arms: at top, a griffin sejant, within a border Gules. Other shields have been formerly affixed to the monument, but are now gone.

Another, of marble, in Latin likewise, against the South wall, to the memory of Robert Ewell, rector and patron of this parish, and one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral; ob. 16 Dec. 1638, æt. 75. By his wife, Margaret Harris (*bonæ familia orta*), he had five sons, four of whom survived him; and three daughters, all of whom died before him. Arms, at top of the monument, broken off.

A gravestone to the memory of the Rev. George Smith, 41 years rector of this parish; ob. 16 May, 1752, æt. 74. Also, of his wife Hannah, ob. 21 Sept. 1758, æt. 76. No arms.

MR. URBAN, *Verfailles, Sept. 10.*
THE tranquillity of Paris by day, the activity of bugs by night, and a face like one just recovering from the small-pox, determined me to leave the *Hôtel Moderne, Rue Jacob*, and to try what the air of this *deserted village* would do towards enabling me to tell you *all about* the King's having regained his liberty, the squabbles of the National Assembly, &c. &c.; but, alas! I find it first necessary to touch upon a more *important subject*, nothing less than the loss of my *own liberty*! You must, therefore, have a specimen of *French liberty* at the expence of *English freedom*. Having paid my host and *Captain* of the National Guard his full price for lodgings, &c. as fine and as filthy as hands could make them; I determined to quit his *bûiel* with an *éclat*, which I vainly concluded would have produced common-place thanks, if not a *Oni, mi Lord*, from an *old gentleman* in wooden shoes, but known best by the name of *Gargon d'Ecurie*; so I gave him four *livres four sous*, i. e. full three shillings and sixpence, for having made my horse's bed *six nights*, and put him to my chaise for my departure hither. *That sum*, however, which would have produced several bows from *Tom Osler*, at the Red Lion at Brentford, *Mont. Gargon* thought insufficient! He returned it to me in the presence of the *noble Captain*, his master, who was above interfering in the business. I, therefore, put the money in my pocket, with a determination to exercise that liberty also, which I thought belonged to both *his kingdom* and mine, and to give him

him nothing. But I really reckoned without my host; his servant seized my horse's head, led me and my chaise out into the public street till he got me a small distance, and then informed the numerous passengers that he had dressed my horse eight days, and that I would give him nothing for his labour: and in two minutes I had the honour to find myself in the center of a *Parisian mob*, part of which were of the *National Guards*. Having secured a retreat for my fellow-traveller, I determined to see how justice was administered out of doors; and, being mounted like a *Charlatan* in my chaise and one, I pleaded my cause with an air of truth, if not of eloquence. But the mob increased so fast, that I saw no probability of getting away, even if my adversary had quitted his fast hold on my horse's bridle. Just at this instant, however, I was agreeably surprized to see my friend (and your friend too, Mr. Urban), Dr. W——r, appear, and a French gentleman of fashion, but a stranger to both. These two advocates in my favour soon settled the business, and I departed in peace; for, to give the devil his due, the mob were rather a mob of curiosity than a mob of mischief. That Dr. W. should pop his head into my *landau* and one at such a critical moment, you will say, was singular enough; but what think you of its being the second time he unexpectedly did so, twenty-three years ago, in this same kingdom? and that the only other mob I ever was a principal in was in the company of his worthy father, a doctor of divinity also? I therefore have a right to inform you, and consequently three parts of the British nation, that I have seen a British Protestant doctor of divinity administer justice in the public streets of Paris; and that is more than the National Assembly could have done in their House of Parliament. You may easily conceive, therefore, how much I lament that my friend is leaving *Paris* just as I arrived, and that the best Preacher, and one of the most learned and ingenious men of our Church, is quiting *Lord Gower's chapel*. I intended, as I have said above, to tell you all about the King, the Queen, La Fayette, the Mayor (who by-the-bye had like to have been hanged the other day), had I not been interrupted by the mob, in giving you a little specimen of *French liberty*; for I believe it is now in every man's power to do as he pleases, because

the magistrates who are disposed to *act* think it *safest* to side with the strongest party, i. e. the mob, for it is certainly KING MOB who governs at present; or, as the sailors say when in *deep water*, it is every man a dram out of his own bottle. As to Versailles, the late *field of battle*, it is impossible to describe its desolation! Every house and *hôtel* is to be let or sold. Part of an Irish regiment, the French *Chasseurs*, and the *Bourgeois*, are armed here for its defence; but they seem more likely to cut one another's throats than to defend the palace of their *Grand Monarch*. The poor *Chasseurs* are *stone-pelted* when they pass the streets; and they, in return, have sliced off some of the townsmen's noses: but such incidents as these are trifles in a country where every man thinks he has liberty to do as he pleases; and, truly, that is nearly the PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE. Sure I am, that no other country on earth could go on so quietly as the French do in the present situation they are in. But you know that, when a hat full of good French crowns were offered for a shilling a-piece on the *Pont-neuf**, every passenger looked at them, thought them good, but not a single crown was sold! No Frenchman could believe *his countrywoman* would sell five shillings for one; yet, were real crown-pieces offered for shillings at Charing-cross, they would be all sold in five minutes. It is the same *littleness* of mind which prevents a general *smash*; for, luckily, no Frenchman will venture to *buy the crown* though he might have it for a *vingt-quatre-sous*; at least these are the sentiments of — A WANDERER.

P. S. Much of the furniture of Versailles is moved to Paris; among which is the *Queen's justice*; but the cabinet in which it stood, wainscoted and ceiled with *looking-glass*, remains. "My God!" said a *bourgeoise* of this town to me, "what a difference is here! It is but the other day, methinks, when I had used to see the King go out a *shooting swallows*, that the regiments, horse and foot, were drawn-up on both sides

* Mr. Taff laid a wager with a French nobleman, that he would place an old woman with a peck full of French crowns, and offer them to sale for a *vingt-quatre-sous*, from the hour of eleven till twelve, on the Pont-neuf, Paris, and that not a single crown would be got off! Taff won the wager; and I will lay a crown to a *vingt-quatre-sous* that the mischief is far from being over.

his palace, fine bands of musick playing, and pages riding backwards and forwards to give notice of his return; and now," said she, "the King is a prisoner, and Versailles undone!"—It certainly is as a Court-residence, for it can never be what it has been in the eyes of Royalty; and I am glad that a *bishoprick*, so infamously corrupt as it is from one end to the other, stands so fair a chance of being humbled. The Court is gone, but its vices remain. The apartments I have are fit for a prince; but the rest of the hotel, which is the property of the Governor, is inhabited by wretches poorer than common beggars. Here I found a poor Irish priest, who had quitted his church because he would not take the *necessary oath*, a man of sense and learning, I fear almost in want of bread; at least he ate my meat like one who wanted both; and I have reason to believe he had no other means of existence than walking every day into the country to confess poor foolish old women, who think their *souls in danger* if they were to confess to the priests sanctioned only by the National Assembly; for that is the simple idea of Nuns throughout the kingdom. Yet I suspect my Irish Abbé has sense enough to think of *sub matters just as I do*. I met him last night just returned from his *diurnal duty*, hotter, dirtier, and dustier, than can be described or imagined; and yet he had a hat on his head no vagabond would lift from a dunghill. But these are things which *do not* "make a death-bed terrible." A WANDERER.

P. 704, col. 1, l. 15, read "was not at," &c.

A FAUNIST'S JOURNAL.

- Aug. 2. Reaping began.
3. Redstarts congregating, previous to departure.
5. First crop of mushrooms up.
11. Pevits in flocks. Redstarts gone.
18. Beans in sheaf. Flocks of finches very troublesome in gardens.
19. The ground lightly strewn with leaves.
23. Abundance of wasps.
25. White autumnal cyclamen presented its first bloom.
27. Wheat sinking in price very fast. Robins have recommenced their song and intimacy with man, both which are suspended in the breeding months.

28 High wind.

29. Walnut-leaves began falling.

31. Heavy rain. Mushrooms over,
A FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 10.

I HAVE seen, I think, in an old Gentleman's Magazine, some translations of Ausonius's Epigram on Dido:

Infelix Dido! nulli bene nupta marito;
Hoc percontante fugis, hoc fugiente peris.

If you think it worth your while to insert the following, never yet printed, they are at your service.

With Fates averse the nuptial bed
Twice luckless Dido tried;
When her first husband died, she fled—
When t'other fled, she died.

Another:

With Fates averse two husbands Dido tried;
One died, she fled—the other fled, she died.

I shall add another translation in French, by the celebrated Monsieur Leibnitz:

Quel mari qu'ait Didon son malheur la pourfuit;
Elle fuit, quand l'un meurt—& meurt, quand
l'autre fuit.

Yours, &c. ANON.

CRITIQUE ON MR. NEWTE.

(Continued from p. 820.)

PAGE 10. "The labouring poor people of Birmingham fare but hardly; their chief sustenance being bread and cheese and ale." Not so very hard this, Mr. Newte; ask the day-labourers in any village in England (I say nothing of Scotland) whether they would complain if they could get ale to their bread and cheese. But how do these Birmingham labourers live on Saint Monday, Saint Tuesday, and perhaps Saint Wednesday? The bulk of them do little or no work on those days.

P. 16. Mr. Newte was not well informed about what he calls The Female Club at Lichfield. There are two clubs; one called The Ladies', the other The Mop-squeezers. They are on that most laudable plan, The Benefit Societies, calculated for the relief and assistance of any members who shall become sick, or incapable of labour;—a plan which ought to be promoted in every parish in the kingdom, not merely as a relief from the grievous burthen of poor-rates, but as being calculated to give the members a habit of looking to their own industry and savings for support in sickness or old age. S. H.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

O^B. 1.

CERTAIN pretended philosophers, and Voltaire, as well as the author of "*Recherches Philosophiques sur les Americains*," pretend to prove something in that the native Indians in America have no other hair on their bodies but on their heads only. I have (in De Bry's pompous work) a Latin account of the trade at the first finding of Virginia; in which pincers to pull out superfluous hairs are said to be a good article of trade in Virginia. I had a friend, who had lived 20 years much among the Six Nations, who told me, he had seen frequently, by the opening of the blankets, that the Indians had hairs on breast, belly, and under the arms, as the Europeans, and, I think, on their legs also. That work, "*Recherches Philosophiques*," &c. is full of absurd misrepresentations, greedily embraced by some system-mongers, the cause of many things being reported which are not at all accurate.

Yours, &c. HUMANUS.

SCOTCH EPISCOPALIANS, WHAT IS THEIR REAL NUMBER?

Mr. URBAN,

July 15.

OWING to some accident in the conveyance, I have not had an opportunity of seeing some of the last numbers of your Magazine till just now; and, of consequence, could not sooner give a reply to your correspondent (p. 426 of May) who contradicts, with so much petulance, my information, communicated in the P. S. of a letter to a friend in England, respecting the numbers and rank, &c. of the Scotch Episcopalians.

You'll please to observe, Mr. Urban, that this correspondent, notwithstanding his confidence in contradicting another person, has not said one word himself which tends to disprove my assertion, that "the English Communion are well known in Scotland to exceed in numbers the Scotch one." His statement of the matter is exceedingly fallacious, as I shall presently shew you, and as is abundantly evident to every person acquainted with the state of the Episcopalians in Scotland. The number of congregations, be they fifty, or twice as many, will, in the aggregate, be found to contain very few bearers. They may serve as a kind of barometer of the zeal of the party in sending out labourers to gain proselytes; but they do not prove, at the same time, their success in the

cause. The truth is, there are some congregations in Scotland of the English communion which contain 1000 or 1200 people, and these of the very first respectability and rank in the country, for few of any other description belong to their communion; and I am not afraid of being contradicted by any body, except, perhaps, by your correspondent and his party, when I affirm, as I now do, that the major part of the congregations of the Scotch communion do not contain, each, even *one tenth part* of that number; and these congregations too are, for the most part, composed of the lowest classes of the people. This is a fact so well known in Scotland, that, had not your correspondent recurred to this mode of reasoning, in order to substantiate a majority on the side of the Scotch Episcopalians, it would have been perfectly needless to have mentioned it. Their zeal in the good old cause, as it is termed, was never doubted; for in this particular, as well as in many others, they are much upon an equality with another set of impostors, viz. the Jesuits, now happily extinct. This zeal has prompted their bishops to send out more preachers; for, small as the stipends are in this country, still preaching is a better trade than cobbling; but the opposite party, I am persuaded, have more bearers.

From this statement, Mr. Urban, you will perceive that your correspondent's account of the matter is rather specious than solid, and calculated to deceive people who are unacquainted with the real state of things in Scotland; but tends not at all to shew what the exact number is. Strangers, indeed, would naturally imagine, that where there is a majority of teachers (as there is, confessedly, on their side) that the number of bearers must be so of consequence; but this is a point which is denied (whether justly or not I shall not be very positive), and what your correspondent has not proved. What confidence, indeed, can we put in a man who confesses that he is totally ignorant of the numbers of each class of Episcopalians, and yet presumes, at the same time, to compare one with the other, and say which has the majority? If this writer wishes not to conceal the truth, the most direct method of ascertaining the number would be,—to produce a complete list of the whole nonjuring party in Scotland, with the minister's salary, annual distribution to the poor, and

and expence of the building where they meet for public worship; and *then* we shall be enabled to form a just judgement of their real situation. This scheme, Mr. Urban, is neither unreasonable nor impracticable. The information, I am persuaded, *any* clergyman (the bishops must know it exactly already) of the Scotch communion could very easily produce, if he pleased; and he would produce it too, if he thought the account would prove favourable to his party. But perhaps it may be thought that such a list would expose their *declining* state too much to the eyes of the publick, who are, I assure you, whatever your correspondent may assert to the contrary, no friends to the Jacobite cause.

I have formed my opinion (as I think every man would naturally do) of the comparative numbers of the two orders from the state of their churches, such churches, I mean, as are *visible*, in the *great and capital towns*. And here the majority is evidently in favour of the English communion. Let us, Mr. Urban, briefly examine a few of them, according to the plan before laid down. Such an examination will immediately shew you *what class* of people they are who support the English chapels in Scotland.

Your correspondent, I presume, before this time knows that if Mr. C. in the New-town of Edinburgh *advertised* for hearers, he has advertised to very good purpose; for his congregation is already very numerous, and still increasing; and, as for their respectability, you may have some idea yourself, Mr. Urban, when you are informed that each sinner pays at the rate of a *guinea* a year for his seat. This sum, whatever it may be considered with you in London, is esteemed no trifle for a seat in church in Scotland. In the New Chapel, which is an elegant structure, and cost more in building than the *whole Jacobite meeting-houses in the kingdom*, some of the seats let for 25 or 26 shillings a year each sinner, most of them for a guinea; and there is not, I believe, this day, a single seat empty in the whole chapel. Besides these, there is another place of worship, belonging to the English church, in that city, which is a kind of chapel of ease to the New Chapel last mentioned. The clergymen's salaries, with the organist's, &c. are so well known that they need not here be repeated.

With these the opposite Nonjuring party cannot bear a shadow of comparison, neither in numbers nor in rank; and their clergy are, as might be expected, the most respectable of any of their community in Scotland. One of them, who is at present, I believe, engaged in building a meeting-house capable of containing two of their congregations together, is a physician of considerable eminence, and a clergyman of real candour and moderation. But even this person, so unpopular is the cause, will be obliged to lower his seats far below the current price of seats in the English chapels. Some families indeed there are (not a few, I believe) who cannot afford to take such expensive seats, and therefore are necessitated to attend in the Nonjuring meeting-houses, where they are frequently disgusted with hearing the service performed in different ways, sometimes *with*, and sometimes *without*, the Usages, as they are here called, which are real profanations of Holy Scripture, and relics of Popery. Such latitude, it seems, do these Scotch bishops allow their clergy!!

If we proceed to Dundee, the seat of another bishop, we shall find the difference still greater. I hesitate not to say, that *half* of the respectable members of the English chapel in this place are men of more consequence and importance in the country than this bishop and the *whole of his congregations in all his diocese*. The chapel here is new, an elegant building, and a great ornament to the town. It was built by subscription of the congregation and others; amongst the rest, Mr. Urban, your late learned and venerable bishop, Dr. Lowth, was a liberal contributor, at the very time another truly respectable correspondent of yours (at Canterbury) was discouraging, as far as his weight and influence as a Dignitary of the church could reach, the laudable undertaking. The ground-rent alone of this building cost 800l.; what the superstructure amounted to I am not certain; but I think it may be reckoned at 1000l. at least.

At Athbroath the English chapel, just built, will most likely soon leave the Nonjuring minister of that town to preach to the bare walls, or perform the service to a few superannuated old women (no uncommon case) in his own room.

At Montrose, the congregation of the English church is truly respectable, and exceeds the other party *ten for one*; I believe

believe I might safely say, *twenty for one*. The building is handsome, and cost near 2000l.; every farthing of which was raised by voluntary contribution of the hearers: an instance of public piety, Mr. Urban, that can hardly be equalled by any class of Dissenters in a small provincial town, even by our wealthy neighbours in England. The organ here formerly belonged to a parish-church in London, St. Martin's in the Fields, I believe, but am not certain, and is supposed, by some, to be the best-toned organ in Scotland.

If we go to Aberdeen, where Episcopacy prevails most, and where, according to your correspondent, *primus Scotiae Episcopus* presides, the difference in favour of the English church is equally manifest. The congregation of St. Paul's chapel may be justly reckoned the first one in Scotland; and *alone*, not to mention the other congregation who are building a new chapel for themselves, far exceeds, in numbers and rank, the followers of this primate of Scotland. Of this *bishop* himself I know nothing; but of the conduct of a Mr. S. no body in the county of Aberdeen can possibly be ignorant. But perhaps it may be thought invidious and uncharitable to proceed. There are some actions, perhaps, in every man's life which the fond partiality of friends would kindly wish to cast a veil over. I shall not attempt, therefore, rudely to pull it off.

In every town, Mr. Urban, where the Qualified Clergy have a chapel, the congregation of the Nonjurors have gradually dwindled away. Where then, I ask, are these numerous congregations your correspondent speaks of? "In the Highlands," he says, "at the Orkneys, or the Lord knows where."

I am not conscious to myself, Mr. Urban, that I have in the least misrepresented the matter. I am sure I have not done so *wilfully*. I have taken, likewise, all due pains to be rightly informed. If I am wrong, I am wrong, in this case, with the multitude,—with every body, with whom I have conversed, of both parties, who pretend to know any thing at all about the matter. The fact appears to me notorious; and, though I am not one of those, Mr. Urban, who affect an hypocritical regard for people when I do not feel it, I must take the liberty of saying, that I am just as much surprized at your corre-

spondent for contradicting my information, as he is at me for asserting it.

The result of this altercation, Mr. Urban, ought evidently to be this. Produce the *list*, such an one as is mentioned above, and then the dispute will be settled at once. It will be desirable on *many* accounts; among others, it will afford *me* and many other people, if wrong, an opportunity of correcting our mistake. Or, if this will have no effect, I would endeavour to *prove* some of the party to engage in the undertaking, by instancing another reason for its immediate appearance. It would operate as a check upon the account of the Episcopalians which will be transmitted by the Established Clergy to Sir John Sinclair, to be inserted in his Statistical Tables of Scotland, now publishing. It must likewise be very acceptable to such of the English bishops (for *some* such there are) as wish to exert their good offices in uniting the two orders. Such a statement can easily be procured in Scotland; much easier than with you, Mr. Urban, in England, and for this evident reason:—the Scotch clergymen, before administering the Sacrament, always distribute tokens, one to each person who intends to communicate, in order not only to know how much bread and wine to prepare, but to stop intruders and improper persons. This custom prevails, I believe, universally throughout all Scotland, amongst the Episcopalians of both kinds. It is impossible, therefore, but that each clergyman *must know the exact number* of his congregation at that time, all of whom communicate at least once in the year, generally at Easter. And if the other circumstances are added, we shall have as accurate a state of the numbers, opulence, and zeal of each congregation as can be wished for.

Your well-known impartiality, Mr. Urban, will, I trust, indulge me a little further before I conclude this shamefully long letter.—I mark well what your correspondent says, "that their principles" (meaning Jacobite principles) "will most likely increase WHEN LEAVE IS GRANTED." In reply, I hope leave *never will be granted*, if it cannot be granted without offering an insult upon the whole body of English clergymen, and their respectable congregations, in Scotland. I may add too, that if the Nonjurors' petition be of a similar nature to the one which has experienced

perienced so recent a refusal, the English Clergy and their congregations (at least all whom I have seen) are determined to petition to be heard by counsel against it, and to oppose it in every stage of its progress; and they have no doubt but that their exertions will be equally successful as before.

There is no danger of Jacobite principles spreading in Scotland. Your correspondent's letter seems to convey a libel upon the country. The Scotch are as much attached to the principles of the Revolution as you are on the opposite side of the Tweed. In proof, I might mention the centenary of that glorious event, which was, if not so splendidly, yet as warmly and sincerely celebrated in every corner of Scotland as in England, with the exception of a few mooping old women.

There is still less danger from their religious principles, which are treated, wherever they are known and thoroughly understood, with perfect *abhorrence and contempt*; for they contain such a string of Popish usages and unscriptural doctrines as it is really astonishing any set of men, towards the close of the eighteenth century, would have the face to attempt to disseminate in a Protestant country.

What are the reasons that induced the Inverness and Banff congregations, with their respective ministers, to depart from their engagements to the English church and unite themselves to the Scotch communion, who are really *more than half Papists*, I confess I do not know; weighty ones, surely, they must be, that could authorize such an extraordinary dereliction of principle. And though I profess myself as much a friend to an union of the two orders as any man in Scotland, yet it must be upon *scripture* terms, as I can never agree to communicate at the same altar, and at the same time, with a man who, according to my ideas, contaminates the plain and simple form of our excellent Liturgy with the addition of several Popish and unscriptural doctrines; and I cannot conceive what instruction such an unnatural union can afford to any conscientious Christian congregation! A total abolition of these must, with me at least, form the basis of such an union. What would you in England, Mr. Urban, say, were you to see Doctors Priestley and Horsley communicating at the same table? The difference between the Scotch Episcopalians and the Eng-

lish Liturgy (though many of the devoted followers of the former think there is little or no difference at all) is, though on a different subject, viz. the Lord's Supper, equally great and important.

If you think, Mr. Urban, that it would afford any kind of instruction to your English readers, who are probably unacquainted with this particular, I shall, in some future letter, communicate the most material alterations of, and additions made to, our excellent Liturgy, by these Scotch Episcopalians; and what *name* your correspondent may be pleased to give these communications will, I promise you, be to me a matter of perfect indifference. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN; October 7.

IN the second part of vol. LX. p. 1189, P. Q. thinks, perhaps, you can tell a country correspondent whether the bust of Charles I. is removed from Westminster-hall to a *more safe and honourable place*. More is said of this bust by D. H. in p. 221 of your present volume, but nothing touching the removal thereof; which circumstance, *perhaps*, you are not acquainted with, or, as I should judge from your communicative disposition, you certainly would by this time have furnished P. Q. with that information.

This bust is supposed to have been executed by Bernini. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the performances of this artist to presume adjudging it to him. I have carefully examined it, but can find no name or mark which can determine. Mr. Mazell's engraving is a very true copy of the substance; and this gentleman, I think, would do well to represent the bust of James II. which is an excellent performance (placed in the pediment over the inner side of the door to Whitehall chapel), after the same correct manner.

The former is now under the care of Mr. Woolfe, in Scotland-yard, Clerk of his Majesty's Works there.

CHARLES THORNDON.

Mr. URBAN, October 7.

ALLOW me to hazard an answer to the question advanced by your correspondent J. A. p. 810. I conceive that there is just foundation for the expression he alludes to, which may be simply resolved thus: When any one is suddenly frightened, it occasions a general contraction

contraction of the outermost skin of the head, which immediately affects the hair, by removing it from its proper place; this constantly occasions it to erect or turn the wrong way. If J. A. will take the trouble to strip the feather from a quill, and bind the innermost side thereof round his finger, he will perceive the same effect produced on the feather by the contraction of the membranous part of the quill. I therefore presume, that the expression may be sometimes used literally. Doubtless an anatomist will descant more scientifically on the derivation of this very common phrase.

J. A. will find a very learned disquisition on the hair in your vol. LX. pp. 513—14. CHARLES THORNDON.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 14.

WHEN a man is living, the business of effecting exculpation from any unfounded aspersions thrown on him is his own; but when ill-nature is exerted against the dead, a vindication of the deceased may be entered into by any one who will take the trouble, though the office may belong more especially to his nearest surviving relatives. Neither relationship, friendship, nor connexion, entitle me to dub myself the champion of the late John Elwes, esq.; but common justice impels me to notice the illiberal misapplication of the adjective *worthless*, affixed to his name and character by L. E. p. 693 of your last number. Lest your readers should imbibe a dread of being surfeited, as they lately were, by a tedious controversy on a matter something similar, I promise that this shall be the only letter I will trouble you with on this subject.

It is easy for your readers to refer to L. E.'s letter; therefore, I need not trespass on your page by extracting the exceptionable part, which is the whole of the last paragraph.

We apply the epithet *worthless*, Mr. Urban, to persons guilty of crimes, and most frequently to those who *infringe* the right *taum*: a crime more common than any other, because generally arising from neglect of *meum*. When a man has wasted all his own, want sometimes tramples upon principle, and he appropriates to himself, in a manner either direct or indirect, the property of others in substitution of his own. All that can be alleged against Mr. Elwes is a partial excess of attention to *meum*;

GENT. MAG. October, 1791.

an allegation which does not come within the definition of *worthlessness*. He was saving, but not avaricious; he was painfully anxious to keep his own, but never panted for the wealth of another. The desire of hoarding was instilled into him by the precept and example of his uncle; as he increased in age, it became a confirmed habit, which appeared the worse and more conspicuous for his moral character being so spotless, and his general deportment so amiable.

He fulfilled, in favour of his sons, the dictates of Nature, conscience, and justice; he allowed them the use of his name, and access to his person; he established them in the world, and bequeathed to them, in an equal and impartial manner, his accumulated riches. With the fruits of his unnecessary forbearance he provided for the offspring of his pleasures: in the end, therefore, it cannot be denied but he made a proper and good use of them. Many a man, thought respectable, conceals his illegitimate children in the darkest corners, and consigns them to ignorance and penury.

Mr. Elwes's extreme parsimony, contrasted by the extreme profuseness of the age, like a thick cloud, partly obscured the refulgency of those conscientious and benevolent principles which existed in his heart. These, however, at intervals shone forth conspicuously, as is both acknowledged and proved even by that ungenerous companion of his domestic hours, who, for the sake of gain, has exposed the private instances of his foible, and the melancholy weakness of his dotage, to the present generation, and preserved the remembrance of them to the future. This species of inhumanity (excuse a short digression, Mr. Urban,) impresses the reflecting deeply. The very best of us have foibles; and every year we live these foibles gain on us; nay, often with old age come additional ones! We may all have our witty or our necessitous biographers, however immaterial to the publick our deeds may appear in our own eyes;—deficiency of matter may be supplied by colouring and wit; a slight foundation serves the painter or the poet. To return. Never did Mr. E. do the unfair thing. Extravagant as was his propensity to hoarding, he never increased his store by unjust acquisitions; the only means he used for accumulating wealth were such as himself was the greatest sufferer from.

Ridiculous

Ridiculous as his excessive penuriousness made him appear in many respects, he was infinitely more respectable than the man who sits down in Parliament to protect himself from creditors, and who next sells his constituents and his conscience to obtain the means of supporting further profusion. Yet this man may be *beneficent* and *benevolent*, but cannot come, with Mr. Elwes, within the meaning of Pope (in the line alluded to by L. E.), because deficient in *bonesty*; though, according to L. E.'s system, his beneficence and benevolence exalt him to the level of angels:—according to the notions of good and evil generally received, he is inferior to “the noblest work of God.”

Mr. E. was eminently distinguished for courtesy, and gentleness of manners; two virtues that contribute much towards making others happy, and, therefore, two constituent parts of benevolence. Pain arising from insult is of a kind the most severe a generous, susceptible, reflecting mind, can feel; and much of the uneasiness of life arises from it. Though fashion, at present, gives refined rudeness the preference, the close connexion which courtesy holds with humanity, decency, order, and gentility, will in time restore it to the honourable place it held formerly.

L. E. has been unfortunate in selecting John Howard as a capital example of benevolence, since such of that gentleman's actions as were laudable proceeded not from *benevolence*, but from *eccentric enthusiasm*, which in him happened to take a fortunate turn, the gratifications of his private taste producing salutary consequences to the publick. Nevertheless, had Mr. Howard been a monarch, he never would have had the honour of being compared with saints and angels; as, in that station, he would have rendered the subjects miserable, by exercising on them that spirit of despotism which he so unnaturally manifested towards his son; a spirit which he would have indulged, had he had power, with as much insatuated ardour as he did his passion for visiting and rectifying gaols, &c. &c. It was particularly unlucky too, that L. E., by setting up Mr. Elwes as a worthless bugbear, should be deviating from benevolence whilst professing his veneration for it.

Yours, &c.

ERLING.

ADDITIONS TO THREETHINGHAM.

(Continued from p. 795.)

PLATE II. is the view of the church which was promised last month. This church is 74 feet long within; 42 broad, including the nave and two side aisles. Chancel, 20 feet long; 14½ broad.

Fig. 2. is a drawing of a curious arched door-way, now over the entrance of my dovecote. I bought it when Sempringham chancel was taken down a few years ago by order of Lord Fortescue. It was over the South door of that building.

Translation of the Part of Domesday-Book relating to Threethingham.

In Threethingham is the inland of Newton*, 5 bovates of land and the sixth part of a bovates at geld; there are 1 sochman and 3 villans, having half a ploughland: there the Bishop of Durham has the twelfth part of one church, St. Peter's, and the sixth of one church, St. Mary's, and the sixth part of 4 bovates of land, which lay near the church of St. Mary's, in the same hundred; in this same town, one Ulviet has of the King's gift as many parts of the land, churches, carucates, and men, as the bishop before-mentioned is said to have, for the middle of Newton separates what belongs to each.

Land belonging to the Abbey of St. Benedict of Rouen.

In Threethingham, St. Benedict of Rouen had and has half a ploughland at geld; the land is 4 bovates; there one villan has half a ploughland. In the time of King Edward it was worth 5l. and is still the same.

In Threethingham, one ploughland at geld; the land consists of one ploughland. There is a fair (which returns 40s.), and 11 sochmen and 8 borders.

In Threethingham, 14 bovates and the third part of one bovat at geld. The land is 2 ploughland and half, inland; there is one sochman and 5 villans, and 3 borders with one ploughland and half.

In Threethingham, 10 bovates of land and a third part of 2 bovates at geld. The land consists of that number of bovates. Berewic, in Newton; there Odo has 2 sochmen with one ploughland, and 2 bovates in a ploughland. To this belongs a sixth part of one church,

* This place adjoins the West part of this parish.

St. Peter's, and a third of one church, St. Mary's, and a third part of the half ploughland which lies near the church of St. Mary.

In Threackingham, Wido has 2 bovates of this land of Gilbert de Gand, of which the foke is in Folkingham.

In Threackingham, 5 bovates of land, and a sixth part of 2 bovates, at geld. The land consists of so many bovates. Ulviet now has it of the king, and there is one sochman with one bovat and one sixth part of two bovates, and 3 villans with half a ploughland, and the half part of one church, St. Peter's, and the sixth part of one church, St. Mary, and the one sixth part of 4 bovates, which lies near St. Mary's church.

Endowment of the Vicarage.

In the Register-book of Bp. Wells, who began to preside over the see of Lincoln in the year 1209, is contained as follows:

"Thrikingham. Vicaria in ecclesiâ de Trikingham, que est Fratrum Sancti Lazari de Burthou, consistit in toto altario abque aliquâ diminutione, cum tosto in quo nunc vicarius residet; & ipsi Fratres Sancti Lazari procurabunt hospitium archidiaconi, & sustinebunt in perpetuum omnia alia onera preter synodalia que tantum vicarius solvebit annuatim; et valet vicarius v. marc', & eo amplius."

Queen Mary, Feb. 10, 1555, for a fine of 100s. demised to Anthony Pickeringe, gent. the tithes of Threackingham, with their appurtenances, for 20 years from the feast of the Annunciation then next coming, at the annual rent of 100s.*

Series of Vicars and Patrons, extracted partly from the Records at Lincoln, and partly from the Church Registers.

Incumbents or Vicars. By whom presented.

- 1240 Reginaldus de Wiltow, The Master and Brethren of the Hospital of Burton Lazarus.
- 1261 Richard de Mackworth, by the same.
- 1262 Tho. de Trikingham, by the same.
- 1286 Galfridus de Stretfield, by the same.
- 1320 Hugo de Toller, by the same.
- 1349 Robert Templar, by the same.
- 1352 Thomas de Brampton, by the same.
- 1397 Richard Gamul, by the same.
- 1400 Nicholas Froit, by the same.
- 1406 William Smith, by the same.
- 1420 John Gyas, by the same.
- 1423 Thomas Soper, by the same.
- 1440 Richard Sleasford, by the same.
- 1452 Wm. Tundies, 17 July, by the same.

- 1452 Rob. Lord, 21st Sept. by the same, upon the resignation of Wm. Tundies.
- 1452 Rob. Boxer, 9 April, by the same, upon the deprivation of Rob. Lord.
- 1491 William Doram, by the same.
- 1506 John Lancaster, by the same.
- 1557 Rob. Nelson, 4th June, by K. Philip and Q. Mary Q. Elizabeth.
- 1561 John Gray, by Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln.
- 1641 William Douglas,

Here the Lincoln Register ends.

In the parish Register I find,

- 1597 William Brown died Vicar, June 26.
- 1610 Henry Hallewell, presented by
- 1612 Samuel Afferton.
- 1623 Richard Exams.
- 1630 Thomas Lambe.
- 1675 John Marthel, presented by Richard Wynne, esq.
- 1677 Henry Brerewood, by the same.
- 1703 Robert Kelham, by the same.
- 1752 ——— Potter, Ric. Guil G. M. B. Wynne.
- 1758 John Tower, present Vicar, the Bishop, by lapse.

P. 794, col. 2, l. 30, r. "the road crosses the Welland river, then to Water Newton."
(To be continued.)

Memoirs of the Life of Dr. ROBERT HENRY. Author of the History of Great Britain, written on a new Plan.

DR. ROBERT HENRY was the son of James Henry, farmer at Muirtown, in the parish of St. Ninian's, North Britain, and of Jean Galloway, daughter of Galloway, of Burrowmeadow, in Stirlingshire. He was born on the 18th of February, 1718; and, having early resolved to devote himself to a literary profession, was educated first under a Mr. John Nicholson, at the parish-school of St. Ninian's, and for some time at the grammar-school of Stirling. He completed his course of academical study at the university of Edinburgh, and afterwards became master of the grammar-school of Annan. He was licensed to preach on the 27th of March, 1746, and was the first licentiate of the presbytery of Annan after its erection into a separate presbytery. Soon after, he received a call from a congregation of Presbyterian Dissenters at Carlisle, where he was ordained, in Nov. 1748. In this station he remained twelve years; and, on the 13th of August, 1760, became pastor of a Dissenting congregation in Berwick upon Tweed. Here he married, in 1763, Anne Balderston daughter of Thomas Balderston, surgeon in Berwick; by whom he had no children, but with whom he enjoyed, to the end of his

* Harl. MSS. No. 240, p. 144.

his life, a large share of domestic happiness. He was removed from Berwick, to be one of the ministers of Edinburgh, in November, 1768; was minister of the church of the New Grey Friars from that time till November, 1776; and then became colleague-minister in the Old Church, and remained in that station till his death. The degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh in 1770; and in 1774 he was unanimously chosen Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and is the only person on record who obtained that distinction the first time he was a Member of Assembly.

Soon after his removal to Berwick, he published a scheme for raising a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Protestant Dissenting Ministers in the North of England. This idea was probably suggested by the prosperity of the fund which had, almost thirty years before, been established for a provision to Ministers' widows, &c. in Scotland. But the situations of the Clergy of Scotland were very different from the circumstances of Dissenting Ministers in England. Annuities and provisions were to be secured to the families of Dissenters, without subjecting the individuals (as in Scotland) to a proportional annual contribution, and without such means of creating a fund as could be the subject of an act of Parliament to secure the annual payments. The acuteness and activity of Dr. Henry surmounted these difficulties; and, chiefly by his exertions, this useful and benevolent institution commenced about the year 1762. The management was entrusted to him for several years; and its success has exceeded the most sanguine expectations which were formed of it. Dr. Henry was accustomed, in the last years of his life, to speak of this institution with peculiar affection, and to reflect on its progress and utility with that kind of satisfaction which a good man can only receive from "the labour of love and of good works."

It was probably about the year 1763 that he first conceived the idea of his History of Great Britain; a work already established in the public opinion, and which will certainly be regarded by posterity not only as a book which has greatly enlarged the sphere of history, and gratifies our curiosity on a variety of subjects which fall not within the limits prescribed by preceding historians, but as one of the most accurate and authentic

repositories of historical information which this country has produced. The plan adopted by Dr. Henry, which is indisputably his own, and its peculiar advantages, are sufficiently explained in its general preface. In every period it arranges, under separate heads or chapters, the civil and military history of Great Britain; the history of religion; the history of our constitution, government, laws, and courts of justice; the history of learning, of learned men, and of the chief seminaries of learning; the history of arts; the history of commerce, of shipping, of money or coin, and of the price of commodities; and the history of manners, virtues, vices, customs, language, dress, diet, and amusements. Under these seven heads, which extend the province of an historian greatly beyond its usual limits, every thing curious or interesting in the history of any country may be comprehended. But it certainly required more than a common share of literary courage to attempt, on so large a scale, a subject so intricate and extensive as the history of Britain from the invasion of Julius Cæsar.—That Dr. Henry neither over-rated his powers nor his industry, could only have been proved by the success and reputation of his works.

But he soon found that his residence at Berwick was an insuperable obstacle to the minute researches which the execution of his plan required. His situation there excluded him from the means of consulting the original authorities; and though he attempted to find access to them by means of his literary friends, and with their assistance made some progress in his work, his information was notwithstanding so incomplete, that he found it impossible to prosecute his plan to his own satisfaction, and was at last compelled to relinquish it.

By the friendship of Gilbert Laurie, Esq. late Lieut. Provost of Edinburgh, and one of his Majesty's Commissioners of Excise in Scotland, who had married the sister of Mrs. Henry, he was removed to Edinburgh in 1768; and it is to this event that the public are indebted for his prosecution of the History of Great Britain. His access to the public libraries, and the means of supplying the materials which these did not afford him, were from that time used with so much diligence and perseverance, that the first volume of his History, in quarto, was published in 1771, and the second in 1774, the third in 1777, the fourth in

1781, and the fifth (which brings down the History to the accession of Hen. VII.) in 1785. The subject of these volumes comprehends the most intricate and obscure periods of our history; and when we consider the scanty and scattered materials which Dr. Henry has digested, and the accurate and minute information which he has given us under every chapter of his work, we must have a high opinion both of the learning and industry of the author, and of the vigour and activity of his mind: especially when it is added, that he employed no amanuensis, but completed the manuscript with his own hand; and that, excepting the first volume, the whole book, such as it is, was printed from the original copy.—Whatever corrections were made on it, were inserted by interlineations, or in revising the proof-sheets. He found it necessary, indeed, to confine himself to a first copy, from an unfortunate tremor in his hand, which made writing extremely inconvenient, which obliged him to write with his paper on a book placed on his knee instead of a table, and which unhappily increased to such a degree, that in the last years of his life he was often unable to take his victuals without assistance. An attempt, which he made after the publication of the fifth volume, to employ an amanuensis, did not succeed. Never having been accustomed to dictate his compositions, he found it impossible to acquire a new habit; and though he persevered but a few days in the attempt, it had a sensible effect on his health, which he never afterwards recovered.

He did not profess to study the ornaments of language; but his arrangement is uniformly regular and natural, and his style simple and perspicuous: and, as a book of facts and solid information, supported by authentic documents, his History will stand a comparison with any other History of the same period.

Not having been able to transact with the booksellers to his satisfaction, the five volumes were originally published at the risk of the author. When the first volume appeared, it was censured with an unexampled acrimony and perseverance in several magazines, reviews, and newspapers. In compliance with the usual custom, he had permitted a sermon to be published which he had preached before the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge in 1773; a composition containing plain good-sense on a common subject, from which he expect-

ed no reputation. This was eagerly seized-on by the adversaries of his History, and torn to pieces with a virulence and asperity which no want of merit in the sermon could justify or explain. An anonymous letter had appeared in a newspaper, to vindicate the History from some of the unjust censures which had been published, and asserting, from the real merit and accuracy of the book, the author's title to the approbation of the publick. An answer appeared in the course of the following week, charging him, in terms equally confident and indecent, with having written this letter in his own praise. The efforts of malignity seldom fail to defeat their purpose, and to recoil on those who direct them. Dr. Henry had many friends, and till lately had not discovered that he had any enemies. But the author of the anonymous vindication was unknown to him, till the learned and respectable Dr. Macqueen, from the indignation excited by the confident petulance of the answer, informed him that the letter had been written by him.—These anecdotes are still remembered.—The abuse of the History, which began in Scotland, was renewed in some of the periodical publications in South Britain; though it is justice to add (without meaning to refer to the candid observations of English critics), that in both kingdoms the asperity originated in the same quarter, and that paragraphs and criticisms written at Edinburgh were printed in London. The same spirit appeared in strictures published on the second and third volumes; but by this time it had in a great measure lost the attention of the publick. The malevolence was sufficiently understood, and had long before become fatal to the circulation of the periodical paper from which it originally proceeded. The book, though printed for the author, had sold beyond his most sanguine expectations; and had received both praise and patronage from men of the first literary characters in the kingdom: and though, from the alarm which had been raised, the booksellers did not venture to purchase the property till after the publication of the fifth volume, the work was established in the opinion of the publick, and at last rewarded the author with a high degree of celebrity, which he happily lived to enjoy.

Dr. Henry was no doubt encouraged from the first by the decided approbation of some of his literary friends, who were allowed to be the most competent judges of

of his subject; and in particular by one of the most eminent historians of the present age, whose history of the same period, justly possesses the highest reputation. The following character of the first and second volumes was drawn up by that gentleman, and is well entitled to be inserted in a narrative of Dr. Henry's life. "Those who profess a high esteem for the first volume of Dr. Henry's History, I may venture to say, are almost as numerous as those who have perused it, provided they be competent judges of a work of that nature, and are acquainted with the difficulties which attend such an undertaking. Many of those who had been so well pleased with the first, were impatient to see the second volume, which advances into a field more delicate and interesting; but the Doctor hath shewn the maturity of his judgement, as in all the rest, so particularly in giving no performance to the publick that might appear crude or hasty, or composed before he had fully collected and digested the materials. I venture with great sincerity to recommend this volume to the perusal of every curious reader who desires to know the state of Great Britain in a period which has hitherto been regarded as very obscure, ill supplied with writers, and not possessed of a single one that deserves the appellation of a good one. It is wonderful what an instructive, and even entertaining book, the Doctor has been able to compose from such unpromising materials: *Tantum series juncturaque pollet*. When we see those barbarous ages delineated by so able a pen, we admire the oddness and singularity of the manners, customs, and opinions, of the times, and seem to be introduced into a new world; but we are still more surprized, as well as interested, when we reflect that those strange personages were the ancestors of the present inhabitants of this island.—The object of an Antiquary hath been commonly distinguished from that of an Historian; for though the latter should enter into the province of the former, it is thought that it should only be *quanto basta*, that is, so far as is necessary, without comprehending all the minute disquisitions which gave such supreme pleasure to the mere Antiquary. Our learned author hath fully reconciled these two characters. His historical narratives are as full as those remote times seem to demand, and at the same time his enquiries of the antiquarian kind omit nothing which can be an object of doubt or curiosity. The

one as well as the other is delivered with great perspicuity, and no less propriety, which are the true ornaments of this kind of writing. All superfluous embellishments are avoided; and the reader will hardly find in our language any performance that unites together so perfectly the two great points of entertainment and instruction."—The gentleman who wrote this character died before the publication of the third volume.—The progress of the work introduced Dr. Henry to more extensive patronage, and in particular to the notice and esteem of the Earl of Mansfield. That venerable nobleman, who is so well entitled to the gratitude and admiration of his country, thought the merit of Dr. Henry's History so considerable, that, without any solicitation, after the publication of the fourth volume, he applied personally to his Majesty, to bestow on the author some mark of his royal favour. In consequence of this, Dr. Henry was informed by a letter from Lord Stormont, then Secretary of State, of his Majesty's intention to confer on him an annual pension for life of a hundred pounds, "considering his distinguished talents, and great literary merit, and the importance of the very useful and laborious work in which he was so successfully engaged, as titles to his royal countenance and favour." The warrant was issued on the 28th of May, 1771; and his right to the pension commenced from the 5th of April preceding. This pension he enjoyed till his death, and always considered it as inferring a new obligation to persevere steadily in the prosecution of his work. From the Earl of Mansfield he received many other testimonies of esteem, both as a man and as an author, which he was often heard to mention with the most affectionate gratitude.—The octavo edition of his History, published in 1788, was inscribed to his Lordship. The quarto edition had been dedicated to the King.

The property of the work had hitherto remained with himself. But in April, 1786, when an octavo edition was intended, he conveyed the property to Messrs. Cadell and Strahan; reserving to himself what still remained unsold of the quarto edition, which did not then exceed eight or nine complete sets. A few copies were afterwards printed of the volumes of which the first impression was exhausted, to make up additional sets; and before the end of 1786 he sold the whole to Messrs. Cadell and Strahan. By the

the first transaction he was to receive 1000*l.* and by the second betwixt 300*l.* and 400*l.*; about 1400*l.* in all. These sums may not be absolutely exact, as they are set down from memory; but there cannot be a mistake of any consequence on the one side or the other.—Dr. Henry had kept very accurate accounts of the sales from the time of the original publication; and, after his last transaction with Mess. Cadell and Strahan, he found that his real profits had amounted in the whole to about 3300 pounds; a striking proof of the intrinsic merit of a work which had forced its way to the public esteem unprotected by the interest of the booksellers, and in spite of the malignant opposition with which the first volumes had to struggle.

The prosecution of his History had been Dr. Henry's favourite object for almost thirty years of his life. He had naturally a sound constitution, and a more equal and larger portion of animal spirits than is commonly possessed by literary men. But from the year 1785 his bodily strength was sensibly impaired. Notwithstanding this, he persisted steadily in preparing his sixth volume, which brings down the History to the accession of Edward VI. and has left it in the hands of his executors almost completed. Scarcely any thing remains unfinished but the two short chapters on arts and manners; and even for these he has left materials and authorities so distinctly collected, that there can be no great difficulty in supplying what is wanting. It is hoped that this volume may be ready for publication sometime in the present winter, or the spring of 1792; and that it will be found entitled to the same favourable reception from the publick which has been given to the former volumes. It was written under the disadvantages of bad health and great weakness of body. The tremulous motion of his hand had increased so as to render writing much more difficult to him than it had ever been: but the vigour of his mind, and his ardour, were unimpaired; and, independent of the general character of his works, the posthumous volume will be a lasting monument of the strength of his faculties, and of the literary industry and perseverance which ended only with his life.

Dr. Henry's original plan extended from the invasion of Britain by the Romans to the present times. And men of literary curiosity must regret that he has not lived to complete his design; but he

has certainly finished the most difficult parts of his subject. The periods after the accession of Edward VI. afforded materials more ample, better digested, and much more within the reach of common readers.

Till the summer of 1790 he was able to pursue his studies, though not without interruptions. But at that time he lost his health entirely; and, with a constitution quite worn out, died on the 24th of November of that year, in the 73d year of his age.—He was buried in the church-yard of Polmont, where it is proposed to erect a monument to his memory.

Mr. URBAN,

August 12.

LOOKING into Dr. Llewelyn's "Historical and Critical Remarks on the British Tongue, and its Connexion with other Languages, founded on its State in the Welsh Bible," published in 1769; I observe that, after taking notice that the British tongue is a language spoken by thousands, and hundreds of thousands, in the principality of Wales, and that it is a language in which a number of books have been composed and published, he adds, "The Rev. Mr. Moses Williams, a gentleman to whom his country is many ways indebted, printed, above fifty years ago, a Catalogue of Books published relative to Wales, and mostly in the Welsh tongue, which Catalogue contains the names, and sometimes brief accounts, of near two hundred books, of different sizes;" and that, since the printing of the above Catalogue, several other books, both original compositions and translations, have been published in the same language. In a note subjoined he further says, that, for the perusal of this curious and uncommon Catalogue, he was obliged to his communicative friend, Richard Morris, esq. the very worthy President of the Cymrhadon Society. This observation being communicated to many of my Welsh friends, we are become anxious to peruse this curious Catalogue, but are at a loss how to get at it, unless you will be so obliging as, through some of your correspondents, to favour us with it.

The Welsh language most certainly is raising its drooping head (notwithstanding the efforts of its late violent enemy, Dr. Squire); and we ancient Britons now hope to see it patronised and encouraged. Furnishing us with this Catalogue will probably be of service to the cause; and therefore we intreat the assistance of such

of your correspondents as may be well-wishers to it; further requesting, that the Catalogue may be brought down to the present time, with the prices, &c. of the books, and where they may probably be purchased.

The very respectable name of Moses Williams being mentioned by Dr. Llewellyn, brings to my recollection a circumstance I have frequently been induced to suppose rather strange and absurd; and though I have made the observation to many men (whom I thought) of learning, yet I never heard it, possibly owing to my ignorance, satisfactorily accounted for. For instance (among many others which occur in title-pages to many Latin authors), in the title-page to Hywel Dda's Laws it is added, "Quas ex variis codicibus manuscriptis eruit, interpretatione Latinâ, notis & glossario illustravit Gulielmus Wottonus, S.T.P. adjuvante Mose Gulielmio, A.M. R. S. Soc. &c."—Why *Gulielmio*, and not *Williams*?—Why should a surname, the name of a family, which I always understood to be arbitrary and invariable, be Latinized?—The Christian name may, I admit, be Latinized; but why torture a surname?—If a Welsh relation of Moses Williams were to look at the title-page alluded to, he never would be persuaded that *his cousin* had any connexion with the work, as long as *Gulielmio* appeared in the title-page. However, if any of your correspondents will be so kind as to give the reason why this mode of Latinizing surnames is so universally adopted, it will be taken as a particular favour, assuring you that it is not from idle curiosity that you are thus addressed, but from a desire of being better informed.

AN ANTIENT BRITON.

N.B. It would also be very satisfactory, if some of your learned correspondents would add a glossary or dictionary of the names and situations of places famous for battles, or other remarkable occurrences, in the History of Wales.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 18.

YOUR well-known humanity will, I am sure, make room for the important remedy herewith communicated. I claim no other merit than that of being the instrument of its conveyance to your valuable Repository.

J. U. M. Minister of the
English Church, Rotterdam.

A Remedy, simple in its first Appearance, yet found by Experiment not only to be very efficacious, but even infallible, if early applied, against the tremendous Consequences of the Bite of a mad Dog, made public for the common Benefit of Mankind

WHAT can be imagined more dreadful than a sudden transition from perfect health to one of the most miserable conditions to which man is liable?—When the venom of the bite of a mad dog begins to take effect, within a few days or weeks the unhappy sufferer may become hydrophobical, that is, dreading water, or any other liquid, in such a manner, that at the very sight of it he falls into terrible convulsions, and, notwithstanding he is tormented with an unquenchable thirst, it is impossible for him to swallow one single drop. By intervals he is quite out of his senses; and when the disease attacks him to a very high degree, he becomes raving mad, inclined to wound or bite any body who comes within his reach: and when he is in this miserable state, in which no relief can be administered, it has more than once been granted, as an act of mercy, to put an end to the life of such an unhappy man, by smothering him betwixt two beds.—What an awful scene of misery!

Many years ago, this remedy, which I here send you, has been known in the province of Groningen, and the adjacent districts, where my father was physician for several years, and had often occasion to make trial of it. After repeated and constant success, my father judged this remedy so beneficial to the human species, as to communicate it to the Medical Society at Amsterdam, under the motto, *Servandis civibus*, in a letter dated Groningen, Aug. 17, 1781, under the title of "Observations on the Canine Madness."

The manner in which this remedy is to be prepared, and must be taken, the author describes in the following manner, *viz.* Take three yolks of hen's eggs, and oil olives as much as will fill three half egg-shells; put this together into a frying-pan, on a gentle fire; by continually stirring it with a knife, mix it well together, and continue doing this till it turns to a conserve, or thick jelly, which, when made, will fill a great tea-cup.

The manner of using it is as follows: He who is bitten must take the sooner the better after the bite, the effect of the remedy

remedy

remedy being uncertain, if not applied within nine days) the abovementioned doses two successive days, after he has fasted six hours, abstaining even from drink, which he likewise must do for six hours after he has taken it. When the patient has a wound, the wound must be scratched open twice a day, with a pen of fire-wood, for nine successive days, and every time the wound must be dressed with some of the same remedy. He who only has played with and caressed such a dog, or has been licked by the same, takes (for precaution's sake) only the abovementioned dose for one time.

To an animal, of what kind soever, that is bitten, must be given, two successive days, a double portion of the same remedy; and neither meat nor drink, six hours before, nor six hours after.

Notwithstanding little or no credit will perhaps be given by many readers to this simple remedy, I mean now, by some striking instances, to confirm the efficacy of it against the horrible consequences of the bite of a mad dog, both in men and in beasts. I have known this remedy almost from my infancy, and made use of it as cases required.

In the year 1765, in the month of May, on my voyage to my native city, London, to visit my friends residing there, passing through Amsterdam, where I had remained some days, I came accidentally to the Binnen Amstel, where I saw many people collected together.—Enquiring the reason, some of the spectators told me, that there was a man, who had been come home about an hour, bitten by a mad dog, and that he had a wife and three children. Elated with joy and hope that I could help this man, I desired them to let me pass. Coming into the house, I found the whole family in tears, for it was well known that the dog which had wounded the man was turned mad. I addressed myself to the man, consoled him, and assured them all, that, if they would submit to my advice, there was not the least danger. I gave them a prescription of the abovementioned remedy, and the manner in which it was to be taken. In my return home, according to the promise I had made them at my departure, passing through Amsterdam again, which was in the month of August of the same year, I paid them another visit. To my great joy, I found that the man had made use of my remedy, and that he continued quite whole and sound.—After the whole family had

thanked me in a very obliging manner, with great satisfaction I took my leave.

In the month of June, 1770, my brother, now physician in Groningen, was bitten, by a small greyhound which we had in our house, in one of his fingers so severely, that the wound bled very much; immediately after he bit also our two cats. Still we had not the least suspicion that the dog was mad, for nothing extraordinary appeared, and the wound was only dressed up with a linen rag. He ate and drank that whole day as usual. The next morning the dog was missing. Not long after, a man came to our house, and told us that our dog, which he had seen about the distance of three miles, must certainly be mad, for he had bitten several dogs, and a sheep which was in the fields. The confidence which we had in this remedy prevented any very great alarm. My brother took the remedy, according to the prescription, and by the mercy of God was preserved from every ill consequence. Likewise the dogs which were bitten, and to whom this remedy was given, shewed no symptoms of madness, and remained free from every ill effect. But the sheep, which had not taken his remedy, turned mad.

In attestation of the great efficacy this remedy possesses in cases where animals are bitten by a mad dog, I think the following experiment on two dogs will be sufficient.

Mr. J. Fr van der Piepen, living at the house of Mr. J. Stook, a late renowned physician in this city, as his attendant apothecary*, at my desire communicated the following case.

In the beginning of the year 1787, the 8th of January, Mr. van der Piepen in the forenoon having been out on some business, intending to go into the house, accompanied with two spaniels, ascending the steps saw a little dog coming up, which bit one of his dogs: the other sought to save himself by flight, but was bitten with so much force, that a part of his ear was torn off. Besides these, Mr. van der Piepen saw two other dogs bitten by the same. This accident being related to Mr. Stook, and it also being reported, that a little dog in the neighbourhood was become mad, and this being afterwards confirmed; Mr. Stook desired,

* In this city it is a privilege of some physicians to deliver to their patients medicines prepared by apothecaries at their own houses.

to prevent all mischief, that both the dogs should be shot; to which Mr. van der Psepen could not give his consent, recollecting that he had read somewhere of a remedy against the consequences of the bite of a mad dog. Finding this in the printed Records of the Medical Society at Amsterdam abovementioned, at his request Mr. Stook consented to make trial of this remedy.—With this design, the dogs were securely chained to their kennels; the remedy, consisting of oil and eggs, was given them, according to the prescription; and the consequence was, that both the dogs were saved.

The singular effect which this remedy had on these dogs was, that they both sweat, all over their bodies, to such a degree, that the inside of their kennels was stained with it, and adhered so much to the walls, that great labour was necessary in order to scrub it off. The stench was so strong, as Mr. Stook told me, that only for a small time he could remain in the room where the dogs were; and almost all their hair was fallen off.

By this case I doubt not but every impartial reader will be convinced of the great efficacy this remedy has on the animal body, as it forced the sweat through the pores of their skin (otherwise not natural in this kind of animal), and of such an acidity, as to make their hairs fall off. That the little dog, by which the spaniels were bitten, has been mad, is proved by the neighbour's dog, which had been locked up for some days, having given evident signs of the hydrophobia, and for that reason was killed instantly.

That the abovementioned remedy, consisting of oil and eggs, has great power even when the hydrophobia is perceived, though not sufficient to save the person's life, will appear from the two examples which my father has related in the abovementioned Observations.

"Above all, to shew the great power of this remedy by experience, I will give two instances, many years ago communicated to me by the very learned Mr. C. Eb. Muller, formerly a celebrated physician at Amsterdam.—The two men lived in the suburbs. They both were much indisposed, without knowing what was the matter with them. The wife of one of them told the physician, her husband could not drink, something was amiss with his throat, &c.—Mr. Muller ordered directly a glass tumbler full of water, and offered it to the patient, upon which he fell into strong convulsions; which proved to Mr. Muller, that the

man was already hydrophobical, and had been bitten by a mad dog, which he afterwards related to his wife; on which she with great astonishment answered, "Oh, that is true; but we did not know the animal was mad. It was a little dog, and happened about six weeks ago."—After this discovery, the Doctor himself took the trouble to prepare the aforesaid remedy, to be certain of the effect it might have in this first trial. It was the third day that he dreaded water. The man took this remedy; and, observe, in a little while after he asked to drink, and drank more than a pint of clear water with great ease, and attesting a pleasure beyond all description. Half an hour after, he began to vomit plentifully a blackish matter, resembling curdled blood; after that he drank again, and as much as was sufficient to quench his great thirst; though within six or seven hours after this he died.—Almost the same was the issue in the other case. The patient having taken the abovenamed remedy, the hydrophobia abated, he drank plentifully, vomited the like matter continually, but he also died, the next day."

Notwithstanding the patients last mentioned could not be restored, or preserved from death, I think, however, these examples give a striking proof of the great effect of this remedy to relieve the hydrophobia in such a manner, that they could drink with ease, and quench their great thirst; a temporary pleasure to such unhappy men in their last moments.—As this remedy is of that great power to remove the hydrophobia, I think we may conclude with confidence, on good foundation of reason, that, when this remedy is duly prepared and taken, under God's blessing it may be of that effect, as well in man as in beast, to prevent all the dreadful consequences of the bite of a mad dog.

That the abovementioned remedy, how simple soever in its appearance, may be of that salutiferous effect as to prevent the consequences of the bite of a mad dog, will become more credible, if we make our reflexions on the oil olive simply considered. This oil appears soft to the touch, and makes the bodies to which it is applied smooth and pliant. A drop of the oil, applied to the wound made by the bite or sting of a bee, wasp, or any other insect of that sort, will soon take away the pain and swelling caused thereby. In the first application it will give exquisite pain, but it ceases very soon.—That the simple oil olive has even the power

power to destroy totally the venom of the sting or the bite of a viper, and, when soon enough applied, to prevent the bad consequences of the bite of that animal, has been already long known in England. This also my father has known by experience in the year 1763. In the month of June he was sent for to a young man, about five-and-twenty years of age, plethoric, and sound of body. He was informed, that the patient, having been out to his turf-lands, was bitten by a viper in his leg. With much pain and difficulty, he told my father, he had been more than two hours on the road, though he had not been three miles from his house.—His leg and belly were much swelled; he was restless, thirsty, feverish, and very full of pain.—On my father's order, the oil olive was immediately made warm, and the swollen parts rubbed therewith continually. After some time, with repeated application, all the mentioned symptoms seemingly abated. In confidence that the power of the venom was destroyed, the patient was advised to go into a warm bed, where he fell into a refreshing sleep, and into a free perspiration. After some hours he rose, very much refreshed; and the happy consequence was, that, the next day, or the day following, he was quite recovered, fit for his daily labour, and remained in good health.

After this time my father recommended to several persons, usually going into the fields or turf-lands to do their work, to take with them a bottle of oil olive, for precaution's sake, which had been applied by many in similar cases with success.

Of this manner of curing the bite of a viper (as related to me by my father) is given the following proof. As it had been thought always necessary, in order to cure the bite of that animal, to make use of viper oil, that is, oil olive in which a viper had died; William Oliver, a viper-catcher living at Bath, addressed himself to the College of Physicians in London, and offered to give a proof, in his own person, that the single oil olive had the power to cure the bite of a viper; whose offer was accepted by the gentlemen of the faculty, who promised him a reward of fifty pounds when he had given the proof.

The man, who was near seventy years of age, with his wife, came on the appointed day, which was the first of June, 1734.—He suffered himself to be bit by a viper in the hand and thumb, in pre-

sence of many gentlemen. The venom infected him a little while after; his hand and thumb, and other parts of the body, were seen to swell to that degree, that, to get his cloaths off, they were obliged to rip the seams up, which made it plainly appear that the venom worked in him. His wife (who came to assist him) got leave of the gentlemen to perform the cure. She made a good quantity of oil olive warm, and rubbed therewith continually the affected and swollen parts (by intervals also he took a spoonful of oil inwardly), till the swelling and other symptoms abated, and she knew the venom was destroyed. He was laid on a couch prepared for him, and made warm; he fell into a gentle sleep, accompanied with a mild perspiration.—After six or seven hours, he was quite well, rose up, and, after he had taken something to refresh himself, to the surprise and satisfaction of all the gentlemen present, the viper-catcher and his wife, very well satisfied with their premium, took their leave of the gentlemen, and returned home.

This fact was inserted, by Dr. Mortimer of London, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. XL. p. 153.

As the single oil olive is found to be of that effect, not only to prevent the mischiefs of the bite of a viper, but also to cure the symptoms of the same when apparent, which I have proved by these instances, with a view to secure more confidence in the remedy against the dreadful consequences of the bite of a mad dog, and which I think of more peculiar value, as it is simple, almost always at hand, and may be by every body soon prepared; this communication, Sir, I hope, may be acceptable; and that it may, by the blessing of God, be useful to mankind, is the sincere wish of your most humble servant,

A. J. AUGUSTUS LOOFF,

Aug. 18. Physician at Rotterdam.

P.S. For the good of mankind, I hope these few lines will be inserted in your valuable Magazine, which has so extensive a spread, and for which reason I have made choice of yours as the vehicle of its conveyance to the publick.—If you insert this, I will send you, sometime hence, my observations on the most probable first cause of canine madness.

* VERUS, on the same subject, came after this article was prepared for the press; but shall have place next month.

EDIT.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincolnshire, Aug. 1.*

IN the chancel of Pinchbeck church, near Spalding, in the county of Lincoln, has lately been taken down a black jamb, on which was fixed, and partly covered with mortar, a gilt brass plate, thirty-six inches high by thirty inches wide, on which is engraven and painted twenty-seven coats of arms, linked together as in the inclosed sketch. In some of the charges the colours are so much defaced as to make them doubtful. The coat No. 26 is upon the garments of a lady, who is kneeling before an altar tomb, and under her this inscription:

"Quid tumuli structura! micat post funera virtus,

Tecta licet saxo corpora nostra jacent.

Lamberti conjux fuit hæc Margreta Johannis

Carra, sui celebris sanguine, clara viro.

Ex quibus hic genitus proavis insignia monstrant,

Ad quos illa genus stemmati quoque refert.

Post decies octo vivebat quatuor annos,

Moribus, ingenio candida, firma fide.

Secula sexque decem cum Christus plevaret ant-

Jupius octavi fervidus inde rapit." [nos,

As I believe this curious monument, or pedigree of arms, is antique, and not noticed in Gervas Hollis's MS. of Lincolnshire Church Notes, I take the liberty of requesting a description of the arms, &c. may have a place in your valuable Magazine; where I hope some of your learned correspondents will favour me with a further elucidation.

Yours, &c. R. TAYLOR.

BLAZON OF THE ARMS.

No. 1. *William the Conqueror*. Gules, 2 lions passant guardant in pale Or, impaling girony of 12, Or and Azure, an escutcheon, Gules, for his wife Maud, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders.

No. 2. *Warren*. Cheeky, Or and Azure, impaling William the Conqueror's arms, for William, Earl of Waren and Surrey, and his wife Gundreda, daughter of the Conqueror.

No. 3. *Lambert of Yorkshire*. Gules, 3 Narcissus flowers, Argent, pierced of the field, impaling *Rofs*, Gules, 3 water bougets, Or.

No. 4. *Warren*, single.

No. 5. *Lambart* impaling *Warren*.

No. 6. *Lambart* impaling *Magnaville*, Earl of Essex, quarterly, Or and Gules, ad escarbuncle, Sable.

No. 7. *Lambart*.

No. 8. *Lambart*.

No. 9. *Lambart*, with an annulet for

distinction, impaling *Clapham*, Argent, on a bend, Azure, 7 fleurs-de-lis, Or.

No. 10. *Lambart*.

No. 11. *Lambart*, with the annulet, impaling *Cressy*. Argent, a lion rampant double-tailed, Sable.

No. 12. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Lambart of Lincolnshire*. Gules, a chevron, Argent, and chief cheeky, Or and Azure; 2 and 3, *Cressy*, impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, *Lambart*, Gules, 3 Narcissuses, Argent, pierced of the field; 2 and 3, *Pickering*, Argent, a lion rampant and bordure, Azure.

No. 13. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Lambart of Lincolnshire*; 2, *Lambart of Yorkshire*; 3, *Cressy*; 4, *Pickering*; impaling Vere, quarterly, Gules and Or, in the first quarter a mullet, Argent, and in the middle chief point an escutcheon, Argent, charged with a cross, Gules.

No. 14. Quarterly, 1, *Lambart of Lincolnshire*; 2, *Lambart of Yorkshire*; 3, *Cressy*; 4, *Pickering*.

No. 15 as No. 14, impaling *Clifford*. Cheeky, Or and Azure, a fess, Gules.

No. 16 as No. 14, impaling quarterly, 1, *Whitacre*, Argent, 3 mascles, Sable; 2, *Danby*, Argent, 3 chevrons interlaced, Sable, on a chief of the second 3 escallops of the first; 3, *Lambart of Yorkshire*; 4, *Pickering*.

No. 17. Quarterly, 1, *Lambart of Lincolnshire*; 2, *Lambart of Yorkshire*; 3, *Cressy*; 4, *Pickering*; 5, *Whitacre*; 6, *Danby*, with a crescent for difference: impaling quarterly, 1, *Wykes*, Argent, a chevron engrailed, Gules, between 3 crosses moline, Sable; 2, *Whitacre*; 3, *Danby*; 4, *Lambart of Yorkshire*; 5, *Pickering*; 6, Gules.

No. 18. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Lambart of Lincolnshire*; 2d and 3d, *Lambart of Yorkshire*; impaling *Bukok*, Or, a game cock, Sable.

No. 19. Quarterly, as No. 18, impaling *Carr*, Gules, on a chevron Argent, 3 estoiles, Sable.

No. 20. Quarterly, as No. 18, impaling *Dymock*, Sable, 2 lions passant in pale, Argent, ducally crowned, Or.

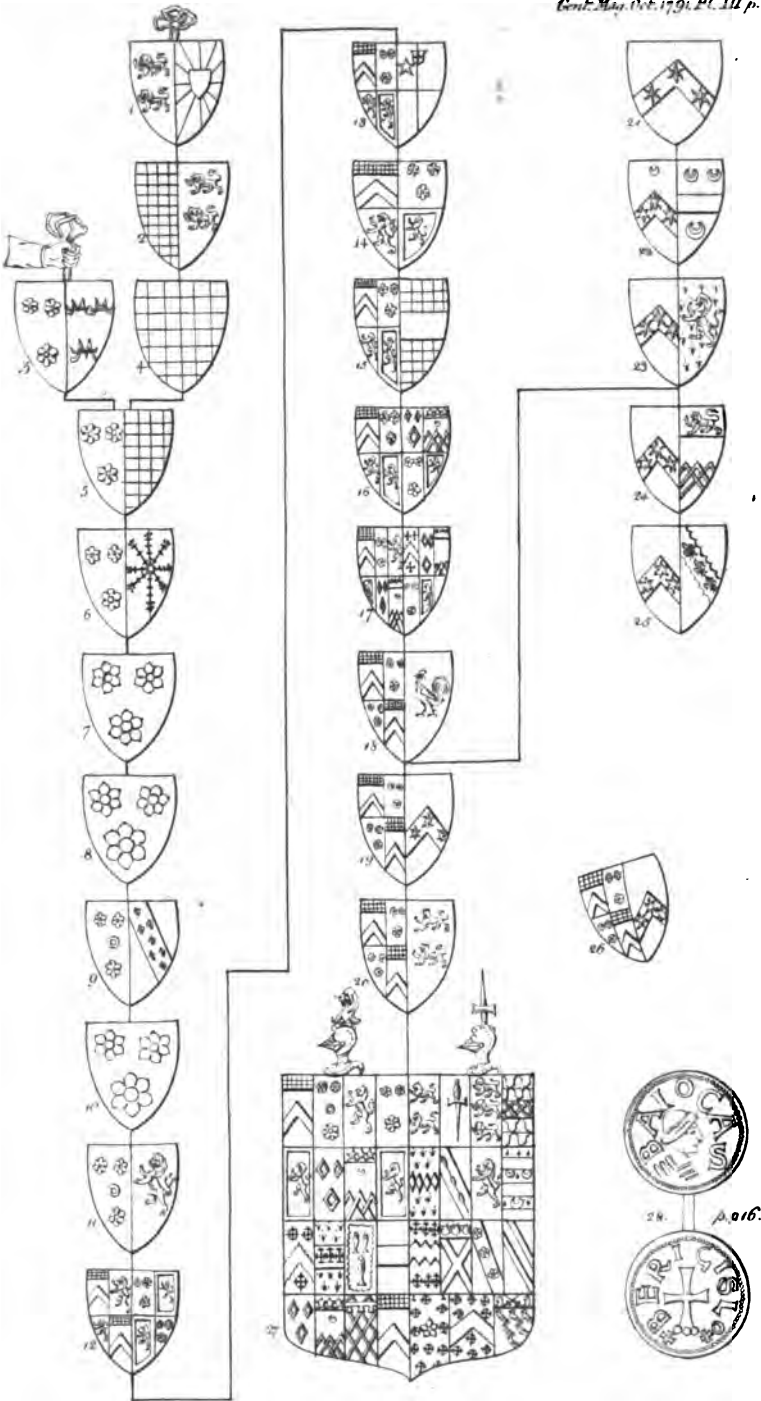
No. 21. *Carr*. Gules, on a chevron, Argent, three estoiles, Sable.

No. 22, *Carr*, with a crescent for difference, impaling *Ogle*, Argent, a fess between 3 crescents, Gules.

No. 23 *Carr*, impaling, Ermine, a lion rampant, Azure.

No. 24. *Carr*, impaling *Malham*, Gules, 3 chevrons braced, Argent, on a chief, Or, a lion passant, Azure.

No.



No. 25. *Carr*, impaling Holt, Argent, on a bend engrailed, Sable, three fleurs-de-lis, Argent.

No. 26. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Lambart* of Lincolnshire, 2 and 3, *Lambart* of Yorkshire; impaling *Carr*.

No. 27. Quarterly, 1, *Lambart* of Lincolnshire.

2, *Lambart* of Yorkshire, with an annulet in center.

3, *Cressy*.

4, *Lambart* of Yorkshire.

5, *Pickering*.

6, *Whitacre*.

7, *Danby*.

8, *Pickering*.

9, *Wykes*.

30. — Ermine, on a fess, Gules, 3 crosslets, Sable.

11, — Argent, 3 fishes hauriant within a border engrailed, Sable.

12, *Ablehall*. Or, a fess Gules.

13, *Whitacre*.

14, *Danby*, with a crescent for difference.

15, — Gules, fretty, Argent, and lable of 3 points.

16, As the 1st.

Impaling the following Quarters:

1, *Dymock*. Sable, two lions passant in pale, Argent, ducally crowned, Or.

2, *Kilpeck*. Sable, a sword in pale proper, its point in base.

3, *Lnslow*. Azure, 3 lions passant guardant in pale, Argent.

4, *Marmion*. Vaire, a fess, Gules, fretty, Or.

5, *Ebden*. Ermine, 4 lozenges conjoined in fess, Gules.

6, *Rye*. Gules, on a bend, Argent, 3 ears of rye slipped proper.

7, *Welles*. Or, a lion rampant double-tailed, Sable.

8, *Watterton*. Barry of six, Ermine and Gules, 3 crescents, Sable.

9, *Engaine*. Gules, a fess dancette between 6 crosslets, Or.

10, *Talboys*. Argent, a saltire, Gules, on a chief of the second 3 escallops, Or.

11, *Burdon*. Gules, on a bend, Argent, 3 cinquefoils, Sable.

12, *Fitz Wythe*. Gules, 2 bendlets, Or.

13, *Umsfraville*. Gules, a cinquefoil within an orle of crosslets, Or.

14, *Kyme*. Gules, a chevron, Argent, between 9 crosslets, Or.

15, *Sparrow*. Argent, six martlets, 3, 2, and 1, Sable, on a chief, Gules, two swords in saltire, points upwards, proper, between two lions heads erased.

Crests. Over the man's quarterings,

a lion's head erased. Over the lady's quarterings, a sword erect. R. T.

MR. URBAN, *Versailles, Sept. 17.*

BEFORE I left Calais, I observed workmen repairing one of the largest houses in that city; and, upon enquiry, I was informed that it is the first house built by the English. I then observed it with more attention than I otherwise should, and I perceived the red bricks with which it is built, but high in the front, were larded in a very uncouth manner with a few white ones, now, I dare say, covered with plaster. Not at first having the least conception that they were meant for letters or words, I examined them for *their beauty*, and then suspected they were meant to convey some information. With this *key in my eye*, I tried to unlock the enigma, and I thus made out the following characters:

GOD MI BEED
IN AL MY DEED

which I have here marked more distinctly than I found them, and which I thus read: *God mi beed, in al my deed*, i.e. *God me beed in all my deeds*. I found also, in a street which leads from the sea, and a noble gate long since walled up, a well and deep cut ornamented stone, on which is cut in relief, and fixed in the front of an old house,

GOD SAVE THE KING

which, I suppose, was put up when our Harry VIII. passed through that gate and street to meet *Francis* the First at *Ardes*. In the next house are two tablets, fixed in the wall also, which seem to have been removed thither from some church. They are formed in the manner of an oval mural monument; but, alas! though there are remains of letters, I question whether the ingenious *Mons. Seguier*, were he living, could decypher them. So much for Calais.

And now, Mr. Urban, a word or two of this town, the seat of *KINGS*, and a *BISHOPRICK*. In stink, dirt, and poverty, though it is nobly built, and contains 24,000 souls, it is not behind-hand with Calais; but with respect to the tradesmen, *bourgeois*, &c. it bears not the least comparison. At Calais, confidence may be placed in such as you deal with; here, on the contrary, they are so contaminated with the vices attendant on a court, that it exceeds the power of belief; and, if whatever you buy is not paid for before you quit the shop,

shop, and take your goods, you will be compelled to pay double the price, though, as a stranger, the first price is nearly so. An English gentleman was made to pay an hundred *livres* for his bed of *one night*; and I have been obliged to pay eight times the *real price* for taking a tart, i. e. eight *sous* instead of one. I yesterday bought some Champagne and Burgundy, paid the master of the *Cave du Roy* for it, and he gave me the change due to me; yet, in five minutes after my return home, he sent the wine after me, with a demand of one *livre* sixteen *sous* more, not from a mistake, but an overcharge, contrary to my agreement. I mention such trifles, that strangers who follow me may be upon their guard, for they expect to be paid for the civil words they *bestow* upon strangers, whom they mortally hate, and that too almost from the *first* to the *last*. It is therefore with pleasure I hear, that they, who forsook their King, will be forsaken by him. Versailles can never be a scene of delight to either the King or Queen, nor indeed is it in my eyes (after it has been once examined) a place to be enjoyed; nay, I am sure it must, to a thinking being, appear a monument of shameful tyranny, built by an imperious, insolent worm, who could not look out of a single window in his palace without seeing thousands of his subjects starving for want of bread. There are at this minute, I am well informed, 8000 children in it now in that situation, though the country abounds plentifully on all sides with corn, wine, and oil. When the King last left it, his courts were stained with blood, and marked with death; now they are only *amusing themselves with slicing off one another's noses*: but, as I am determined to *pay my way out*, I hope to escape hence in a few days without parting with my nose *before its time*. I am glad, however, they have got *their liberty* as well as the King his; for, good man, he took the kingdom as he found it, and did all he could to mend it. He has been visited, however, for the sins of his forefathers with a vengeance, but now bids fair to be the happiest Monarch upon the habitable globe; and I hope he will be wise enough to *shoot his swallows*, and enjoy his four-and-twenty millions, now he has got such a troop of ministers to do his business. Without a language-master, the King has acquired a good knowledge of the English; he reads our

news-papers with facility; and, I am assured, some years since he corresponded with a great *poëte* in our language. To-morrow, it is said, is fixed for universal pardon, universal joy, and universal liberty; and I sincerely hope they will in time learn to make a decent use of it; at present they do not execute it *comme il faut*, especially that part of the *sair-sex* who distribute *suit* and *flowers*; for as to the *fish-venders*, I have never ventured to *flounder* among them.

I have said above, that that town is inhabited by 24,000 *souls*, yet they occupy such *bodies* as I defy the world to produce the like. I do *aver*, and I speak it from *HONEST truth*, that, in near a month's residence in it, I have not seen one single woman that had the least pretence to beauty, and but one female child; but I have seen thousands of both sexes the most *outré* I ever beheld in any city, province, or kingdom, I ever visited, and I have visited many.

Paris, Sept. 28.

I HAVE this day been to *mass*, in order to say my prayers, hear the music, and to see the *King of the French*; and, had I been kept so long upon my legs, and for some time *upon my knees*, when the Host was elevated, in any other house than the House of GOD, I should have thought my time ill-beslowered; for, to say truth, us *below-stairs gazers* were *bas mounded* on all sides. The King came into his gallery quite alone, dressed in a plain suit of brown cloth, with no other *insignia of rank* than the *croix de St. Louis* (*though the National Assembly have allowed him the cordon-bleu, if he pleases to wear it*). His Majesty brought his little prayer-book in his hand, looked pale, and, I think, unhappy; turned the leaves of his book backward and forward too often to read the contents; and, as he hates music, that too was no entertainment to him, though much to me, for it consisted of the finest vocal and instrumental harmony Paris affords. From church, I went to see the grand exhibition of artists, open to *all the world*, like the chapel, and *nothing to pay*. Seeing such a number of dirty wretches amidst people of condition, I very impertinently and improperly expressed my astonishment, and was instantly properly, but politely, reprimanded by a woman of no high rank, who stood near me. "Sir," said she, "we have many poor people, who are, however,

very

very ingenious, and whose appearance here may be of service to them." I kissed the rod, and *confessed* at the shrine of the artists, though I *omitted* it at the House of GOD. To give you an account of the variety of paintings which the *Lowre* exhibits would be endless; for of 794 arricles, 700 of them were worthy perhaps of particular notice. I shall, therefore, only at present mention one; it was a full-length portrait of a lady standing-up and playing upon the harp. The elegance of her figure, the excellence of her striped satin night-gown, would make even our *Knight*, or my late friend Gamborough, *change* colour. I protest I thought it a deception, and that it was *reality* instead of imitation. This picture bears the name of *Landray*. During my residence at Versailles, I bought two portfolios of prints and drawings, containing nearly as many as I could lift, and more than I could carry. They cost me, such

is the want of money, for I paid in gold and silver, 30 *livres*, and I am sure 30*l*. would not have bought them in Paris. Among them are five of cartoons, *en rouge*, of the *first* impression, in the most perfect preservation; and, in order to finish the amusement of *one day*, I paid my respects to a gentleman, whose late high station might have deprived me of that honour, Monf. L'Abbé De Foy, who, before the Revolution, possessed more than four thousand pounds sterling a year, and now (I am ashamed to say it) lodges *above* me. He is 72 years of age, a man of genius, sense, and spirit, and bears his misfortunes like a man. He is not left, however, without bread, or he should have a bit of mine; for, though I am a *liberty-man*, I am, like the Irishman when the house was on fire, *only a lodger* for a short time in his House; and on the earth,
A WANDERER.

MR. URBAN,

ANNEXXED you have, No. 1, a fac-simile copy of a warrant as chaplain to Henry Flamock from Oliver Cromwell, which I have copied exactly from the original in the possession of a gentleman of Cornwall. Mr. Flamock, after the Restoration, was ejected from his chaplainship and rectory of Lanivet for non-conformity, 1662. He died at Tavistock, much respected, in the year 1692.

Nos. 2 and 3 are epitaphs in St. Andrew's church; in which there are several curious inscriptions, which I shall collect for your Magazine. Yours, &c.

B. B. HAYDEN.



OLIVER CROMWELL, Esq. Capitaine Generall and Commander in Chief of the Armies and Forces raised, and to be raised, by Authority of Parliament within the Commonwealth of England.

TO HENRY FLAMOCK, Preacher.

By virtue of the power and authority to me devised from the Parliament of England, I doe hereby constitute and appointe you preacher to the guarrison of Pendennis, whereof Sir Hardreslie Waller, knt. is gouvenor. Which said place you shall, by virtue of this comission, receive into your charge: you are, therefore, diligently to intend the execution thereof, and faithfully and duly to execute and to found all things incident and belonging thereunto. And

the officers and souldiers of the said guarrison are hereby required to acknowledge you as their preacher. And you are likewise to observe and follow our orders, directions, as you shall from time to time receive from my selfe, the governor, and the superior officers of the said guarrison, according to the discipline of warr. Given under my hand and seale this ninth day of April, 1653 *.

O Cromwell

* The arms on the seal are: 1. Sable, a lion rampant, Argent; 2. Sable, a chevron between three spears heads, Argent, their points imbrued proper; 3. Sable, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, Argent; 4. Gules, three chevrons, Argent; 5. Argent, a lion rampant, Sable; 6. As the first.—Crest on wreath, a demi-lion holding the lower part of a broken spear. EDIT.

No. 2. Epitaph in the chancel of St. Andrew's church, Plymouth.

If after-ages should desire to know
The endowments of him that lies below,
They may be assured by a Christian's othe
That Nature and Grace with emulation both
Did strive which should excell in highest kind,
Either Nature the body, or Grace the mind.
He dyed a stranger heere, and left remote
A wife, two daughters, and a valued note.
His name was HENRY FALDO, and did beare
This cote of armes*, aged five hundred yeare.

Erat. 32. Obiit the 10th July, 1644.

[* This coat is entirely defaced.]

No. 3. Another epitaph; the stone at two different parts of the chancel:

Here lyeth the body of THOMAS NORT,
of Rids, in the Isle of Wight, who departed
this life the 27th Maie, 1674.

Here lyeth him who once did bare
Command of men and ships who were
His owne, besides a merchant too;
Yet this and all would nothing doe
To keep from death when Christ does call
To come to him that made us all.
But he, we hope, with Christ does rest,
With whom its beste for all to rest.

CONSISTENCY OF MR. BURKE.

(Continued from p. 792.)

I THINK, Sir, from the passages already cited, it will be evident to dispassionate minds, that Mr. Burke's sentiments of the Constitution of England were precisely the same at the commencement of his political manhood as those which have manifested themselves in his last publication, and that he dreaded equally then the mischievous effects of attempting speculative improvements in it as he does now in his more advanced and matured state of life. It is rather a curious circumstance, and affords an internal evidence of the complexion of this pamphlet of Mr. Burke, that it was answered in a very poignant and acrimonious manner by the late celebrated female republican, Mrs. Macaulay.

We all of us recollect that Mr. Burke took a very active and leading part in parliament against the American war. It has been very much the fashion among his present enemies to argue that his opinions, recently published, are in opposition to those which he uniformly urged in the course of that melancholy contest. To superficial observers, who confound opposition to the mischievous measures of Administration, with a desire of overthrowing the Constitution, I conceive such prejudices will be acceptable. To those, however, who do not choose to determine without evidence, and who are actuated by a spirit of

truth, and of fair-dealing towards the characters of men, I shall have no difficulty in asserting, because I can prove, that the leading cause of his disapprobation of the original measures, and subsequent war, against America, was, that our measures in that contest were not founded in the *spirit*, nor conducted in the *temper*, of the British Constitution. Admitting what I contend is the truth, it is surely very disingenuous to attribute motives to Mr. Burke which never influenced him, and to place his reasonings upon such grounds as he never meant to rest them. They who will read Mr. Burke's speeches, and his other publications, respecting the American quarrel, with candour and attention, will find themselves obliged to agree with me. In his speech of 1774, on American taxation, he has these remarkable passages:

"I am not here going into the distinctions of rights, nor attempting to mark their boundaries. I do not enter into these metaphysical distinctions: *I hate the very sound of them.* Leave the Americans as they *actually* stood; and these distinctions, born of our unhappy contest, will die along with it. *They and we, and their and our* ancestors, have been happy under that system. Let the memory of all actions, in contradiction to that *good old mode* on all sides, be extinguished for ever."

"If, intemperately, unwisely, fatally, you sophisticate and poison the very source of Government, by urging subtle deductions, and consequences odious to those you govern, from the unlimited and illimitable nature of supreme sovereignty, you will teach them by those means to call that sovereignty into question."

"Is it because the natural resistance of things, and the various mutations of time hinder, *our* Government, or *any* scheme of government, from being any more than a sort of approximation to the right, is it, therefore, that the Colonies are to recede from it infinitely?"

From Mr. Burke's celebrated speech in 1775, on proposing a plan of conciliation with the Colonies, though I could trouble you with many more, I shall say before you three paragraphs, which I am apt to believe will answer my purpose as well as a million.

"All government, indeed, every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue, and every prudent act, is founded on compromise and barter. We balance inconveniences. We give and take. We remit some rights, that we may enjoy others; and we choose rather to be *happy citizens* than *subtle disputants*. As we must give away some natural liberty, to enjoy

enjoy civil advantages, so we must give away some civil liberties for the advantage to be derived from the communion and fellowship of a great empire.”

“Although there are some amongst us who think our Constitution wants many improvements to make it a complete system of liberty; perhaps none who are of that opinion would think it right to aim at that improvement by disturbing his country, and risking every thing that is dear to him. In every arduous enterprize we consider what we are to lose as well as what we are to gain; and the more and better stake of liberty every people possess, the less they will hazard in a vain attempt to make it more. These are the cords of love. Man acts from adequate motives relative to his interest, and not on metaphysical speculations. Aristotle, the great master of reasoning, cautions us, and with great weight and propriety, against this species of delusive, geometrical accuracy, in moral arguments, as the most fallacious of all sophistry.”

“Do you imagine that it is the land-tax act which raises your revenue? that it is the annual vote in the Committee of Supply

which gives you your army? or that it is the mutiny-bill which inspires it with bravery and discipline? No! surely, no! It is the *love of the people*, it is their *attachment to their Government*, from the sense of the *deep stake* they have in *such a glorious institution*, which gives you your army and your navy, and infuses into both that liberal obedience, without which your army would be a base rabble, and your navy nothing but rotten timber.”

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Shipton Moigne.*

I SEND you an impression of a gold coin (*plate III. fig. 28*) found in the parish of Norton, Wilts. Many hundreds of Roman coins, in copper, mixed silver, and casted iron, have been found in the same neighbourhood, with heads of different emperors, well preserved; but this stands singular from all the rest, being of more modern date, and of pure unalloyed gold. An engraving*, with an explanation of it, will much oblige,

Yours, &c.

W. B.

* It is a gold coin of Bayeux; BERICIS being the moneyer's name. EDIT.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1791. (*Continued from p. 832.*)

H. OF COMMONS.

June 2.

MR. FOX'S bill, for removing the doubts of the rights of juries to give a general verdict in all criminal cases, was read the third time, and passed.

The bill, empowering the Judges to order the distribution of the rewards for the conviction of certain felonies, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Powys's bill, for the better regulation of gaols, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Sheridan, after a conversation in which Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Rose, took a part, moved, “that there be laid before the House a copy of Mr. Holland's account of the receipt and expenditure of all monies issued by the Lord's Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, on account of Carlton-house.” Ordered.

Mr. Gray, after dwelling upon the important, the difficult, the extraordinary, and novel situation of the affairs of this country, and having condemned the silence of Administration as a proof of their not daring to avow the schemes they were prosecuting, contended for the right of that House to enquire into the necessity and justice of a war before they

GENT. MAG. October, 1791.

involved their constituents in the expences to defray it. Nothing new occurring in the course of the debate, we shall content ourselves with giving the substance of his motion, *viz.* “that an address might be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would not prorogue the Parliament until the House should be able to give their advice upon the information which might be laid before them;” which was negatived.

Ayes 75. Noes 170.

H. OF LORDS.

June 3.

In a Committee upon the Catholic bill, went through the several clauses, with some amendments and additions proposed by Lord Rawdon, the Bishop of Bangor, and other Lords.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Quo Warranto* bill was read the third time, and carried to the Lords.

Mr. Rose presented the account, No. 5, which Mr. Sheridan moved for; in which Mr. Holland stated the sums expended on Carlton-house, and the money remaining in his hand.

Lord Sheffield said, it was his intention to move for a Committee to enquire how

how far the vote of that House, relative to Carlton-house, had been complied with; and also to enquire into the application of the 20,000*l.* voted for the purpose of adding to Carlton-house, and furnishing the same.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, he should resist the first, because he thought it unnecessary; and he did not know but he should go beyond his duty as a member of parliament if he yielded to the second.

Mr. *Dundas* said, he should also vote against the two motions; this led him into the account of the original transaction; whence he contended, that the 20,000*l.* voted in 1787 was understood to be founded on an estimate, and all that was expected to finish Carlton-house. The first motion was negatived; and the second put, and agreed to. The Committee was appointed, and consisted of the following gentlemen:

Lord Sheffield,	Mr. Balfard,
Lord John Russell,	Mr. Pulteney,
Lord Apsley,	Mr. J. Smith,
Mr. Dundas,	Mr. Hufsey,
Mr. C. Townsend,	Mr. N. Edwards,
Sir Wm. Dolben,	Mr. Fox,
Ald. Watson,	Mr. Pitt,
Mr. Anstruther,	Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. *Sheridan*, after a speech of about an hour, proposed forty resolutions of finance, which it was agreed should be printed and discussed on Monday.

And the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* read several other resolutions of a different tendency; to be printed, and taken into consideration at the same time.

H. OF LORDS.

June 6.

The *Lord Chancellor* came to the House about three o'clock; and, after prayers were over, his Lordship informed the House, that his Majesty had been pleased to order a commission. After which a message was sent to the Commons, to require their attendance to hear it read. The Speaker and several members attending at the bar, the clerk read the same, and the royal assent was given to the lottery, Exchequer loan, and eighty-seven other bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Gray* moved, "that the House should order a list to be prepared of such persons as have been confined since the first of October, 1790, distinguishing the names of all such as are confined by mesne process in England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed.

"Also, the names and number of all those confined in the prisons in the said places, together with the number of their wives and children, specifying such as have the allowance under the Lords act.

"Also, the number of persons confined for debt, and who died since October, 1780, with the amount of the debts for which they were confined."

Mr. *Hippesley* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Burden* wished to add a few words to the motion just submitted to the House, and moved the following words: "and distinguishing the courts out of which the process issued, and for which such debtors are confined;" which was ordered.

Mr. *Gray* then moved, "that the sheriffs of the different counties of England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed, be directed to send orders to the different gaolers and keepers of prisons within their counties, to transmit the names of the different persons confined therein, together with the sums, and the mode of process by which they are imprisoned." Ordered.

The House then went into a Committee on the forty resolutions presented by Mr. *Sheridan*; and, after a short conversation between that gentleman and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the former moved his first resolution.

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* moved an amendment, to add the amount of the land-tax, the malt-tax, and the permanent taxes.

Messrs. *Halhead*, *Rose*, and *Steele*, were for the amendment. Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *Sheridan*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, spoke several times; after which, Mr. *Sheridan* acquiescing, the resolution was carried.

Mr. *Sheridan* moved the second resolution; which was opposed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, supported by Mr. *Fox*, and negatived by the Committee.

The third resolution being moved, Mr. *Ryder* proposed an amendment, which, in effect, destroyed the resolution. The amendment was carried.

Mr. *Sheridan* moved his fourth resolution, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* reversed it, by moving to omit the word "not;" which amendment was also carried.

The House was then resumed, progress was reported, and the Committee was ordered to sit again to-morrow.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Rochford, OB.* 12.

WALKING some time past in the parish-church of Kirkby Stephen, in Westmorland, I was surprized to see the beautiful monument of Lord Thomas Wharton (ancestor of the late dissipated Duke of Wharton, author of the "Earl's Defeat," inserted in your Magazine for August, p. 721), very much defaced by the falling-in of the roof, and a part broken off. After some trouble in collecting the fragments, I was enabled to make out the inscription. The monument is of alabaster, about four feet high, richly charged on the sides with the family arms, and figures in a kneeling posture. The top slabs (on which are laid the effigies of Lord W. in armour, and his two ladies,) project about six inches over the sides (and are supported at the corners by small round pillars), around the edge of which is the following inscription:

Thomas Whartonus jacet hic, et utraque conjux
Ehonoræ suum, hinc habet Anna, locum.
En tibi terra tuum carnes ac ossa resumem
Cœles animas, tu, Deus alme, tuum.

At the East end is a to the following:

Gens Whartonus Genus dat honores dextra
victrix [dedit uxor,
In Scotos, Stapeltona domus mihi quam
Ehonoræ jacet ter bina prole parentem,
Binam adimunt teneris binam juvenilibus
annis

Fata mihi dat nominavi bina superstes.

Anna secunda uxor celebri est de gente
Salopium.

An insertion of the above in your valuable Repository may probably incite the inhabitants at least to preserve (by keeping the monument in some better repair) the memory of that late noble family, formerly patrons of the living, and from whose beneficence the poor of the parish enjoy at present a yearly donation of 40 Bibles, distributed by the Vicar. Yours, &c. T. C.

N. B. About six miles West from Kirkby Stephen, near a village called Ashby, is a very remarkable cave, which I do not remember to have seen described by any traveller; it is called Ashby-Pate-Hole. I found myself amply repaid for my trouble in exploring a part of this subterraneous passage. Having but just seen a part of it, I cannot pretend to give you any account; but should wish some one, who has been more frequently embosomed in its recesses, to give a description of it to the publick through the medium of your valuable Magazine. If you think the above is worth insertion,

I will send you, at another opportunity, some Roman coins found in Westmorland. T. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Sarum, OB.* 16.

IN answer to Query 4, p. 791, I can assure your correspondent *Oedipus*, that the Rev. Thomas Martin never published any translation of Theocritus, nor do I think he ever published any proposal for it. In 1760, he printed an edition of the original in octavo, Greek and Latin, with notes. I am almost certain the following are all he ever printed. I was intimately acquainted with him from 1740 to the time of his death, and he sent me the MS. of his different works:

1. Explanation of the Accidence and Grammar. 1753, 1s.
2. Imitations of Horace. 1743, 1s.
3. Poems on several Occasions. 1745.
4. Matt. Prioris *Almæ*, Lat. versu Donat. 1763, 1s.
5. Theocriti, Moschi, et Bionis *Idyllia*, 8vo, Græcè & Latinè, Poetis ex Latinis illustrata; Notis quibusdam interjectis; operâ et studio Thomæ Martin, A.B. Coll. Ball. apud Oxonienses olim Scholaris, nunc Scholæ Verlucianæ Magistri, 1760," 6s. This was dedicated to the Lord Viscount Weymouth.

In 1763, Mrs. Martin published Proposals for 190 Fables of Æsop, Phædrus, &c. but it was never printed.

Yours, &c. E. EASTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, OB.* 17.

NOT knowing where to address a letter to the person signing himself One of your Correspondents, who should have named the place of his abode, and is very particular in his enquiries for the portrait of Henry Lawes, one of the Gentlemen of the King's chapel in the reign of Charles the First, and a favourite composer of that monarch; I beg leave to say, that it was never in my possession, but belonged to my father, who gave it to the Bishop of Durham, when his Lordship held the see of Sarum; and I have heard nothing to the contrary, but it still remains in the palace there, where, with proper application, I make no doubt he might see it.

Yours, &c. J. ELDERTON.

Mr. URBAN, *October 12.*

THE following extraordinary coincidence of circumstances is recorded on a tablet in Winchester cathedral. The Clerks' family of Avington were grandfather,

grandfather, father, and son, successively Clerks of the Privy Seal.

William, the grandfather, had but two sons, both named Thomas; their wives both Amys; their heirs both Henrys; and the heirs of Henrys both Thomas; both their wives were inheritrixes, and both had two sons and one daughter, and both their daughters issueless; both of Oxford; both of the Temple; both officers to Queen Elizabeth and our noble King James; both justices of the peace together; both agreed in arms, the one a knight, the other a captain. S. H.

At the Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of Protestant Dissenting Laymen and Ministers of the three Denominations for the West Riding of the County of York, held at the Strafford's Arms, in Wakefield, on Thursday, September 1, 1791; WATSON SCATCHERD, Esq. in the Chair;

I. **R**ESOLVED unanimously, That an Address to the People of England, stating the grounds of our Protestant Dissent, and our general disposition with respect to the civil and ecclesiastical establishment of this country, be published by this Committee, and circulated throughout the kingdom.

II. Resolved unanimously, That the Address now read be adopted by this Meeting, and signed by the Chairman in the name of the Committee.

ADDRESS to the People of England.

WE, the Committee of the Protestant Dissenting Laymen and Ministers of the three Denominations in the West Riding of the County of York, now assembled at our stated Quarterly Meeting, cannot, in justice to ourselves, and to the general cause of Religious Liberty, pass over in silence the atrocious acts which have been lately committed in the town and neighbourhood of Birmingham: On the illegality of the violence which hath been offered to the property of our brethren in that part of the kingdom by a deluded populace, the Civil Judge has already decided in the regular exercise of his office; and we sincerely compassionate the unhappy wretches, who, as a salutary example to others, have been sentenced to expiate their crimes with their lives. But we deem it still necessary, on our part, to obviate the invidious misrepresentations of our principles and conduct which have produced this fanatical spirit, and

which appear to us to have a higher origin, as they are still industriously circulated, for the most part by anonymous writers, in some of the public prints.

The specious cry of *Church and King* hath been artfully assumed by our enemies, with an evident design to make the ignorant believe that we are enemies to both, and that neither can be safe while we are suffered to exist.

That we are not members of the Church of England we have always openly avowed by (the clearest and most decisive of all declarations) an uniform course of conduct. We cannot submit to her authority in matters of faith. We cannot appropriate to ourselves, in a solemn act of religious worship, a Form of Prayer which we should not be permitted to adapt to our own views by the alteration or omission of a single sentence. We cannot discover in the discourses of Christ, or the writings of his Apostles, any foundation for that distinction of ranks in the Christian ministry which is prescribed in the Episcopal form of church government. We cannot accede to rules of faith, or modes of worship, in which the civil magistrate claims a right of interference. In our religious sentiments, and in such of our actions as are *purely religious*, we call no man *Master* upon earth; we rest entirely on the sufficiency of the Scripture, and the right of private judgement. This is a right which the *Reformers of the English Church* themselves exercised when they separated from the Church of Rome; and it is the only right which we assume as the ground of *our* dissent. In the exercise of it we are led to a great diversity of sentiment; and we certainly disagree with each other in religious opinions more than some of us differ from the doctrinal parts of the established Creed. But in this we acquiesce, as the unavoidable effect of personal enquiry in the present state of the human understanding. It is a liberty which we equally give and take: for we dare not *judge another's servant*, knowing that *to his own master he must stand or fall*; we should think it impious to intrude between the conscience of a brother and that venerable Being who alone *knoweth his heart*.

With these sentiments it is not possible that we should have an unfriendly disposition to the members of the Establishment. We cannot deny them that right to a personal choice which we ex-

ert ourselves. We may esteem it our duty to address them by argument, and to urge upon them the reasons of our own belief and practice; but we cannot, without a total dereliction of our principles, and a shameless opposition to all our professions, have recourse to violence, or employ any illiberal artifice in support of our cause. While they retain their present opinions, we must be earnestly solicitous that they may preserve the undisturbed enjoyment of their Articles, their Liturgy, and their Episcopal Government. We have, indeed, no private interest which can stimulate us to acts of unchristian hostility. We have no desire that our own opinions, or mode of worship, should be supported by the civil magistrate, or by the aid of a legal impost. We are willing to trust their preservation and increase to the force of truth, and the conviction of mankind. And whatever may be our views concerning the absolute authority, or general expedience, of a religious establishment, we rejoice in the benefits which are actually produced by the diligent instruction and exemplary conduct of its Ministers. We esteem a clergyman who resides in his parish, and is at once the friend, the guide, and the patron of his flock, to be one of the most respectable, because he ranks with the most useful, of human characters. We are so far from wishing ill to any of the Clergy of the English Establishment, that we should feel a lively pleasure in the removal of every circumstance which appears to us, at present, to impede their comfort and usefulness. We will not hesitate to declare that, in our apprehension, their situation would be liable to much fewer objections, if they were left to the free study of the Sacred Writings, unfettered by subscription to human explanations; if pluralities were absolutely prohibited; if the poorer livings were increased by a distribution of the ample revenues which are now attached to sinecure dignities; and if their stipends were not raised in a mode which has a manifest tendency to perpetuate jealousies between them and the occupiers of lands. In suggesting these imperfections in the present administration of the Church, without any view of entering ourselves into its communion, we do not conceive that we are acting the part of its enemies; for whatever increases its usefulness must surely add to its strength and stability; but if we should happen to be mistaken in the

probable effect of all or any of these changes, our error cannot produce any just occasion for alarm. Not being included within its pale, we have no pretence for taking an active part in its concerns: all that we can with propriety do, is to offer our impartial opinion, and to express our benevolent wishes: if the Church of England be ever found to want reformation, that reformation must originate in the wisdom, and be completed by the virtue, of its own adherents.

Such are the reasons of our dissent, and such are our sentiments concerning the Ecclesiastical Establishment of this country; and we are confident that there is nothing in them which can render us enemies to the State. We have as dear an interest in the public peace and prosperity as the proudest and most elevated of our countrymen. The aggregate of the property which is possessed by individual Dissenters is far from inconsiderable. It is, moreover, for the most part, of that kind which would be the soonest affected by civil contentions: it is chiefly vested in commercial stock, or the machinery of manufactories; and much of it may be dissipated in an hour by the fury of bigoted, or the rapacity of unprincipled, insurgents. The State, therefore, has a valuable pledge for our good behaviour, and might rest secure from any apprehension that we are inclined to disturb its tranquillity, even if our past conduct had not furnished so strong a presumption of our pacific disposition. But the experience of a century has witnessed our quiet submission to the laws, and our active regard to the welfare of our country. We have been engaged in no rebellion. We have favoured no insurrections.

We are not averse to acknowledge that, in conjunction with many eminent characters, who have no connexion with us in our religious capacity, we sincerely congratulate the inhabitants of a neighbouring country on their late deliverance from the power of a despotic government, and their present flattering prospect of being blessed with the possession of legal liberty. We have not the arrogance to believe that we are competent judges of all the measures which have been employed for the attainment of that invaluable good; we are well aware that many imperfections have always attended the best devised schemes of human policy. But whatever may be the errors, the defects, or the inexperience,

perience, of some of their plans, we think it sufficiently evident, that more than twenty millions of people, who have long been political slaves, are now become freemen. In this auspicious change we anticipate a glorious addition to the general happiness of mankind. We exult in the reflexion that we live in an age which has produced a body of legislators, who, by directly disclaiming all offensive wars, have presented a new example to an admiring world.

But, while we declare our satisfaction in the Revolution which has lately taken place in the government of France, we protest against the conclusion which has been no less uncharitably than illogically drawn, that we are therefore desirous of a Revolution in our own country. If a Revolution had been desirable at home, we durst not thus have expressed our joy: the horrid dungeons of an English Bastille would have terrified us into silence. But we have always boasted that, by the elevation of the Prince of Orange to the throne, and by the Act which fixed the succession on the House of Hanover, our general liberties have been fully recognized and confirmed. We have no wish to get the Act of Settlement repealed, or to alter the present form of Government. We are attached to the British Constitution as it consists of King, Lords, and Commons. We give our hearty suffrage to the assignment of the executive department, and of a voice in the legislation, to the person of the King. We have a decided preference for an hereditary Monarchy, subject only to such restrictions as directly flow from the precedent of 1688; which we devoutly pray that neither we nor our descendants may ever have occasion to bring into exercise. We respect a body of Nobles, which, in a political view, have little or no resemblance to that which lately existed in France. We regard with a zealous veneration the weight which is given to the people at large, in the management of the national affairs, by the voice of the House of Commons.

We will not, indeed, pretend to conceal, that we are not perfectly satisfied with the present state of the popular representation. But this is by no means peculiar to us Protestant Dissenters; in this we only follow, at a humble distance, some of the most illustrious names that ever distinguished our country. Here we feel that we are Englishmen, independent of every religious descrip-

tion. Here, therefore, we cannot act as a separate body. Here we shall always be happy to co-operate with the wise and good; but we will never connect ourselves with the seditious and intemperate. It is our deliberate judgement, that the evils we lament will admit of a ready redress, and may be constitutionally remedied without the violation of personal right, and with equal advantage to the monarch and the people.

As an earnest of the peaceable measures which on this and all other occasions we are determined to pursue, we flatter ourselves that we may safely appeal to our general conduct in our late application to Parliament for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. A few indifferent expressions in the resolutions of a single society in a neighbouring county have, indeed, been pointed out, and condemned with a willing asperity; but the publick may be assured that they were entirely disapproved by the general body of Dissenters. Conscious that we have no particular demerits which can render us unworthy of being admitted to the full privileges of citizens, we spoke in the manly tone of conviction; but in none of our larger associations did we ever depart from a becoming deference to the Legislative Power. We depend on the justice of our country. And, though we have been thrice disappointed of our reasonable expectations, we have not given vent to our impatience in deeds of turbulence and rapine. We have been guilty of no violence; we have threatened no mischief to the persons or property of our most violent opposers. And we trust we shall never deviate from our accustomed good order. We shall from time to time, as may seem to ourselves expedient, renew our application to Parliament, and respectfully repeat the grounds of our complaint; but we will not suffer the most mortifying neglect or contumelious treatment to provoke us to a breach of the peace. We will wait, with steady temper, for a change in the public mind, and in the general course of our lives will apply, with patriotic diligence, to the duties of our respective professions. It shall be our constant ambition to fill our several stations with credit to ourselves, and with usefulness to the community; and if we cannot obtain the cordial esteem of every class of our fellow subjects, we will do all that the Author of Nature hath put in our power, we will endeavour to deserve it.—Signed by order, &c.

III. Resolved unanimously, That the Rev. Mr. Moorhouse, the Rev. Mr. Wood, and the Rev. Mr. Langdon, be appointed as a Sub-committee to prepare a letter to the Rev. Dr. Priestley, expressing our concern for his sufferings in the late riots at Birmingham.

IV. Resolved unanimously, That the letter drawn up, and now delivered in, by the Sub-committee, be signed by the Chairman, and sent to the Rev. Dr. Priestley, in the name of the Committee.

"To the Rev. Dr. PRIESTLEY.

"Reverend Sir,

"We, the Committee of Protestant Dissenting Laymen and Ministers of the three Denominations for the West Riding of the County of York, cannot avoid expressing the interest we feel in your late sufferings from a deluded populace. However some of us may differ from you in several doctrinal opinions, we are well convinced of the integrity of your character, and think ourselves highly obliged to you for your services in the cause of religious and civil liberty. In this cause we respect you as a confessor, and admire the magnanimity and meekness, equally honourable to the man and the Christian, with which you have borne the losses you have sustained. The approbation of your own mind, the esteem of the friends of freedom, and the persuasion that your personal misfortunes, under the direction of a wise and benevolent Providence, will finally prove conducive to public good, will, we doubt not, still continue to afford you support, and enable you to rejoice even in tribulation. Sincerely wishing you every blessing which Heaven can bestow, we remain, Rev. Sir, yours, very respectfully."

Signed by order, &c.

WATSON SCATCHERD, Chairman.

MR. URBAN, *Paris, Oct. 3.*

THOUGH I was in Paris when the King accepted the *new Constitution*, I was not present at that ceremony; but I know that what passed on that memorable day has been faithfully related by (I believe) Mr. Perry, in the "Morning Chronicle" of the 23d of September; and, however I may be disposed to admire the abilities of the late departed National Assembly, and revere, as I certainly do, many of the individuals who composed it, and acknowledge their greatness when they voluntarily pronounced their OWN DEATH, yet I will pronounce this sentence AGAINST THEM, that they were, like the bulk of

their nation, strangers to sentiment, and not worthy the appellation of the name of Gentlemen; for, while their King was speaking to them, and confirming their opinions in an handsome manner, STANDING UPON HIS LEGS, they were in a *situation* unbecoming the representatives of a great nation, some covering their heads with their hats, which ought to have covered their faces; for what has the present King, or their first magistrate, done to merit so rude a mark of the want of common decency from men who plead the rights and equality OF MAN? for he had, before the Revolution took place, done every thing he could do to preserve their esteem. Those who know the *exterior* behaviour of this nation, as I did twenty-three years ago, would not believe it to be the same nation now: fear *then* moved the civil hat and the ready hand of all the nation; *liberty* moves now, but in a very opposite line; the very dealers in fish and fruit will give you a blow if you refuse to give them the price they ask. The Nobility, it is true, is annihilated, but then every Frenchman is *now a Lord*. The National Assembly have certainly effected wonders, but they have still wonderful difficulties to encounter; difficulties much greater than to oppose the powers of the French emigrants and their *borrowed* troops. I am convinced that, were a foreign army of Germans, Prussians, &c. &c. to enter this kingdom, few of them would return volunteers into their own. This is the time for Princes to look *at home*, and support their own codes of law, not to attempt redressing those of other nations; and I must observe, that, if the National Assembly of France could overcome the power of the Nobility, the Clergy, and the Lawyers, and they certainly have done so with the approbation of *all the people*, what power under the sun can overpower them? Yet a priest, under the roof in which I write, assures me that, before the month of January is expired, I shall see a counter-revolution; and *then* he will recover, *he thinks*, the four thousand pounds sterling a year he has lost, and, instead of letting his house out to lodgers like me, live *en prince* like himself. When I was last at Paris, the noise of the bells almost distracted me; and therefore I rejoice to have some of *their bells in my pocket*. A French lady of literature and good sense, however, says she blushes for her country; and I was glad to see a lady in France capable of such an act of sentiment,

ment,

ment, for it is not often to be seen at Paris. The good things of this country are plentiful, and of course cheap; but where to find the good people, though they are to be found now and then, is difficult to name. It is, of all countries, the first and best to learn economy in.

Yours, &c. AN OECONOMIST.

OF MANNERS UNDER CHARLES II.

Origin of False Breasts—Theatre in Moorfields, &c.—From the French of Mons. Le Pays, written in 1690. By W. HAMILTON REID.

To Monsieur D——.

I SHOULD have told you in my last, that we came from Dover to London upon post-horses; and that upon an English saddle-horse one is as little at one's ease as upon the wooden horse of a garrison (which is a punishment for soldiers). We have seen in London a number of fine women, who have a copious share of breasts, which are manufactured here; and, being scarce enough in France, we had determined to send you some by a vessel, attached as they are two together by a flame-coloured ribband, which, you know, is here looked upon as very fine. The only thing that has caused us to change our minds is, the fear of their being spoiled by the commissaries of foreign trade, who suffer nothing of this sort to pass without examination; and more especially, as you may guess that this is a kind of merchandize that is soon spoiled.—We have been at the theatre; and I need not tell you, that the English poets flatter the humour of the spectators by introducing scenes that would shock one of our audiences; and that they seldom play a piece where some one is not hung, assassinated, or torn to-pieces! and that their women clap their hands, or join in the loudest peals of laughter!

* It is reasonable to suppose that, in this place, Mons. Le Pays principally alludes to the lower classes of people.

† *Note by the Translator.*—The alehouse alluded to, near Moorfields, is the Flying Horse, and is still distinguished by the same sign. It is on the Eastern side; and but a few years since the large yard of the house had an entrance into Union-street, which is now stopped up. According to the relation of aged persons, now living, it was in this yard that the diversions described by the French Author were carried on. They remember the small houses in the yard having their tops covered with seats, though within their memory only cudgelling and boxing were exhibited in that place, except that children and women used to ride upon the seats in the wings of a large wooden horse, that had a mechanical motion for that purpose upon a platform, and run in grooves. The assemblies at this place being prohibited, probably on account of the gallantries alluded to by M. Le Pays, the diversions of boxing and cudgelling were still carried on in the middle of the Upper-field; where, till within forty years past, the ring, as it was called, was under the direction of a Master of those Ceremonies, very well known by the appellation of OLD VINEGAR.—Moorfields was, till within about twenty years past, divided into Upper and Lower, by a wall, that ran from the end of Chiswell-street to the opposite side.

* *Ménage, Orig. Franc. in v.*

§ See also Junii Etymologicon in v.

To add to this, once or twice a week they go to see the combats of their gladiators; who, to please their admirers, break the heads of each other, or put all in gore. However, you are not to suppose the English women cruel in every respect: they are favourable enough to their lovers; they are led by them easily enough to the tavern or alehouse, where they tipple together, make their lovers drunk, or are made drunk by them*. There is an alehouse near a place they call Moorfields†, where the company are entertained with musick and Meriy Andrews, who perform in their turns from morning till night on purpose to divert those who come to drink, and where the company give themselves up to every kind of gallantry. There are a number of actors of both sexes, who are painted to appear fair; and, as the place is built like an amphitheatre, the principal sports are made upon the open grass-plot in the middle, which being the same in this place as the stage in a theatre, a very numerous company may enjoy the diversions very much at their ease. I am, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 14.

THIS word, *to gallop*, runsthroughall the provincial languages, French, Italian, Spanish, as also the German; and they have taken it, probably, one from another: we may be thought to have had it from the French. As to the origin, Mons. Menage brings it from *calupare*‡, citing Salmastius for this word, who esteems it to be of Greek extraction§; but this is going very deep, and therefore I should rather think it of Northern original, and in fact to be a compound word, quasi *ga loop*, for which see Sewel's Dutch Dictionary. A *lope way* in Kent is now a short or quick way, or bridle-way. L. E.

160. *The Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, translated into Blank Verse, by W. Cowper.*
(Continued from p. 845).

CRITICISM on a work like the present divides itself into various branches, which, if pursued with that diligence the importance of the whole seems to demand, might well occupy a separate volume. If the translation was abstractedly considered, we should have ample employment in examining it by the rules of English literature, in contemplating the general structure of the poem, in comparing the obvious beauties and striking defects of particular passages, and in delivering our opinion on the whole, as a detached individual work. But when, in addition to this, it becomes necessary to view it by the side of its great original, of which it professes to be an accurate and faithful representation, other talents are required, and other labours become indispensable. When we reflect on the volumes of commentaries which have been written to illustrate Homer, the many eminent names which have given their time and employment to this arduous work, we shrink from the toil of going through Mr. Cowper's volumes with too fastidious and minute investigation.

"Nam veluti pueri trepidant atque omnia
cæcis

In tenebris metunt, sic nos in luce timemus
Interdum —"

Our duty, moreover, requires compression; yet we shall not fail to do the ingenious author the justice which his labours undoubtedly demand, and our limits will allow.

Book I. line 101. "Achilles *swiftest of the swift*." The original is *ωδαστατος*, which means no more than swift of foot, or perhaps we might say, without a solecism, foot-swift. Here Mr. Cowper seems to have deviated from the law which he prescribed himself concerning epithets.

Line 195. "No — *shameless walf* —" We know of no authority which will justify Mr. Cowper for so rendering *αἰσχρολογία*. It literally means *dog-faced*.

Line 227. "— her heed thy wrath a *jet*." Surely this is a vulgarism not to have been expected from the elegant author of *The Task*.

The emotions of Achilles, and his behaviour on the sudden appearance of Minerva, with the different addresses to each other, are described with all the

dignified force of our language, from line 235 to 265.

We object, in the passage immediately following, to *exaggerate* used for *exasperated*.

Lines 396, 7, &c. are very fine; and though the epithet *untillable* is, with respect to the original, superfluous, it may be easily excused from the force with which it is applied:

"Then to Apollo on the shore they flew
Of the *untillable* and barren deep
Whole hecatombs of bulls and goats, whose
steam

Slowly in smoky volumes climb'd the skies."

In the passage which follows Mr. Cowper is guilty of an unaccountable mistake:

"— Lead hither by the hand
Blooming Briseis, whom, if he withheld,
Not her alone, but *other spoil myself*
Will take in person —"

Εἰ δὲ τις μὴ δώσειν, ἱγὼ δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι
Ἐλθὼν σὺν πλοῖόνισσι —

The meaning of which is, "If he will not give her up, I myself will take her away, coming with numbers"—
Σὺν πλοῖόνισσι cannot possibly bear any other interpretation; it was Briseis, and Briseis only, which it was suitable to the dignity of Agamemnon to take. Indeed, a few lines before, Achilles had said, that if Agamemnon presumed to touch any thing else, he would kill him with his spear:

"I have other precious things on board;
Of these, take none away without my leave.
----- My spear
Shall stream that moment purpled with thy
blood —"

Line 534. "Arrived within the *haven deep*." Mr. Cowper seems doubtful whether he has properly rendered the word *πλοῖονιστος*, which, he thinks, expresses variety of soundings. We think it means no more than deep.

Line 648. We cannot refuse our praise to the description of Jupiter's ascent to the request of Thetis:

"He ceased, and, under his dark brows, the
nod

Vouchsafed of confirmation. All around
The Sovereign's everlasting head his curls
Ambrosial shook, and the huge mountain
reeled —"

Line 697. "*My glorious bands*—" *ἀάπλις χίτας* is very feebly rendered by *glorious bands*. It means, my hands, which no one may presume to *check*, literally, *to touch*. Neither has Mr. Pope given this passage with adequate energy.

With

With the conclusion of the first book we take our leave of the author for the present month. Our attention to him we shall willingly renew; but we hope not to excite his displeasure if we go through what is to succeed in a more summary manner.

"So spent they in festivity the day,
And all were cheered; nor was Apollo's sharp
Silent, nor did the Muses spare to add
Responsive melody of vocal sweets.
But when the sun's bright orb had now declined,

Each to his mansion, wheresoever built,
By the lame matchless architect, withdrew.
Jove also, kindler of the fires of heaven,
His couch ascending, as at other times,
When gentle sleep approach'd him, slept serene,

With golden-sceptred Juno at his side."

On which lines we have only to remark, that they are good, and generally faithful. *Matchless architect* is very incompetent. Homer adds, that the matchless Vulcan built those mansions; *ἀσπίδος ἀρχιτέκτονα* — which means, with skill, which was the result of deep meditation. In the last line, *golden-sceptred* is wrong; the original is, *χρυσόθρονος*, golden-throned, who sits on a golden throne. (*To be continued.*)

161. *The History of Sudeley Castle, in Gloucestershire. By the Rev. Cooper Willyams, Vicar of Ixning, in Suffolk. folio.*

WITH pleasure we announce a publication of this sort, as an inducement to other antiquaries to follow Mr. W's plan. He has given a history of this castle, which Fuller, in his quaint language, calls "of subjects' castles the most handsome habitation, and of 'subjects' habitations the strongest castle," from the time of Harold, before the Conquest, to the builder of the present castle, who took his title from it; and the Bridges family, in the reign of Mary. It was reduced to its present state in the civil war, for the loyalty of the last of this family, who, settling it on his wife, daughter of John Earl of Rivers, she conveyed it to her second husband, George Pitt, Esq. of Strath-say, whose son, George, is now Earl of Rivers. To him the East view of the castle and chapel, annexed to this work, is dedicated. A West view, by Buck, 17... has been copied in Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, 1778.

162. *The Remembrance. To which is added, An Ode to my Ass; also, The Magpie and*

Robin, a Tale; An Apology for Kings; and An Address to my Pamphlet. By Peter Pindar, Esq.

"Pindarus quisquis studet æmulari," &c.

PINDAR is a clever fellow, and now got on our side; witness his *Tale of the Magpie and Robin*, which we shall select in our Poetry, and, for a shorter sample of his talents and sentiments, give here his character of our Gallie neighbours:

"Keel up lies France!—long may she keep that posture!

Her knav'ry, folly, on the rocks have tost her;
Behold the thousands that surround the wreck!

Her cables parted, rudder gone,
Split all her sails, her main-mast down,
Choak'd all her pumps, broke in her deck;
Sport for the winds, the billows o'er her roll!
Now am I glad of it with all my soul.

"FRANCE lifts the busy sword of blood no more;

Lost to its giant grasp the wither'd hand:
O say, what kingdom can her fate deplore,
The dark disturber of her happy land?

"To Britain an insidious damn'd lãgo—
Remember, Englishmen, old Cato's cry,
And keep that patriot-model in your eye—
His constant cry, '*Delenda est CARTHAGO.*'

"FRANCE is our Carthage, that sworn foe to truth,

Whose perfidy deserves th' eternal chain!
And now she's down, our British bucks for-sooth

Would lift the stabbing strumpet up again.

"Love I the French? — By heav'n's 'tis no such matter!

Who loves a Frenchman, wars with simple Nature.

What Frenchman loves a Briton?—None:
Yet by the hand this enemy we take;
Yes, blund'ring Britons bosom up the snake,
And feel themselves, too late indeed, undone.

"The converse chaste of day, and eke of night,
The kiss-clad moments of supreme delight,
To Love's pure passion only due;

The seraph smile that soft-ey'd FRIENDSHIP wears,

And SORROW's balm of sympathizing tears,
Those iron fellows never knew.

"For this I hate them.—Art, all varnish'd art!
This doth EXPERIENCE ev'ry moment prove:

And hollow must to all things be the heart,
That sue to beauty, which deceives in love.

"Hear me, DAME NATURE, on those men of cork— [works

Blosh at a FRENCHMAN's beard, thy handy-A
A dunghill that luxuriant feeds

The gaudy and the rankest weeds:
Deception, grub-like, taints its very core,
Like flies in carrion — pry'thee, make no more."

"Mad

"Mad fools!—And can we deem the French profound,

And, pleas'd, their infant politicks embrace,
Who drag a noble pyramid to ground,
Without one pebble to supply its place?

"Yet are they follow'd, prais'd, admir'd,
ador'd.

Be with such praise these ears no longer bor'd!
This moment could I prove it to the nation all,
That verily a FRENCHMAN is not rational.

"Yes, FRENCHMEN, this is my unvarying

"You are not rational indeed; [creed,

"So low have fond conceit and folly sunk ye:

"Only a larger kind of monkey!"

263. *An Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Antients had of India; and the Progress of Trade with that Country, prior to the Discovery of the Passage to it by the Cape of Good Hope. With an Appendix, containing Observations on the Civil Policy, the Laws and Judicial Proceedings, the Arts, the Sciences, and Religious Institutions, of the Indians.* By William Robertson, D. D. F. R. S. Ed. Principal of the University, and Historiographer to his Majesty for Scotland. 4to.

DR. R. has been led, by the perusal of Major Rennel's *Memoir for illustrating his Map of Indostan*, to examine more fully than he had done in his *History of America* into the knowledge which the antients had of India. He divides his historical disquisition into four sections. The first describes the intercourse with India from the earliest times, until the conquest of Egypt by the Romans; the second deduces the history of the India trade, from the establishment of the Roman dominion in Egypt to the conquest of that kingdom by the Mohammedans; and the third continues the same subject to the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope, and the establishment of the Portuguese dominion in the East. The fourth section consists of such general observations as naturally result from the preceding narrative. These are followed by notes and illustrations. He passes briefly over the connexion between the East Indies and Egypt and Phenicia. The policy of the former forbid all intercourse with strangers, and all the efforts of Sesostris to render the Egyptians a commercial people ended with him. Every circumstance in the character and situation of the Phenicians was favourable to the commercial spirit. An intercourse with the latter country enabled the Jews, in Solomon's reign, to "make a transient commercial effort; but they quickly returned to their former state

"of unsocial seclusion from the rest of mankind." The Doctor enlarges no more on the voyage of Scylax, and the expedition of Darius, to which it is said to have given rise; but expatiates in a new and striking manner on the conquests of Alexander, which first opened the Eastern world to Europe.

"If an untimely death had not put a period to the reign of the Macedonian hero, India, we have reason to think, would have been more fully explored by the antients, and the European dominion would have been established there two thousand years sooner. When Alexander invaded India, he had something more in view than a transient incursion. It was his object to annex that extensive and opulent country to his empire; and though the refractory spirit of his army obliged him, at that time, to suspend the prosecution of his plan, he was far from relinquishing it. To exhibit a general view of the measures which he adopted for this purpose, and to point out their propriety and probable success, is not foreign from the subject of this Disquisition, and will convey a more just idea than is usually entertained of the original genius and extent of political wisdom which distinguished this illustrious man.

"When Alexander became master of the Persian empire, he early perceived, that, with all the power of his hereditary dominions, reinforced by the troops which the ascendant he had acquired over the various states of Greece might enable him to raise there, he could not hope to retain in subjection territories so extensive and populous; that to render his authority secure and permanent, it must be established in the affection of the nations which he had subdued, and maintained by their arms; and that, in order to acquire this advantage, all distinctions between the victors and vanquished must be abolished, and his European and Asiatic subjects must be incorporated, and become one people, by obeying the same laws, and by adopting the same manners, institutions, and discipline.

"Liberal as this plan of policy was, and well adapted to accomplish what he had in view, nothing could be more repugnant to the ideas and prejudices of his countrymen. The Greeks had such an high opinion of the pre-eminence to which they were raised by civilization and science, that they seem hardly to have acknowledged the rest of mankind to be of the same species with themselves. To every other people they gave the degrading appellation of Barbarians; and, in consequence of their own boasted superiority, they asserted a right of dominion over them, in the same manner as the lion has over the body, and men have over irrational animals. Extravagant as this pretension may now appear, it found admission, to the disgrace of
antient

antient philosophy, into all the schools. Aristotle, full of this opinion, in support of which he employs arguments more subtle than solid*, advised Alexander to govern the Greeks like subjects, and the Barbarians as slaves; to consider the former as companions, the latter as creatures of an inferior nature†. But the sentiments of the pupil were more enlarged than those of his master, and his experience in governing men taught the monarch what the speculative science of the philosopher did not discover. Soon after the victory at Arbela, Alexander himself, and, by his persuasion, many of his officers, assumed the Persian dress, and conformed to several of their customs. At the same time he encouraged the Persian nobles to imitate the manners of the Macedonians, to learn the Greek language, and to acquire a relish for the beauties of the elegant writers in that tongue, which were then universally studied and admired. In order to render the union more complete, he resolved to marry one of the daughters of Darius, and chose wives for an hundred of his principal officers in the most illustrious Persian families. Their nuptials were celebrated with great pomp and festivity, and with high exultation of the conquered people. In imitation of them, above ten thousand Macedonians of inferior rank married Persian women; to each of whom Alexander gave nuptial presents, as a testimony of his approbation to their conduct‡.

"But assiduously as Alexander laboured to unite his European and Asiatic subjects by the most indissoluble ties, he did not trust entirely to the success of that measure for the security of his new conquests. In every province which he subdued he made choice of proper stations, where he built and fortified cities, in which he placed garrisons, composed partly of such of the natives as conformed to the Grecian manners and discipline, and partly of such of his European subjects as were worn out with the fatigues of service, and wished for repose, and a permanent establishment. These cities were numerous, and served not only as a chain of posts to keep open the communication between the different provinces of his dominions, but as places of strength to overawe and curb the conquered people. Thirty thousand of his new subjects, who had been disciplined in these cities, and armed after the European fashion, appeared before Alexander in Susa, and were formed by him into that compact, solid body of infantry known by the name of The Phalanx, which constituted the strength of a Macedonian army. But, in order to se-

cure entire authority over this new corps, as well as to render it more effective, he appointed that every officer in it entrusted with command, either superior or subaltern, should be European. As the ingenuity of mankind naturally has recourse, in similar situations, to the same expedients, the European powers, who now, in their Indian territories, employ numerous bodies of the natives in their service, have, in forming the establishment of these troops, adopted the same maxims, and, probably without knowing it, have modeled their battalions of Sepoys upon the same principles as Alexander did his Phalanx of Persians.

"The farther Alexander pushed his conquests from the banks of the Euphrates, which may be considered as the centre of his dominions, he found it necessary to build and fortify a greater number of cities. Several of these to the East and South of the Caspian Sea are mentioned by ancient authors; and in India itself he founded two cities on the banks of the Hydaspes, and a third on the Acesines, both navigable rivers, which, after uniting their streams, fall into the Indus. From the choice of such situations it is obvious that he intended, by means of these cities, to keep open a communication with India, not only by land, but by sea. It was chiefly with a view to the latter of these objects (as I have already observed) that he examined the navigation of the Indus with so much attention. With the same view, on his return to Susa, he, in person, surveyed the course of the Euphrates and Tigris, and gave directions to remove the cataracts, or dams, which the ancient monarchs of Persia, induced by a peculiar precept of their religion, which enjoined them to guard with the utmost care against desiling any of the elements, had constructed near the mouths of these rivers, in order to shut out their subjects from any access to the ocean*. By opening the navigation in this manner, he proposed, that the valuable commodities of India should be conveyed from the Persian Gulf into the interior parts of his Asiatic dominions, while, by the Arabian Gulf, they should be carried to Alexandria, and distributed to the rest of the world.

"Grand and extensive as these schemes were, the precautions employed, and the arrangements made for carrying them into execution, were so various and so proper, that Alexander had good reason to entertain sanguine hopes of their proving successful. At the time when the mutinous spirit of his soldiers obliged him to relinquish his operations in India, he was not thirty years of age complete. At this enterprising period of life, a prince, of a spirit so active, persevering, and indefatigable, must have soon found means to resume a favourite measure on

* "Aristot. Polit. I. c. 3—7."

† "Plut. de Fortuna Alex. Orat. I. p. 393, vol. VII. edit. Reiske. Strab. lib. I. p. 116. A."

‡ "Arrian, lib. VII. c. 4. Plut. de Fort. Alex. p. 304."

* "Arrian, lib. VI. c. 7. Strab. lib. XVI. p. 1074, &c."

which he had been long intent. If he had invaded India a second time, he would not, as formerly, have been obliged to force his way through hostile and unexplored regions, opposed at every step by nations and tribes of barbarians, whose names had never reached Greece. All Asia, from the shores of the Ionian Sea to the banks of the Hyphasis, would then have been subject to his dominion; and through that immense stretch of country he had established such a chain of cities, or fortified stations, that his armies might have continued their march with safety, and have found a regular succession of magazines provided for their subsistence. Nor would it have been difficult for him to bring into the field forces sufficient to have achieved the conquest of a country so populous and extensive as India. Having armed and disciplined his subjects in the East like Europeans, they would have been ambitious to imitate and to equal their instructors; and Alexander might have drawn recruits, not from his scanty domains in Macedonia and Greece, but from the vast regions of Asia, which, in every age, has covered the earth, and astonished mankind with its numerous armies. When, at the head of such a formidable power, he had reached the confines of India, he might have entered it under circumstances very different from those in his first expedition. He had secured a firm footing there, partly by means of the garrisons which he left in the three cities which he had built and fortified, and partly by his alliance with Taxiles and Porus. These two Indian princes, won by Alexander's humanity and beneficence, which, as they were virtues seldom displayed in the ancient mode of carrying on war, excited, of course, an higher degree of admiration and gratitude, had continued steady in their attachment to the Macedonians. Reinforced by their troops, and guided by their information, as well as by the experience which he had acquired in his former campaigns, Alexander must have made rapid progress in a country where every invader, from his time to the present age, has proved successful.

"But this, and all his other splendid schemes, were terminated at once by his untimely death. In consequence of that, however, events took place, which illustrate and confirm the justness of the preceding speculations and conjectures by evidence the most striking and satisfactory. When that great empire, which the superior genius of Alexander had kept united and in subjection, no longer felt his superintending controul, it broke into pieces, and its various provinces were seized by his principal officers, and parcelled out among them. From ambition, emulation, and personal animosity, they soon turned their arms against one another; and, as several of the leaders were equally eminent for political abilities and for military skill, the contest was maintained long, and carried

on with frequent vicissitudes of fortune. Amidst the various convulsions and revolutions which these occasioned, it was found that the measures of Alexander, for the preservation of his conquests, had been concerted with such sagacity, that, upon the final restoration of tranquillity, the Macedonian dominion continued to be established in every part of Asia, and not one province had shaken off the yoke. Even India, the most remote of Alexander's conquests, quietly submitted to Pytho, the son of Agenor, and afterwards to Seleucus, who successively obtained dominion over that part of Asia. Porus and Taxiles, notwithstanding the death of their benefactor, neither declined submission to the authority of the Macedonians, nor made any attempt to recover independence." p. 21—29.

Of all Alexander's successors Seleucus, to whom the Eastern division of the empire was allotted, was the only one who kept up any connexion with India by a treaty with one of its princes. The Syrians seem to have abandoned their possessions in India soon after the death of Seleucus. The Bactrian kings, who were also successors of Alexander, recovered possession of the district near the mouth of the Indus, which he had subdued, but were soon overpowered by the Tartars, who put an end to the Greek dominion there, and in the more remote parts of the East, about 126 years before the Christian era. From this period, until the close of the fifteenth century, no European nation acquired dominion in any part of India. During this long interval, the commerce with the East was not neglected; and "it is remarkable (says Dr. R.) "how soon and how regularly the trade "with India came to be carried on by "that channel, in which the sagacity of "Alexander destined it to flow." p. 35. It was in Egypt that the seat of this intercourse was established.

Of the commerce of the Ptolemies, Dr. R.'s account is, from the scantiness of his materials, short and imperfect. His description of the Roman commerce with the East is more ample and more satisfactory. Our limits will not permit us to follow him through the annals of those empires; much less to pursue his historical deduction of the India trade through the channels of the Moors, Venetians, and Genoese, whose transactions in the East have been more frequently described, and are generally known.

The fourth and concluding section of this valuable Disquisition contains important observations concerning the nature

ture and revolutions of commerce; observations intimately connected with the preceding narrative, and of such weight in themselves as renders them worthy of being adorned by the pen of Dr. Robertson. Of these observations we shall select the two following, because they are connected with two popular and highly interesting topics, the African slave trade and the destruction of the Turkish empire:

"While America contributed in this manner to facilitate and extend the intercourse of Europe with Asia, it gave rise to a traffick with Africa, which, from slender beginnings, has become so considerable as to form the chief bond of commercial connexion with that continent. Soon after the Portuguese had extended their discoveries on the coast of Africa beyond the river Senegal, they endeavoured to derive some benefit from their new settlements there, by the sale of slaves. Various circumstances combined in favouring the revival of this odious traffick. In every part of America, of which the Spaniards took possession, they found that the natives, from the feebleness of their frame, from their indolence, or from the injudicious manner of treating them, were incapable of the exertions requisite either for working mines, or for cultivating the earth. Eager to find hands more industrious and efficient, the Spaniards had recourse to their neighbours the Portuguese, and purchased from them Negro-slaves. Experience soon discovered that they were men of a more hardy race, and to much better fitted for enduring fatigue, than the labour of one Negro was computed to be equal to that of four Americans*; and from that time the number employed in the New World has gone on increasing with rapid progress. In this practice, no less repugnant to the feelings of Humanity than to the principles of Religion, the Spaniards have unhappily been imitated by all the nations of Europe, who have acquired territories in the warmer climates of the New World. At present the number of Negro-slaves in the settlements of Great Britain and France, in the West Indies, exceeds a million; and as the establishment of servitude has been found, both in ancient and in modern times, extremely unfavourable to population, it requires an annual importation from Africa of at least 38,000, to keep up the stock†. If it were possible to ascertain, with equal exactness, the number of slaves in the Spanish dominions, and in North America, the total number of Negro-slaves might be well reckoned at as many more.

"Thus the commercial genius of Europe, which has given it a visible ascendancy over the three other divisions of the earth, by

discerning their respective wants and resources, and by rendering them reciprocally subservient to one another, has established an union among them, from which it has derived an immense increase of opulence, of power, and of enjoyments." p. 165—167.

The concluding pages of this Disquisition prove that this celebrated historian is not a partizan of the Turks:

"It is to the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, and to the vigour and success with which the Portuguese prosecuted their conquests and established there, that Europe has been indebted for its preservation from the most illiberal and humiliating servitude that ever oppressed polished nations. For this observation I am indebted to an author whose ingenuity has illustrated, and whose eloquence has adorned the *History of the Settlements and Commerce of the Modern Nations in the East and West Indies*‡; and it appears to me so well founded as to merit more ample investigation. A few years after the first appearance of the Portuguese in India, the dominion of the Mameluks was overturned by the irresistible power of the Turkish arms, and Egypt and Syria were annexed as provinces to their empire. If, after this event, the commercial intercourse with India had continued to be carried on in its ancient channels, the Turkish sultans, by being masters of Egypt and Syria, must have possessed the absolute command of it, whether the productions of the East were conveyed by the Red Sea to Alexandria, or were transported by land-carriage from the Persian Gulf to Constantinople, and the ports of the Mediterranean. The monarchs who were then at the head of this great empire were neither destitute of abilities to perceive the pre-eminence to which this would have elevated them, nor of ambition to aspire to it. Selim, the conqueror of the Mameluks, by confirming the ancient privileges of the Venetians in Egypt and Syria, and by his regulations concerning the duties on Indian goods, which I have already mentioned, early discovered his solicitude to secure all the advantages of commerce with the East to his own dominions. The attention of Solymah the Magnificent, his successor, seems to have been equally directed towards the same object. More enlightened than any monarch of the Ottoman race, he attended to all the transactions of the European states, and had observed the power as well as opulence to which the republic of Venice had attained by engrossing the commerce with the East. He now beheld Portugal rising towards the same elevation, by the same means. Eager to imitate and to supplant them, he formed a scheme suitable to his character for political wisdom and the appellation of *Inspector of Rules*, by which the Turkish historians

* "Hist. of America, vol. I. p. 310."

† "Report of Lords of the Privy Council, A. D. 1788."

‡ "M. l'Abbé Raynal."

have distinguished him, and established, early in his reign, a system of commercial laws in his dominions, by which he hoped to render Constantinople the great staple of Indian trade, as it had been in the prosperous ages of the Greek empire *. For accomplishing this scheme, however, he did not rely on the operation of laws alone; he fitted out, about the same time, a formidable fleet in the Red Sea, under the conduct of a confidential officer, with such a body of janizaries on board of it, as he deemed sufficient not only to drive the Portuguese out of all their new settlements in India, but to take possession of some commodious station in that country, and to erect his standard there. The Portuguese, by efforts of valour and constancy, entitled to the splendid success with which they were crowned, repulsed this powerful armament in every enterprise it undertook, and compelled the shattered remains of the Turkish fleet and army to return with ignominy to the harbours from which they had taken their departure, with the most sanguine hopes of terminating the expedition in a very different manner †. Solymán, though he never relinquished the design of expelling the Portuguese from India, and of acquiring some establishment there, was so occupied during the remainder of his reign, by the multiplicity of arduous operations in which an insatiable ambition involved him, that he never had leisure to resume the prosecution of it with vigour.

"If either the measures of Selim had produced the effect which he expected, or if the more adventurous and extensive plan of Solymán had been carried into execution, the command of the wealth of India, together with such a marine as the monopoly of trade with that country has, in every age, enabled the power which possessed it to create and maintain, must have brought an accession of force to an empire already formidable to mankind, that would have rendered it altogether irresistible. Europe, at that period, was not in a condition to have defended itself against the combined exertions of such naval and military power, supported by commercial wealth, and under the direction of a monarch whose comprehensive genius was able to derive from each its peculiar advantages, and to employ all with the greatest effect. Happy for the human race, the despotic system of Turkish government, founded on such illiberal fanaticism as has extinguished science in Egypt, in Assyria, and in Greece, its three favourite mansions in ancient times, was prevented from extending its dominion over Europe, and from suppressing liberty, learning, and taste, when beginning to make successful efforts to revive

there, and again to blest, to enlighten, and to polish mankind." p. 173—176.

In the Appendix to his Disquisition Dr. R. gives a concise, yet clear and satisfactory, account of the genius, manners, and institutions, the civil polity, arts, sciences, and religious institutions, of the Hindoos. By comparing his description with the Ayeen Akbery, and with some other authorities, some may be inclined to think that he has rather too highly embellished the picture:—yet, with every reader of humanity, the following passage will completely form his excuse:

"If I had aimed at nothing else than to describe the civil policy, the arts, the sciences, and religious institutions of one of the most ancient and most numerous races of men, that alone would have led me into inquiries and discussions both curious and instructive. I own, however, that I have all along kept in view an object more interesting, as well as of greater importance, and entertain hopes, that if the account which I have given of the early and high civilization of India, and of the wonderful progress of its inhabitants in elegant arts and useful science, shall be received as just and well established, it may have some influence upon the behaviour of Europeans towards that people. Unfortunately for the human species, in whatever quarter of the globe the people of Europe have acquired dominion, they have found the inhabitants not only in a state of society and improvement far inferior to their own, but different in their complexion, and in all their habits of life. Men, in every stage of their career, are so satisfied with the progress made by the community of which they are members, that it becomes to them a standard of perfection, and they are apt to regard people, whose condition is not similar, with contempt, and even aversion. In Africa and America the dissimilitude is so conspicuous, that, in the pride of their superiority, Europeans thought themselves entitled to reduce the natives of the former to slavery, and to exterminate those of the latter. Even in India, though far advanced beyond the two other quarters of the globe in improvement, the colour of the inhabitants, their effeminate appearance, their unwearied spirit, the wild extravagance of their religious tenets and ceremonies, and many other circumstances, confirmed Europeans in such an opinion of their own pre-eminence, that they have always viewed and treated them as an inferior race of men. Happy would it be if any of the four European nations, who have, successfully, acquired extensive territories and power in India, could altogether vindicate itself from having acted in this manner. Nothing, however, can have a more direct and powerful tendency to inspire Europeans, proud

* "Paruta Hist. Venet. lib. VII. p. 589. Sandi Stor. Civil. Venez. part II. p. 901."

† "Asa de Barros, dec. IV. lib. X. c. 1, &c."

proud of their own superior attainments in policy, science, and arts, with proper sentiments concerning the people of India, and to teach them a due regard for their natural rights as men, than their being accustomed, not only to consider the Hindoos of the present times as a knowing and ingenious race of men, but to view them as descended from ancestors who had attained to a very high degree of improvement many ages before the least step towards civilization had been taken in any part of Europe. It was by an impartial and candid inquiry into their manners, that the Emperor Akber was led to consider the Hindoos as no less entitled to protection and favour than his other subjects, and to govern them with such equity and mildness as to merit from a grateful people the honourable appellation of "The Guardian of Mankind." It was from a thorough knowledge of their character and acquirements that his vizier, Abul Fazel, with a liberality of mind unexampled among Mahomedans, pronounces an high encomium on the virtues of the Hindoos, both as individuals and as members of society, and celebrates their attainments in arts and sciences of every kind*. If I might presume to hope that the description which I have given of the manners and institutions of the people of India could contribute in the smallest degree, and with the most remote influence, to render their character more respectable, and their condition more happy, I shall close my literary labours with the satisfaction of thinking that I have not lived or written in vain."

164. *A Collection of Treaties between Great Britain and other Powers.* By George Chalmers, Esq. 8vo.

THE method observed in the arrangement of these treaties is thus explained :

"In the following collection I have preserved a chronological order, while I have brought together the treaties which at various times have been formed with each different nation. Without any strong motive of choice, I began with Russia, in the North; I regularly proceeded to the South of Europe; I diverged afterwards to Africa and Asia; and ended finally in America. I flatter myself, this arrangement will be found commodious. To the treaties, which belong to each particular country, and which form a distinct head, I have prefixed a chronological index of prior treaties, for the purpose of tracing a principle of connexion, and shewing where those preceding conventions may be found. The usefulness of this prefatory index will be acknowledged by those who, having been engaged in much study, or in much business, have felt the happiness of knowing where to lay one's hand on the thing that the pressure of the moment required. But the brevity which I prescribed to myself did not allow

me to swell this prefatory index with the mention of every agreement, either for the hire of troops, or the performance of temporary stipulations. I was directed by my notions of utility, either in publishing some treaties, or in not mentioning others. The publick, whose convenience I have endeavoured to promote, and to whose opinion I respectfully submit, will ultimately determine whether, in making this selection, I have been directed by judgement or by caprice.

"The first treaty which was ever published in this nation, by authority, was the treaty with Spain, in 1604, which was conducted by Sir Robert Cecil, the first Lord Salisbury, with such wonderful talents and address. No treaty was printed, without authority, during any preceding period. It had been extremely dangerous for private persons, in the reign of King James, in the former, or in the subsequent reign, to have published treaties with foreign powers; because, to have done this, had been considered as meddling with matters of state, and punished as an infringement of prerogative. The treaties of Charles I. were published by authority. Cromwell made many treaties, because he was anxious, like John IV. of Portugal, to procure the recognition of other powers; but I doubt whether he lived to publish them. The reign of Charles II. was fruitful in treaties, which were printed by authority, often singly, and sometimes collectively. The four treaties of Breda were published by the King's special command*, in 1667. A collection, comprehending seventeen treaties, beginning with the Commercial Treaty with Spain, in 1667, and ending with the Algerine Treaty in 1682, was printed by direction of Lord Sunderland, the secretary of state, in March, 1684-5†. Such had been the smallness of this impression, or such the demand for it, that this useful code was reprinted in 1686. The salutary practice of publishing by authority what was so necessary to be known, which had been begun by King James, was continued by King William, and by his royal successors.

"It was, however, in King William's councils, that it was first determined to print authoritatively the PUBLIC CONVENTIONS of Great Britain with other powers‡. It

* "By the assigns of J. Bill and C. Barker, the King's printers, 4to, 80 pages."

† "By the assigns of J. Bill, and H. Hills, and T. Newcomb, the King's printers. London, 1685, 4to, 269 pages."

‡ "The warrant, empowering Thomas Rymer to search the public repositories for this great design, was dated on the 26th of August, 1693. This warrant was renewed on the 3d of May, 1707, when Robert Sanderfon was appointed his assistant. And, on the 15th of February, 1717, Sanderfon was continued the single conductor of this laborious undertaking."

* "Ayceen Akbery, vol. III. p. 2, 81, 95."

was owing to that determination that the reign of Queen Anne saw the publication of RYMER'S *Fœdera*. The first volume, commencing with the documents of the year 1201, was published in 1704; the twentieth volume, ending with the papers of 1654, was given to the world in 1735.

"As historiographer, these were not the only labours of Rymer: he left an unpublished collection, relating to the government and history of England, from the year 1115 to 1698, in fifty-eight volumes*, which the prudence of the House of Peers directed to be placed in the British Museum, with the Cottonian manuscripts. Of men who have done great public services we naturally wish to know something of the origin and the end. Thomas Rymer was born in the North of England; was educated at Cambridge; and, intending to make the law his profession, he entered himself a student of Gray's Inn. He first appeared as a poet and a critic in 1670, when he published *Edgar*, an heroic tragedy, which had scarcely preserved his name; and *Reflections on Shakspeare*, in 1693, which have drawn on him Warburton's indignation. On the decease of Shadwell, the great *Mac Flecknoe* of Dryden, in 1692, who at once celebrated King William's birth as laureat, and recorded King William's actions as historiographer, the laurel was placed on the brow of Tate, and the pen of the historian was delivered into the hand of Rymer. While collecting the *Fœdera* he also employed himself like a royal historiographer, in detecting the *falsehood*, and ascertaining the *truth*, of history †. He lived to publish fifteen folio volumes of the *public convocations*; and from his collections Sanderfon published the sixteenth volume in 1715. Rymer finished his useful career in December, 1713, and was buried in the church of St. Clement Danes. Yet, after all his labours, he is oftener remembered for his critical strictures on Shakspeare; for, such has been the singular fortune of this illustrious poet, that whoever has connected himself with his name, either as commentator, panegyrist, or detractor, has been raised up by the strength of his pi-

nions, and will be carried through the expanse of time by the continuance of his flight.

"Robert Sanderfon, who had thus been Rymer's coadjutor, continued the *Fœdera* after his death. The seventeenth volume, which is the most useful of the whole, because it contains an Index of the *persons*, of the *things*, and of the *places*, that this and the sixteen preceding volumes comprehend, he published in the year 1717. The eighteenth volume, which was republished with the *Custumals*, he published in 1726; the nineteenth in 1732, and the twentieth in 1735. Sanderfon, who was usher of the Court of Chancery, clerk of the Chapel of the Rolls, and fellow of the Antiquary Society, died on the 24th of December, 1741.

"A complete collection of General Treaties must consist of the following books:—1st, Leibnitz's *Codex*, in 1693; 2dly, The *Corps Diplomatique*, with its Supplement, in 1739, consisting of twenty volumes in folio, to which is annexed a copious Index of matters; 3dly, St. Priest's *Histoire des Traités de Paix du xvième Siècle, depuis la Paix de Vervins jusqu'à celle de Nimègue*, 1725, 2 vol. in folio; and, 4thly, of the *Negotiations Secrètes, touchant la Paix de Munster et d'Osna-brug*, 1725, 4 vol. in folio. These ample collections begin with the establishment of the AMPHICTYONIA, 1496 years before the birth of Christ, being the most antient treaty which is to be met with in the records of time, and end with the pacification of the troubles of Geneva, in May, 1738. Such, then, is the vast mass of papers which have originated from the restlessness or the wisdom of Europe, and which every one must possess who is ambitious of extensive knowledge with regard to the discordant interests of the European Powers.

"To all these must be added, by those who are desirous to form a complete library; the collections which have been published with regard to particular negotiations; as, the peace of Nimègue, the peace of Ryf-
negotiations,
 wick, the peace of Utrecht ‡: and to these may be added the useful collection of *actes*,

* "There is a list of this great collection in the seventeenth volume of the *Fœdera*; and see Aylcough's Catalogue of the Museum MSS. vol. I. N° 4573—4630."

† "He published, in 1702, his first Letter to Bishop Nicolson; 'wherein, as he says, King Robert III. of Scotland is, beyond all dispute, freed from the imputation of bastardy.' He soon after published his second Letter to Bishop Nicolson; 'containing an historical deduction of the alliances between France and Scotland; whereby the pretended old league with Charlemagne is disproved, and the true old league is ascertained.' After his decease, there was published, in 1714, a small treatise, *Of the Antiquity, Power, and Decay of Parliaments*. And, in the same year, *Some Translations from Greek, Latin, and Italian Poets; with other Verses and Songs, never before printed*. By Thomas Rymer, late Historiographer Royal. These translations, verses, and songs, not being sufficient to make a volume in 12mo., were published with *Curious Antiquities*, by a gentleman of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge."

‡ "Actes et Mémoires concernant la Paix de Nimègue, 1697, 4 tom. en 7 vol. in 12mo.—Actes et Mémoires concernant la Paix de Ryfwick, 1705, 4 vol. in 12mo.—Mémoires Politiques pour servir à l'Histoire de la Paix de Ryfwick, par Jean Du Mont, 1699, 4 vol. in 12mo.
 GENT. MAG. October, 1791.

negotiations, and treaties, from 1713 till 1748, in five and-twenty octavo volumes. The conventions of nations have not only been published at large, but also in the abstract. Roussel favoured the world, in 1736, with *Les Intérêts des Puissances de l'Europe, avec le Supplément*, 4 vols. 4to.—Roussel ceased from his useful labours in August, 1762. Mably's *Droit Public de l'Europe* will be found a commodious manual, which is written with great knowledge, and arranged with uncommon skill. It has been continued to the peace of 1763, and enriched with the annotations of Roussel, who was no favourable commentator. Mably and Roussel parted with unkind sentiments of each other, though the bookfellers had endeavoured to make them agree."

Mr. Chalmers has distinguished himself as the biographer of Daniel Defoe; see p. 346.

165. *An Account of the Life and Writings of Thomas Day, Esq.* By James Keir, Esq. 8vo.

WE learn from this Life, in 146 pages, that Mr. D. (of whom see our vol. LIX. p. 958) was born in London, June 22, 1748, being son of Thomas Day, Esq. who enjoyed a considerable office in the customs, and Jane his wife, daughter of Samuel Bonham, Esq.; that his father died when he was only 13 months old, and that his mother, for his health, removed to Stoke Newington, where she put him to a child's school, till he was removed to the Charter-house, under Dr. Crusius, and thence, at 16, to Oxford, where he entered gentleman-commoner at Corpus Christi College. He took no degree, nor attended to any other qualifications than the attainment of moral truth and exemplary facts; and his themes and verses were less conspicuous for elegance of language than for ingenuity and solidity of matter. His enthusiasm in favour of virtue, which he determined to pursue as his most substantial good, led him to educate two female orphans on the plan of Rousseau, not without some intention, had the experiment succeeded, of marrying one of them; but they were delivered up, "while yet children, to a boarding-school." Mr. D. entered of the Middle Temple, and took to studying the law, but without professing it; wrote a poem called *The Dying Negro*; and married Miss Esther Milnes, of Wakefield, whose sentiments

perfectly accorded with his own. He settled, 1779, on his estate at Stapleford, in Essex; and, three years after, removed to another estate which he had at Annesley, near Chertsey, which, being much uncultivated, gave him an opportunity of practising agriculture. During the American war he published two poems, *The devoted Legions*, and *The Desolation of America*; and, on the first prospect of peace, *Reflections on the present State of England, and on the Independence of America*. In a subsequent publication, intitled, *Reflections on the Peace, the East India Bill, and the present Crisis*, addressed to the Earl of Shelburne, he vindicated and praised the conduct of that Minister in making the peace. He joined the associations in the counties of Essex, Surrey, and Berks, where he had property; and it should be added, that he harangued from the steps of the Senate-house at Cambridge, where a now Right Reverend Prelate distinguished himself in the same cause. "Mr. D. did not indeed conceive any "very sanguine expectations of success, "or that the efforts of the association "would obtain a perfectly-reformed representation. He deplored the "superbity with which both the gentry "and people in general viewed these "efforts, their want of knowledge of "their political rights and interests, "and of zeal to assert them." The *Coalition* gave a new turn to Mr. D's sentiments; and he expressed a very favourable opinion of Mr. Pitt, in a letter to a confidential friend, 1785, in which he has these remarkable expressions:—"As to the reform of parliament, I "think Mr. P. has discharged his promise; and the very reasons which "have provoked some of my brother-reformers are, with me, the strongest motives for admitting his sincerity. "To expect that the Minister of a "great, and, above all, corrupted state "like this, should calmly and deliberately demolish the whole frame of government, for the sake of making an "experiment, is betraying a lamentable ignorance of human nature. I am "not myself such a child as either to "expect or wish that all government "should stand still, in such a wonderfully-complicated system of society as "our own, in order that two or three

11mo.—*Actes, Mémoires, et autres Pièces authentiques, concernant la Paix d'Utrecht, 1714*, 7 vol. in 8vo."

* *"Recueil des Actes, Négociations, et Traitez, depuis la Paix d'Utrecht, jusqu'à présent.* Par Jean Roussel."

"reformers

"reformers may try their skill in greasing the wheels." The whole of this letter breathes a spirit of independence; as does another to Dr. Jebb, who urged him to take a seat in parliament. Mr. D. seems to have lived long enough to see through the interested views of pretended reformers, and to have reserved to himself the power of judging and acting for himself, though all his exertions were for the benefit of society. His political career had ceased four or five years before he died, and he had turned his thoughts to assist and improve the education of the rising generation, for which his *History of Sandford and Merton* was, in its outset, well calculated, but, like all such theoretical works, was overshot long before it came to a conclusion. Mr. D's biographer, we understand, is an eminent chemist in the High-street, Birmingham.

166. *Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, in the Year 1790, at the Lectures founded by the late Rev. John Bampton, M. A. Canon of Salisbury. By Henry Kett, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College.*

THE plan of these Lectures is, to vindicate the fathers of the church from the misrepresentations of Mr. Gibbon and Dr. Priestley; to recommend the works of the ecclesiastical fathers, which, in an excellent essay, are contrasted with the most celebrated authors of antiquity. Mr. K. states the six causes which may be supposed to have promoted the first spreading of Christianity; viz. 1. The miracles wrought in the primitive Church. 2. The apologies addressed to emperors in vindication of the Christian cause. 3. The zeal of the first preachers in disseminating the knowledge of Christianity. 4. The fortitude of the early martyrs. 5. The discipline of the primitive church. 6. The conformity of the manners of the first Christians with the precepts of the Gospel.—Mr. K. asserts the prevalence of miracles in the first ages of the Church, against Dr. Middleton, from the attestation of the fathers, and their public addresses to emperors and magistrates. He vindicates their apologies, and ably represents their zeal, and the influence of martyrdom, on the unconverted world; concluding with an attempt to ascertain the exact respect which is due to the martyrs. These take up the three first Sermons.

The discipline of the Church is dis-

cussed in the IVth Sermon; the particular motives and principles of the first ministers stated; the early distinction of bishops and presbyters; the causes and progress of heresy, and the sentiments and characteristics of the early Heretics, with the zeal and care of the fathers in opposing them; the virtues of the first Christians; the combined effects of the foregoing causes on private manners and public institutions among the nations converted to the faith; concluding with a view of the grand arrangement made by the Almighty in the affairs of the world, preparatory to the introduction of Christianity.

Sermon V. contains observations on the character of an historian, in general applied to the author of *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, with a particular review of some striking misrepresentations contained in his 15th and 16th chapters, well worthy the attention of Mr. G's readers.

Sermon VI. remarks on the history of the early opinions concerning Christ, and an essay towards a refutation of its leading principles, and deserves an equally attentive perusal.

Sermon VII. states the evidences given by the earliest fathers to the books of the New Testament, with observations on the inspiration of the sacred writers, and a comparison between them and some great writers of antiquity.

Sermon VIII. gives a general statement of the characteristics of the primitive Church, the corruptions of the middle ages, and the happy consequences of the Reformation to general knowledge, as well as to religion. Mr. K. recapitulates his chief arguments; and, after shewing the analogy between the primitive Church in the first century and the Church of England, concludes with some general remarks.

It would exceed our limits to extract his portrait of a primitive preacher (p. 67); his elevated description of the events which preceded and prepared the way for the coming of Christ (p. 149—152); his general observations on historical composition (p. 155—157); his comprehensive character of Mr. G. (p. 158). We have not read, for some time past, a composition of greater spirit and elegance than this set of Bampton Lectures, which we earnestly recommend to general perusal.

167. *Travels into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and*

and Denmark. *Interpersed with Historical Relations and political Inquiries. Illustrated with Charts and Engravings.* By William Coxe, M. A. F. R. S. &c. &c. &c. Vol. III. 4to.

WE reviewed the two first volumes of these informing and entertaining Travels in our vol. LIV. pp. 451, 529; and should not do justice to the present, if we declined giving as ample extracts from this continuation of his observations during a second journey into the Northern nations of Europe, and particularly on those countries which he had not before visited, which are, Jutland, Norway, Livonia, Courland, and Prussia.

General Claussen, in 1756, established an iron-foundry, and other works, for supplying the Danish army and navy with military stores. He began by improving and rendering substantial a cut made 1717—1720, by Frederick IV. between a small lake and the Isefjord, a bay of the sea, on the North shore of Zealand. He has fertilized a sandy tract to a capacity of producing 500 loads of hay, besides fire-wood.

"At the extremity of the canal we turned into another formed entirely by the General. It was cut through quicksands, and the banks sloped and planted like those of the former. He employs at present only 340 men. All the workmen are his own peasants, who of course labour at a reduced price. He has built for their habitation rows of houses with rude stones washed with stucco, made of equal quantities of the pounded scoria of iron, of quicklime, and chalk. He has found, from experience, that this stucco is extremely durable. His works consist of a foundry for casting cannon, both copper and iron, and balls, making saltpetre and gunpowder, with bakehouses and breweries. He boasted, that in 1772 he furnished the army of Norway with artillery in three months; and at two months notice he could supply a 50 gun ship with all her artillery, ammunition, and military stores. In shewing us his works, he laid claim to many new inventions. He saws and polishes cannon, by means of a mill so contrived as to answer various purposes; he saws off the waste pieces of copper from the cast cannon, which operation was the work of sixteen men for three days, and is now performed in an hour. By means of the same mill, and a kind of turning machine, he polishes the cannon in the manner of turning, which used to be done by the tedious opera-

tion of filing. He has invented a simple machine to twist the hot iron bars together for anchors; a mode which he prefers as stronger and better than the usual method of hammering the bars together. In his powder-mills he uses copper mortars, which are much safer than those of wood, as the latter, on being much used, become dry, and harbour the powder in the small crevices. He employs two ranges of mortars in each row, or sixty-four in each powder-mill, wherein, usually, only twenty are used; and he beats only ten pounds of powder with each mortar. The expence of copper mortars is very considerable, as each mortar costs twenty pounds; but then the mills are certainly less liable to accident, and, if blown up, the mortars are recovered."

Mr. C. gives a very favourable account of the Norwegian peasants.

"Norway is blessed with a particular code, called *The Norway Law*, compiled by Grieffeld, at the command of Christian the Fifth, the great legislator of his country. By this law, the palladium of Norway, the peasants are free, a few only excepted on certain noble estates near Fredericksstadt. But the virtue of this law extends itself even to those serfs, for no proprietor can have more than one of these privileged estates; and unless he possesses a title, or certain rank, and resides on his estate, he loses his privilege, and the peasants are free.

"The benefits of the Norway code are so visible in its general effects on the happiness, and in the appearance, of the peasants, that a traveller must be blind who does not instantly perceive the difference between the free peasants of Norway and the enslaved vassals of Denmark, though both living under the same government.

"Many of the peasants pretend to be descended from the ancient nobles, and some even from the royal line: they greatly pride themselves upon this supposed descent, and are careful not to give their children in marriage but to their equals in birth and blood.

"A curious custom prevails in Norway, called *odels right*, or right of inheritance, by which the proprietor of certain freehold estates may re-purchase his estate, which either he or any of his ancestors have sold, provided he can prove the title of his family. But, in order to enforce this claim, his ancestors, or he, must have declared, every tenth year, at the sessions, that they lay claim to the estate, but that they want money to redeem it; and if he, or his heirs, are able to obtain a sufficient sum, then the possessor must, on receiving the money, give up the estate to the *odels man*. For this reason, the peasants who are freeholders keep a strict account of their pedigree. This custom is attended with advantages and disadvantages. As to the advantages, it fixes the affections of the peasant on his native place, and he improves

* We are happy to learn, that one of the first preferments which hath fallen since the translation of Bishop Douglas to Salisbury has been conferred on this ingenious traveller—a parson in the church of Sarum. EDIT.

improves with pleasure those possessions which are so strongly secured to him: it increases the consequence, and excites the industry, of his family. On the contrary, the estate loses its value when sold to another person, because, as he possesses only a precarious estate, which he may be obliged to resign, he is not inclined to improve the lands as if they were irrecoverably his own.

"The Norwegian peasants possess much spirit and fire in their manner; are frank, open, and undaunted, yet not insolent; never fawning to their superiors, yet paying proper respect to those above them.

"Their principal mode of salute is by offering their hand; and when we gave them or paid them a trifle, the peasants, instead of returning thanks by words or by a bow, shook our hands with great frankness and cordiality.

"The peasants of Norway are well clothed and well lodged, and appear to possess more comforts and conveniences of life than any which I have seen in the course of my travels, excepting in some parts of Switzerland.

"They weave their ordinary cloth and linen; they make also a kind of stuff like a Scotch plaid. The cloth which the men use for their coats is principally of a stone colour, with red button-holes, and white metal buttons.

"The women, while employed in their household affairs, frequently, as in Sweden, appear only with a petticoat and a shift, with a collar reaching to the throat, and a black sash tied round the waist. Their linen is remarkably fine; and as they are usually well made, this mode of dress sets off their shapes to the highest advantage.

"The common food of the peasant is milk, cheese, dried or salted fish, and sometimes, but rarely, flesh or dried meat, oat-bread, called *slud-brød*, baked in small cakes, about the size and thickness of a pancake: it is usually made twice a year. I observed a woman employed in preparing it: having placed over the fire a round iron plate, she took a handful of dough, and rolled it out with a rolling-pin to the size of the iron plate; she then placed it on the plate, and baked it on one side, then turned it on the other with a small stick. In this manner she baked an astonishing number in less than a quarter of an hour; and I was informed that one woman, in one day, can bake sufficient for the family during a whole year. The peasants also, in times of scarcity, mix the bark of trees, usually of the fir-tree, with their oat-meal; they dry this bark before the fire, grind it to powder, mix it with some oat-meal, then bake it, and eat it like bread: it is bitterish, and affords but little nourishment.

"As a luxury, the peasants eat *skarke*, or thin slices of meat, sprinkled with salt, and dried in the wind, like hung-beef; also, a

soup made like a hasty-pudding, of oat-meal, or barley-meal; and, in order to render it more palatable, they put in a pickled herring, or salted mackerel.

"The use of potatoes has been lately introduced; but those roots do not grow to any size in a country where the Summer is so short."

Mr. C. has ascertained the fact of the death of Charles XII. of Sweden differently from the account of it hitherto generally received; and gives the plan for establishing schools in the several governments of Russia; gives an account of the execution of Counts Struensee and Brandt, memoirs of Tycho Brahe, and of Scheele, the extraordinary chemist in Sweden, and of Count Biron; a view of the Swedish government, commerce, navigation, revenues, expenditure, and bank, as well as those of Russia, and remarks on the state of Poland; particulars concerning Gustavus Vasa; the Czarina's picture-gallery; state of population in Norway and Russia. In the first of these kingdoms he estimates it only at 750,000; in the latter 26,766,360.

Our readers in the department of Natural History will perhaps be pleased with the following curious experiments made in Siberia, by Dr. Pallas, to ascertain the degrees of heat in animals during their torpid and natural state.

"Dr. P. having made an incision into the abdomen of a hedge-hog during its torpid state, and placed Fahrenheit's thermometer in its belly, the mercury rose only to 39°; and the animal gave no more signs of feeling than if it had been actually dead, as well whilst he was making the incision as when he was sewing up the wound, although the animal was immediately afterwards put into a warm room, gradually recovered from its lethargy, and walked about the chamber with as much insensibility as if no operation had been performed.

"The Doctor kept this hedge-hog in his house from December to the end of March; and although the heat of the apartment in which it lay was seldom under 60 degrees, yet it eat no food, and was never out of its torpid state, except once or twice, when it was placed behind the stove, in a heat from 77 to 80. Roused by that expedient, it was awakened from its lethargy, took a few turns about the room, and eat a few morsels; but soon lay down again, and passed its torpid months as Nature ordains.

"It is probable that the bodies of these animals, who sleep during Winter, are gradually prepared for the torpid state by a deficiency of food, and a consequent diminution of natural heat; for, a thermometer plunged into the bellies of marmots and hedge-hogs,

in their natural states, rose to 76, 79, 81, 86, 88, 99, and 99½, namely, from 36½ degrees to 50 higher than it rose when plunged into the belly of the hedge-hog in its torpid state.

"The following fact also seems still further to illustrate the conjecture, that a certain state of body predisposes to a torpid state. A tame marmot, which had become extremely fat during Summer in the Professor's house, continued awake during the whole Winter, although it was exposed to the same cold which threw the whole species into their torpid state in that part of Siberia; nor was the Doctor able to render it torpid, even with the assistance of the ice-cellar, wherein he sometimes confined it during several days.

"By comparing this experiment with the sleeping hedge-hog, which Dr. Pallas was not able to rouse from its lethargy during the whole Winter, except for very short intervals, though exposed to a heat of between 77 and 80 degrees, it seems to follow, that a certain state of body is necessary to assist Nature in laying asleep some animals, to which they are gradually brought by a deficiency of nourishment about the beginning of Winter, when they shut up their holes, and retire to rest, from instinct; and that the impulse of the circulation and animal spirits, arising from heat or full feeding, supercedes the necessity of the torpid state, and prevents their falling asleep.

"It is also a curious circumstance in the economy of Nature, that Dr. Pallas found the heat of birds more considerable than that of quadrupeds; namely, from 103 to 111 degrees; a wise arrangement of Providence, in proportioning the heat of the winged tribe to the superior cold obtaining in that part of the atmosphere where they range."

168. *Historic Memoirs on the French Revolution. To which are annexed, Strictures on the Reflections of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke.*

THESE memoirs are ascribed to Mr. Belham, of Bedford, author of *Essays Philosophical, Historical, and Literary*, and, if we mistake not, father of the Rev. Mr. B. one of the tutors of the New Academy at Hackney. He is a warm admirer of the new Constitution, which he holds out, with others of his party, as one of the grandest and noblest efforts that was ever made to advance the happiness of mankind. Yet he supposes it might have been improved by a nearer approach to the British form of government. He treats Mr. Burke with a degree of roughness and impertinence to which his opinions, however different from those of Mr. Belham and the National Assembly, are by no means

entitled from a professor of fairness and candour. Time and experience will best shew, now that the King is restored, declared inviolable, and his flight overlooked, and the first National Assembly defunct, with Fayette and Bouillé, how far French fickleness will have patience and perseverance to carry on the farce of Reformation and Democracy.

169. *Anecdotes of Archery, ancient and modern. By H. G. Oldfield.*

MR. O, we believe, is the coadjutor with Mr. Dyson, in the *History of Tottenham*, reviewed in vol. LX. p. 1121. He has formed a brief collection of historical passages, tracing the practice of this simple mode of attack and defence from the earliest notices among all nations. Societies of archers have been instituted among us long since the general disuse of the bow and arrow, and the invention of fire-arms. Wood's *Bowman's Glory* makes a figure in the last century. The Edinburgh archers held their matches, dressed in a gay uniform, on the links of Leith, more than 80 years ago; and an old Scotch tune, called *The Archers' March*, corresponds with this institution. We might notice the prize of a silver arrow, at Harrow-school, of no very modern institution. The British ladies, who have enlisted under the banner of the Goddess of the Silver Bow, though not always or necessarily a virgin train (we mean no reflection on their chastity), are of latest date in this heroic amusement; though, like the French Revolution, and the National Assembly, they have been *taken off* on the stage, to bring them to a nearer view of the Gods and Goddesses who do not frequent Hainault forest and Fairlop oak.

170. *Serious Cautions to young Students, preached before the University of Cambridge, on Commencement-Sunday, July 4, 1790. To which is added, A Sermon preached before the University, on Christmas-day, 1772. By Thomas Stevens, D.D.*

DR. S. seriously cautions the students against indolence, dissipation, and licentiousness, and against the dangerous snares and seducing instructions which learning and false philosophy throw in their way.

From the second of these sermons, the text of which is Matt. xxii. 42, he infers the divine and human nature of Christ, from his being called David's lord as well as David's son.

171. *An impartial Account of the Conduct of the Excise towards the Brewers in Scotland, particularly in Edinburgh; pointing out the beneficial Effects of the new Mode of Survey, by which several Thousand Pounds per Annum have been already added to the Revenue in the Edinburgh Collection, and by which, if generally adopted throughout Scotland, many Thousands more might be annually put into the Exchequer, not only without Detriment, but with Advantage to the Manufacturers.* 8vo.

IT is here lamented that the Scots brewers labour under oppressions which are unknown in England, and that, in consequence of these, beer to the amount of 200,000l. per annum is annually imported into Scotland, of which the city of Edinburgh alone pays 40,000l.

In reading this, which, notwithstanding a number of provincial expressions, is a well-written pamphlet, we were shocked at the excessive venality and corruption of the excise-officers, in the capital of Scotland; for besides a number of palpable frauds here enumerated, we perceive that, by the introduction of the *grainmeter*, and a more strict mode of survey, suggested at the instance of the brewers themselves, the revenue for one year, on beer alone, rose from 4691l. 15s. 8d. to 10,817l. 12s. 9d. in that city only.

"If ever Scotland," says the author, "is to be set upon an equality with the sister kingdom in the manufacture of malt liquors, it can only be done by regulating the collection of the duty in such a manner that neither brewers nor excisemen can have it in their power to behave in such a fraudulent manner. From neglecting this, the revenue has been diminished, the quality of the liquor spoiled, and the trade almost entirely ruined. By extending over the kingdom such a mode of survey as has been adopted in Edinburgh, matters may, in some measure, undoubtedly be remedied; but without such an extension it is to be feared that the smugglers, in conjunction with corrupt officers of excise, &c. may still be able effectually to overthrow the fair trader, and render it impossible for them either to manufacture liquors of a good quality, or even to carry on their business with advantage to themselves or their country."

The reader, perhaps, will be astonished to learn, that, before the late regulations, so bad had the quality of malt liquors in general become in the city of Edinburgh, that a number of families had begun to import even small-beer from England.

172. *An Essay concerning Tithes, as appertaining to the Clergy of the Church of England;*

recommended to the Consideration of the People called Quakers. By Robert Applegarth; WHO has renounced their tenets, and become a member of the Church of England. His best argument in favour of tithes is, that they are a part of rent, which, if not paid to an ecclesiastical, would be claimed by a lay-landlord.

173. *A Sermon preached at the Cathedral Church of Bristol, on Saturday, November 13, 1790, being the Anniversary Commemoration of Edward Colston, Esq. Published at the Request of the President and Members of the Dolphin Society in Bristol. By Daniel Lyons, M. A. of St. Mary-hall, Oxford.*

THE benevolence and public spirit of Edward Colston, Esq. who was born at Bristol in 1636, and died at Mordlake in 1721, and is known to have expended in public benefactions, in his life, between 70 and 80,000l. and left above 100,000l. to his relation, is deservedly and well commemorated, and his name preferred in the chain to *Kyrle* and *Howard*.

174. *An Abstract of the Evidence delivered before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, in the Years 1790 and 1791, on the Part of the Petitioners for the Abolition of the Slave-Trade.*

"IN consequence of the numerous petitions which were sent to Parliament from different counties, cities, and towns of Great Britain, in the year 1788, for the abolition of the slave-trade, it was determined by the House of Commons to hear evidence on the subject.

"The slave-merchants and planters accordingly brought forward several persons as witnesses; the first in behalf of the continuation of the slave-trade, the latter in defence of colonial slavery. These were heard and examined in the years 1789 and 1790.

"Several persons were afterwards called on the side of the petitioners of Great Britain, to substantiate the foundation of their several petitions, and to invalidate several points of the evidence which the others had offered. These were examined in the years 1790 and 1791.

"This abstract then is made up from the evidence of the latter; in which *little other* alteration has been made than that of bringing things, on the same point, into one chapter, which, before, lay scattered in different parts of the evidence: and this has been done to enable the reader to see every branch of the subject in a clear and distinct shape.

"Before the preface is closed, it may be necessary to anticipate that some one may ask the editor, why he has given in this abstract the evidence on the part of the petitioners only, and omitted that which has been adduced

duced on the other side? To this the editor might reply, that it is the business of the slave-merchants and planters, if they think their case defensible by the evidence they have produced, to do it; but he would rather wish to reply, that it is unnecessary; for, admitting the witnesses on the part of the slave-merchants and planters never to have been, among them all, even one instance of enormity either in Africa or in the Middle Passage, or in the West Indies (which none of them will pretend to assert), this negative evidence can make nothing against the positive and specific facts mentioned in this abstract to have fallen under the eyes of the witnesses on the other side. These positive and specific instances must therefore still stand uncontradicted and true. They must still stand as having positively happened; and if but a small part of them only did ever happen, this small part would be a sufficient reason for the abolition of the slave trade."

Preface.

Victrix causa Deis placuit, sed victa Catoni.

175. *An Address to every Briton on the Slave-Trade; being an effectual Plan to abolish this Disgrace to our Country.*

"BRITONS, shall this decree stand? Will not all

Who boast a British heart, and wear the Stamp Divine, together rush, all as one man,
And join to rend away the dire disgrace,
Are all the nations hoot us? Hear this curse,
All who have ears in Britain. Read and weep,
All who have eyes. Whoever hast a tongue
To plead, and know'st the use of language,
leave,

Henceforth, all other converse, and declaim
Till every stander-by quake at the sound
Of slavery, and curse that darkest night
Tenfold that ever wrap'd this dreaming world."

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

176. *Original Letters by the Rev. John Wesley, and his Friends, illustrative of his early History, with other curious Papers, communicated by the late Rev. S. Badcock. To which is prefixed, An Address to the Methodists. By Joseph Priestley, LL.D. F.R.S. &c.*

"THE following letters were given to me by the late Mr. Badcock, as great curiosities of their kind, with a view to their publication after the death of Mr. John Wesley. They were given to him by the grand-daughter of Mr. Samuel Wesley, the eldest brother of John, and, I believe, with the same view. Mr. John Wesley, as I learned from Mr. Badcock, was very desirous of getting these letters into his possession; but the daughter and grand-daughter of Mr. Samuel, being offended at his conduct, would never deliver them to him. It was taken for granted that he would have suppressed them; nor should I have thought it right to publish them, if they had been merely private papers, unconnected with any public concern. But Mr.

Wesley being the founder of a numerous sect of Christians, of considerable and of growing importance in this country, the publick is interested in every thing that can throw light upon his character and principles; and the perusal of these letters will satisfy any person that they will be of eminent use for this purpose.

"In these letters, never intended for the public eye, but only written as a justification of himself to his nearest friends, we see, from the best authority, the real principles and conduct of Mr. Wesley, the opinions he entertained, and the reasons he was able to alledge for them, when he began his religious course; and the conclusion to be drawn from the whole is by no means to his discredit, as he appears to have been, unquestionably, an honest man, whose sole object it was to secure his own salvation, and promote that of others, though he will appear to have been strongly tainted with enthusiasm, from the effect of false notions of religion very early imbibed.

"We see here the marks of that ardent and determined mind, which nothing could shake from its purpose, and that principle of the appropriation of the whole of his time to one great object, from which nothing was ever able afterwards to divert him, *leisure* and *br.* as he somewhere says, having for ever taken leave of each other. Perhaps no man ever trifled less, or gave less time to any thing that could be called *amusement*, than Mr. Wesley. His whole life was one scene of serious business, of one kind or other, and of almost unremitted exertion, but which use made perfectly easy to him, so that one employment served to relieve another. With these extraordinary qualities, nothing was wanting to make him one of the first human characters, but a well-informed mind, and rational principles of religion. But, for want of these, how miserably do we, in these letters, find him bewildered and distressed!

"In the mean time, authentic narratives of the rise and progress of these illusions, such as this of the early life of Mr. Wesley, cannot fail to have a good effect. His case, indeed, is particularly striking, as it shows that neither the best natural understanding, with much acquired knowledge, nor the best disposition, cultivated with the greatest care, are sufficient guards against this species of enthusiasm. Just notions of religion, carefully formed, can alone answer the purpose; and it is of particular importance that they be formed in early life, before the imagination has been led astray by false notions."

These strictures on Mr. Wesley are followed by an Address to the Methodists, whom Dr. P. recommends "to add to their just zeal, laying aside their prejudices, more knowledge and more charity." He tells them, "their fellow-labourers are occupied in the

"same

"same great harvest, though in a different part of the same extensive field. "In this great field there is much and various work to be done; for some of which I readily acknowledge that you are better qualified than I am; but then there *may* be other work for which *I am better qualified than you.*" "When you have read these tracts (here recommended), judge whether I have not Reason and the Scriptures on my side. You will at least be convinced that *I have so persuaded myself;* and you cannot but respect a real lover of truth, and a desire to bring others into it, even in the man who is unfortunately in an error." How far the Methodists will concur with the Doctor, or thank him for his compliment, time must shew. We cannot see what good purpose could be answered by exposing the deluded conscientiousness of their founder; and as to the strange noises, &c. which were never clearly accounted for, in the house of old Mr. Wesley, at Epworth, in December and January, 1716, we think, with Dr. P, that what appears most probable, at this distance of time, is, that it was a trick of the servants, assisted by some of their neighbours, and that nothing was meant by it besides puzzling the family, and amusing themselves; and that such a truth was never discovered is not at all to be wondered at. The ghosts of Cock-lane and Stockwell, and the tricks played by Mr. Ward's servants at Wilbraham, where Bishop Watson died*, with others that might be named, at the same time that they shew the credulity of one set of people and the artifice of others, prove the futility of such practices, and of recording or multiplying the relations of them. Or it might be owing to some grudge the parishioners bore the family; for his son John, in a letter, reminds him "what love they had for him at first, and how they have used him since." p. 34. Of these papers see our vol. LIV. p. 279.

177. *A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Priestley, respecting his late Publication of Mr. Wesley's Letters, and containing some Animadversions on his Address to the Methodists, which he has prefixed to those Letters. By Philaethes.*

THE writer, who professes himself no Methodist, reproaches the publisher with improper conduct, in laying before

the public eye a correspondence written above fifty years ago, not intended for the public eye,—wished, by Mr. W, to be got into his own possession, but kept back by some near relation, who had quarrelled with him; with attempting to lead the opinions of the Methodists before he has come to any determinate point in which he himself can rest; and with the means used by him to effect that end, by misrepresentation of their opinions, and those of the Calvinists, and of Christians in general. "But, whatever be your view, your labour, I trust, will be in vain, for they are far too remote from your principles, both in religion and politics, to be ever found among your followers; they venerate the Bible too much to join with him who denies so great a part of it; and they love their country too well to aid those who, under the idea of reforming the constitution, would eventually undermine and destroy it."

178. *Modern Britons. A Poem. 4to.*

THIS is not the age for Poetry; but if any branch of that art be more successfully cultivated at the present period than the rest, it is that of Satire. Fastidiousness goes hand in hand with Refinement, and indeed forms a part of it. Thus it will be found, perhaps, in the literary annals of every country, that satirical composition is then most perfect when a nation is most opulent, and, seemingly, most prosperous and happy. When Juvenal wrote, Rome was at the height of its grandeur: the same may be observed of Boileau, with respect to France, and of the state of satirical writing at the present period in this country.

The poem before us bears strong marks of a vigorous mind, well cultivated.—We frequently discern carelessness and haste; but it is the carelessness of Genius, and a haste which rapidly hurries us to nervous and masterly passages, too faithfully descriptive of images, the familiarity of which does not render them less pernicious or less odious. We present our readers with the following specimen:

"Go to the village-séte upon the green,
You'd think 'twas Arcady, or Drury-lane;
The brawny peasant strips to meet his man,
And lays his blows in neat as Humphreys can.
The dolt, to try his luck in lotteries willing,
Gets the best prize, and loses but a shilling.
Doll wins her smock, and whitt a green gown,
And rustic revels end—like those in town.
The 'quire no longer in the moated hall
Bids the bluff tenants for October call;

Nor,

* See vol. LX. p. 323.

Nor, while blind scrapers make the footboys prance,

Leads with plump Abigail the country-dance.

He loves the grinding organ in the street,

And swears Storace's pipe alone is sweet.

Full two years rents his grounds improv'd
must waste ;

Two more small pittance buy of Gothic taste ;

Then, with his Gothic taste and Gothic wit,

He blocks his windows up, and rails at Pitt ;

Takes half a house in some dark, narrow street,

For cheaper daylight, and an air more sweet ;

Turns off his Cloakpoles, hires his men in town,

And pays one rascal what he kept many a clown ;

While the new purchasers of 'squires' estates,

Sell brickdust, powders, beer, and Bath stove-grates *."

We cannot take our leave of this poem without objecting to its price. It is not right, that for a publication of barely two sheets half a crown should be demanded. This is an evil which seems to be increasing, but which unquestionably defeats the end proposed.

MR. Richards, whose prize poem we celebrated (p. 657) as the truest effort of poetic genius now among us, in *An Essay on the characteristic Differences between antient and modern Poems, and the several Causes from which they result*, by which he gained a former prize in the same University, 1789, when B. A. of Trinity College, and for which the governors of Christ's Hospital complimented him with a silver cup, value 1*l*. discovers the first principles of that taste and fire which lately burst forth in full splendour, and augur so well to his future fame. The essay not being in public circulation, we are happy in the opportunity of laying the writer's summary of it, in the conclusion, before our readers.

"Such are the differences between antient and modern poetry. The causes of these differences have been found to exist in the variations of languages, of national character, and of mythology. The languages of Greece and Rome favour the higher walks of Poetry; those of Italy, France, and England, are adapted to the lighter productions of the Muse. From the influence of national character on the different departments of poetry, taken separately, many eminent advantages have resulted to the antient world, in almost every species of serious composition; to the modern, in all the works of wit and humour: from the influence of the same cause upon the body of Poetry, taken collectively, the productions of Greece are marked by Sim-

plicity, by Energy, and by Art; those of Rome by Majesty and Ornament, and; latterly, by unnatural Embellishment; and those of modern nations by Irregularity, by Pedantry, by Conceit, and by a general Levity of Style. The mythology of antient nations is simple, interesting, and uniform; that of modern countries various in its system, more powerful in its effects upon the mind, but frequently intermixed and confused in its parts.

"Comprehensive surveys of this nature are peculiarly calculated to suppress in us that unmanly spirit of superstitious veneration with which we contemplate the poetical characters of remote antiquity. Convinced of the influence of human causes upon human labours, we shall no longer refer to the interposition of a supernatural agency the mere effusion of mortal intellect. We shall renounce the extravagant fictions which have deified the parentage of Homer, and ascribed to stars and planets the distribution and guidance of Genius. We shall by this means at once support our own dignity of sentiment, and pay to the illustrious writer the honours and distinction which, to the truly noble mind, are then most valuable when founded on the basis of truth and conviction.

"We may here likewise silence the malignant caviller who would confine the praise of originality to Homer alone, and degrade all later poets to the servile rank of imitators. The spirit of poetic genius did not exhaust itself with that illustrious writer, nor with his numerous successors in Greece and Rome; but has displayed itself, through succeeding ages, in all its native vigour and enthusiasm. If antient nations have transmitted to us the valuable patrimony of Greek and Roman excellence, we too shall deliver down to our descendants an inheritance equally precious and original. By the labour of our poets, foreign regions and distant generations may be transported with delight, and overpowered with astonishment. And if, at any future period, the learning of Europe shall decline, and the seat of literature be transferred to remote countries, in them may our writers be received with all the honours and respect of the classical character; and the works of Moliere, Shakspeare, Spenser, Dante, Ariosto, and Milton, be admitted to an equality with the animated effusions of Theocritus, Pindar, and Homer."

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

GOTTINGEN. M. Ziegler, in "A complete Introduction to the Epistle to the Hebrews," conjectures it was written by APOLLOS, or some other Jew of Alexandria.

M. Meyer has published an essay on twenty-one spiders found in the neighbourhood of Gottingen, of which nine are

* "Bath stove-grates.—It is a well-known fact, that a celebrated dealer in this article, not long since, gave 30,000*l*. for a landed estate."

are new; with a prospectus of a complete course of natural history.

Here has also appeared the first volume of a new and improved edition of Dr. Bartol's "Letters on Calabria and Sicily."

ERROR. M. Bellerma has published the second volume of his "Manual of Biblical Literature," containing sacred geography.

Wigan's Latin translation of Aræteus of Cappadocia, concerning the causes and signs of diseases, with his notes, has been correctly reprinted at VIENNA.

M Vogel has printed at AMSTERDAM an excellent *Diatrise* on the causes why so many drowned persons are not recovered. M. Schroder having recovered a boy who had been at least half an hour under water, M. Vogel concludes other circumstances concur in the death of other persons taken out earlier without success.

Count Berchtold, whose excellent "Essay to direct Patriotic Travellers" we reviewed in vol. LIX. p. 1015, has printed at PARIS, and presented to the National Assembly, *Projet pour prévenir les Dangers très fréquens des Inhumations précipitées*; and *Projet d'une Méthode sur & aïssé d'approfondir les véritables Causes des Maladies des Gens de Mer, & de trouver la meilleure Manière de les guérir, avec des Observations sur la Nécessité d'admettre l'Art de Nager & de Plonger dans l'Education Nationale.*

PADUA. *Globus celestis Cusico-Arædicus*, &c. "An Account of the Cusico-Arabic celestial Globe in the Borgian Museum at Velletri: To which is prefixed, A Dissertation on the Astronomy of the Arabs. By Sim. Assemani. With Two Letters from Jos. Toulido, Professor of Astronomy, &c."

The preface to this work gives a summary account of the antiquities in the valuable museum at Velletri, particularly such as have been explained by the learned. In those of the Arabs this, and that of Nani at Venice, are the richest in the world. The globe here described is wholly of bronze. The figures of the constellations engraved on it are indifferently executed. The Arabic name of each is affixed to it. From two inscriptions it appears to have been made by the astronomer Caissar, at the command of Mohamined Alkamel, the sixth sultan of Egypt, in the year of the Hejra 622, or A. D. 1225. The constellations, the names of which are given, are in number forty-eight. The

globe is accurately copied; and Professor A. notices its difference from that of Ptolemy. Great patience and learning were requisite to decypher a monument, singular in its kind, which throws the clearest light on the history of astronomy amongst the Arabs.

STUTOARD. "History and Description of the Imperial County of Limburg," vol. II. and last.

BERLIN and STETTIN. "Architectural History of Potsdam, particularly during the Reign of Frederick II. By H. L. Maußner. Vol. I."—The history of the buildings undertaken by Frederick II. in his usual place of retreat certainly claims our notice; and no one was so capable of giving it faithfully as Mr. M. The present volume reaches from the earliest period to the year 1762. Before the reign of Frederick-William I. stone and brick were scarcely to be seen in Potsdam; and that prince was so habituated to the sight of his tall regiment, that a street did not please him unless straight, uniform, and with a row of gable ends like grenadiers' caps. There was something in height so attractive to him, that he built a house for the commandant, a very tall man, the windows of which were sixteen feet high.

"A general and chronological History of the House of Hesse Homburg, as an Appendix to M. Mallet's History of Hesse. By M. de Verdy du Vernois, Chamberlain to the King of Prussia."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

W. & D. asks, whether HINCKLESIENSIS, p. 612, is not mistaken in his suggestion that after a person is sent to Coventry *not one of his former acquaintance* will take the least notice of, or exchange a word with him? The more prevailing opinion is, that the culprit is precluded from all converse with those only who were of the party when the offence was given. Were this penalty more generally imposed, and strictly adhered to, it might be a means of preventing the shedding of the blood of many men, on a mere punctilio of honour, often for a fault quite imaginary.

VERITAS says, "The little boy who made the drawing of the old man, p. 852, has great merit, and has the thanks of many of your readers; and it is hoped that his friends will take care to improve him by a good master in so pleasing an art."—U. has his doubts!

Mr. E. DERTON and Mr. MOSSE have our best thanks; their drawings are engraving.

To SALMAN we have no objection but the length; if he has no objection, THE WHOLE shall appear in a small volume.

A POETIC CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN
MRS. KNOWLES, THE CELEBRATED
QUAKER, AND CAPTAIN MORRIS (NOT
THE FAMOUS SONG-WRITER, BUT)
THE RESPECTABLE AUTHOR OF A COL-
LECTION OF SPIRITED AND ELEGANT
ODES ON THE SUBJECT OF LIBERTY.

MADAM, *Baker-street, July 30.*

WHEN I consider that the following
lines are addressed to the Lady who
subdued that Goliath of literature, Doctor
Samuel Johnson, I think myself scarcely
justifiable in sending them; yet the maxims
they contain seem to me unanswerable.—
Johnson was a great Bear; I am but a little
one. You must excuse my speaking out:
it is not fitting to mince the matter on such
occasions. You will please to observe, that
I meddle only with the men's drefs; leaving
the ladies to draw what conclusions they
may think proper concerning their own.

I am, Madam,

Your friend, in the refined sense of the word,
and a Quaker in spirit, THO. MORRIS.

A BONE FOR FRIEND MARY TO PICK.

WHEN I once disapprov'd of an old-
fashion'd drefs, [press:
Friend Mary was pleas'd her dissent to ex-
I own, my dear Mary, it gives me much pain,
That the Meek should in trifles resemble the
Vain.

In Moses's feat we the Pharisees find,
With phylacteries broad, to be seen of man-
kind:

The disciple of Fox (who ev'n Moses surpass'd,
And of Christ's true Apostles perhaps was the
last,)

In these petty fancies takes after the Jew,
And gives to appearances more than their due.
These old-fashion'd trappings I cannot ad-
mire; [spire.

The large hems of garments must laughter in-
I love a plain drefs, but hate queer, antique
show:

What is it to me how Fox dress'd long ago!
He follow'd the mode of the times when he
preach'd, [have reach'd.

And ne'er dreamt *what* fashion would *this* age
He dress'd plain, quite regardless of this mode
or that: [hat.

Let us covet his grace, not the shape of his
Let us not be precise, when old modes yield
to new; [crew:

I despise the low farce of Saint Benedict's
The garb of a peasant their founder put on;
A long coat or cloke, with a hood, all in one.
'Twas a drefs well-contriv'd to keep out wet
and heat, [very neat:

And perhaps in those days might be thought
But, in process of time, when these fashions
grew old, [fit to be cowl'd.

Yet the Monk, like the Saint, still thought
A form so grotesque, when he quitted his
cell, [shell.

Appear'd like a dodman, that peeps from its

Plain manners are best; but those Christians
must dote,

Who can estimate man by the cut of his coat.
'Tis Monkish, 'tis folly, or knavish design,
To mingle such nonsense with wisdom divine.
If baptism by water be useless esteem'd;
If ev'n the Lord's Supper superfluous be
deem'd;

If God be a Spirit, as said our bless'd Lord,
And can't but in spirit and truth be ador'd;
Shall a lank head of hair, and a parasol-hat,
Thread buttons, large skirts, Shoes and Thou,
and all that,

Be join'd with devotion, as making a part,
And the formal in drefs be the purest in
heart?—

Such trifling is sport to the wits of the schools;
And the best of all Christians are laugh'd at
as fools. T. M.

THE BONE PICK'D.

THY verses I receiv'd, not long ago;—
But, though so fluently thy numbers flow,
Thou begg'st the question quite too much,
my friend;

Nor does thy verse to clear discussion tend:
That task is left for me, in my reply—
How often Poets from conviction fly!

Talk not of Friar Benedict, or Jew;
They're not in point, thy inference will not
do: [drefs;

For sordid aims, and love of power, they
The specious Pharisee, and artful Priest!
Quakers have nobly scorn'd these motives
base,

Nor do such schemes their history disgrace.
Say, where 's the craft, the stigma of design,
That marks their meek, disinterested line?
My friend, indeed, has taken narrow ground,
These people with those wretches to con-
found! [then deride

"Thou *loves* plain drefs;"—how canst thou
A modest plainness, but from playful pride?
How can thy Muse thus sportively enlarge,
When thy own *sentiment* annuls the charge?

Our list of errors let me now review,
That they may have examination due.

"Hats parasol, thread buttons, long lank
hair,"

As Quaker-dress, is not a statement fair.
The first, if *useful*, must the face *o'erthide*;
The *next* we wear, though they of *twiss* be
made;

And if kind Nature *chuse* to curl the third,
For hair that 's *lank* we drop no murmur'ing
word!

Why quarrel with our moderate *coat-skirts*?
Should they be dock'd, like *military* skirts?
In *vanity's* derision we *rejoice*;

Will's finer—"tis noble firmness to despise;
And those, from *piety* who keep good rules,
Will *now*, as *formerly*, be reckon'd fools!
Then simple habits were of gen'ral use,
Let me an *awful* instance here produce.

Do not we read, our Great Example wore
A plainer garb than e'er was known before?
Don't his Apostles recommend restraints
Of *dress*, as well as conduct, to the Saints?
Behold your *own* Priest-made baptismal vow,
That will not pomp or vanity allow.
The danger of the wicked world they saw—
Sponsors must guard the self-denying law:
To Gospel-precepts *then* they paid respect,
Which now your godfathers (so call'd) re-
ject!

We with to *prædise* what ye all profess—
Renunciation of a gaudy dress;
And see with grief th' apostate, mean attempt
To hold the tender-conscience in contempt!

George Fox thou callest an Apostle true,
Then give him what *authority* is due.
His heart-struck converts to good works he
call'd,

To be no longer by the world enthral'd.
No cut of coat, or form of hat, he plann'd,
But wish'd them Fashion's fopp'ries to with-
stand; [clear;
From wars, and oaths, and falsehood, to keep
Nor in *religion* e'er let gold appear.—
Referr'd them to the holy lives of those
First, gen'rous Christians, ere dark Popery
rose;

Ere it arose, to *sell* absolving power
To daring sinners at their final hour!
Ere the proud Pope (*ah*, base example!)
dress

With gold and pearls his Antichristian vest;
Ere he the *Scripture*, *grammar*-style, derang'd,
And into plural *lies* chaste language chang'd:
Waging for wealth and pow'r his bloody
wars; [scars!

The true Church *ev'ry where* can shew its

Oh, shepherds false! betrayers of the fold!
Have not the flocks *e'er since* been bought and
sold?

Down to this very day the practice reigns;
Of hiring pastors this poor world complains!
This *beastly* ill oppresses *ev'ry* nation,
In spite of all their boasted reformation.

Now, for *consistency*, where is *thy* merit?
Thou say'st that thou a Quaker art in *spirit*.
Spirit must have a *mode* to manifest
Its latent essences; as trees are dress'd
According to their kind;—form, leaves, and
fruits,
Declare the nature of their hidden roots.
From thorns or thistles figs nor grapes can
spring,
Nor does the *dove* desire the Vulture's wing.
As soon shall lambs, stung by ambition's fire,
The lion's mane, and leopard's spots, require,
As contrite, much-regenerated hearts
Plead for the vanities this world imparts.

But, after all these arguments, my friend,
If thy strong *will* hereto thou scorn to bend,
Look in the *Scripture* for *thyself*—research—
Read in the earliest pages of the Church,

Where heav'nly-minded persons shew'd their
fruits,
In self-denial, shunning Pride's pursuits;
With *them* compare professors now-a-days,
And then let Quaker-scruples meet thy praise;
Confess their language, and their simple mode,
Are most congenial to the Christian code.

Sure in the scheme of *Providence* appears
This people, aw'd by true Religion's fears;
Who see corruption's strong, increasing tide
O'erwhelming *ev'ry* good, on *ev'ry* side!
Where soul-defiling pleasure—luxury—
With all its sinful waves, runs mountains-
high;

Destroying *time*, and *eternity's* resource,
And every Christian grace, and duty's force.
This people *must*, if mankind is brought back,
(By bright example) point to them the track.

And, oh! may this small City on a hill
By genuine goodness be distinguish'd still!
May they their standard keep, their simple
sign—

Fairest construction of the Laws Divine—
That so to them true Pilgrims may repair,
Share in the scorn—their inward comfort
share.

Come, then, my friend,—leave this de-
generate age,—
Short is life's journey, in its longest stage!
Relinquish learned honours, wit, and fame;
Take up thy daily *cross*—despise the shame;
Boldly for *truth* thy testimony bear;
The crown will then be thine, that heavenly
conquerors wear. K—

LINES WRITTEN FOR A PLAIN STONE,
TO BE PLACED OVER THE GRAVE OF
ANNE, THE WIFE OF THE REV. MR.
RUDD, WHO DIED AT HEREFORD, AUG.
23, 1731, AGED 27.

WITHIN the limits of this narrow
grave,
Beauty and Virtue find their sweet repose:
What Heaven so recently, so kindly gave,
Is now the source of sorrow and of woes.

O where 's the smile that beam'd around thy
face? [eyes?
O where 's the ray that darted from thine
O where are fled thine elegance and grace?
Fled, sure they are, to join their native
skies.

In life's gay morning, in thy earliest youth,
Discretion mark'd thee as her darling child;
Thy look was Friendship, and thy voice was
Truth;

Thy manners gentle, as thy heart was mild.
Lov'd Anna! from thy star-shin'd seat, O
shed
Thy mildest influence on thy children's head.
Robb'd of their mother ere they knew the
name,
They lost the pattern of thy spotless life!
Lost

Lost thy sage counsels tow'rd the paths of
Fame;—

They mourn the mother, I lament the wife.
A. B. R.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF MISS KATHARINE PRYCE HUMPHREYS, WHO
DIED AT LUDLOW, DEC. 6, 1790.

PEACE to thy ashes, sweetly-smiling
Maid! [fade.—
Fled are thy beauties where they ne'er shall
See where the hallow'd Choir their sister
greet,
And lead the stranger to her star-clad seat:
"All hail, pure spirit!—Life's short voyage
Safe thou reposest on this placid shore. [o'er,
No flowing tears shall quench that radiant
eye,
No rising sorrows prompt the frequent sigh:
Ome, thy sweet office in this blest abode,
To view thy Saviour, and to hymn thy God."
PASTOR CORVENIS.

THE
MAGPIE AND ROBIN RED-BREAST:
A TALE *.

BY PETER FINDAR, ESQ.

A MAGPIE, in the spirit of romance,
Much like the fam'd Reformers now
of FRANCE, [BARDE;
Flew from the dwelling of an old POIS-
Where sometimes in his cage, and sometimes
He justified the Revolution rout, [out,
That is, call'd names, and got a fop for his
reward.

Red-hot with Monarch-roasting coals,
Just like his old, fish-thund'ring Dame,
He left the Queen of crabs, and plaice, and
soles,
To kindle in Old England's realm a flame.

Arriv'd at evening's philosophic hour,
He rested on a rural antique tow'r,
Some BARON's castle in the days of old;
When furious wars, misnomer'd civil,
Sent mighty chiefs to see the Devil,
Leaving behind their bodies for rich mould,
That pliable from form to form patroles,
Making fresh houses for new souls.

Perch'd on the wall, he cocks his tail and eye,
And hops like modern beaux in country-
dances;

Looks devilish knowing, with his head awry,
Squinting with connoisseurship glances.

All on a sudden, MAGGOT starts and stares,
And wonders, and for somewhat strange pre-
pares;

But, lo! his wonder did not hold him long—
Soft from a bush below, divinely clear,
A modest warble melted on his ear,
A plaintive, soothing, solitary song—

A stealing, timid, unpresuming sound,
Afraid dim NATURAL's deep repose to wound;

* See p. 930.

That hush'd (a death-like pause) the rude
SUBLIME.

This was a novelty to MAO indeed,
Who, pulling up his spindle-shanks with
speed, [TIME,

Dropp'd from his turret, half-devour'd by
A-la-Françoise, upon the spray, [lay.
Where a lone Red-breast pour'd to eve his

Staring the modest minstrel in the face;
Familiar, and with arch grimace,
He conn'd the dusky warbler o'er and o'er,
As though he knew him years before,
And thus began, with seeming great civility,
All in the Paris ease of volubility:—

"What—BOBBY! dam'me, is it *you*,
"That thus your pretty phiz to musick screw,
"So far from hawlet, village, town, and city,
"To glad old battlements with dull psalm
"ditty?

"Sdeath! what a pleasant, lively, merry
"scene!

"Plenty of bats, and owls, and ghosts, I ween;
"Rare midnight screeches, BOB, between
"you all: [mal Hall?

"Why, what's the name on 't, BOBBY? Dis-
"Come, to be serious—curse this queer old
"spot,

"And let thy owlish habitation rot!
"Join me, and soon in riot we will revel:

"I'll teach thee how to curse, and call folks
"names,

"And be expert in treason, murder, flames,
"And most divinely play the devil.

"Yes, thou shalt leave this spectred hole,
"And prove thou hast a bit of soul:

"Soon shalt thou see old stupid LONDON
"dance:

"There shall we shine immortal knaves;
"Not steal unknown, like cuckoos, to our
"graves,

"But imitate the geniuses of FRANCE.
"Who'd be that monkish, cloister'd thing, a
"muscle?

"Importance only can arise from bustle!
"Tornado, thunder, lightning, tumult, strife;

"These *charm*, and add a *dignity* to life.
"That thou should'st choose this spot, is mon-
"strous odd; [G—!"

"Poh, poh! thou canst not like this life, by
"Sir!" like one thunder-stricken, staring
"wide—

"Can you be serious, Sir?" the ROBIN cried.
"Serious!" rejoind the MAGPIE, "aye, my
"boy—

"So come, let's play the devil, and enjoy."
"Flames!" quoth the ROBIN—"and in riot
"revel! [devil!

"Call names, and curse, *divinely* play the
"I cannot, for my life, the fun discern."—

"No!—blush then, BOB, and follow me, and
"learn."

"Excuse me, Sir," the modest HERMIT
"cried— [ride!"

"Hell's not the hobby-horse I wish
"to ride!"

"Hell's not the hobby-horse I wish
"to ride!"

"Hell's not the hobby-horse I wish
"to ride!"

"Hell's not the hobby-horse I wish
"to ride!"

"Hell's not the hobby-horse I wish
"to ride!"

"Hell!" laugh'd the MAOPIS, "hell no
"longer dread; [dead:
"Why, BOB, in FRANCE the Devil's lately
"Damnation vulgar to a Frenchman's hear-
"ing,—
"The word is only kept alive for swearing.
"Against futurity they all protest;
"And God and Heav'n are grown a stand-
"ing jest.

"Brimstone and sin are downright out of fa-
"shion; [nation:
"FRANCE is quite alter'd—now a *blinking*
"No more of penitential tears and groans!
"PHILOSOPHY has crack'd RELIGION's
"bones.

"As for your *Saviour* of a wicked world,
"Long from his consequence has *he* been
"hur'd:

"They *do* acknowledge *such a man*, d'y'e see;
"But then they call him simple MONSIEUR
"CHRIST. [shame—

"ROB, for thy ignorance, pray blush for
"Behold, thy DOCTOR PRIESTLEY *says the*
"same.

"Well! now thou fully art *convinc'd*—let's
"go."— [No—

"What cursed doctrine!" quoth the ROBIN,
"I won't go—no! thy speeches make me
"shudder."— [a pudder!

"Poor ROBIN!" quoth the MAOPIS, "what
"Be damn'd then, BOBBY!"—flying off, he
"rav'd."— [sav'd!"

"And (quoth the ROBIN) Sir, may *you* be
"This said, the tuneful sprite renew'd his lay;
"A sweet and farewell hymn to parting day.—

In THOMAS PAINE the MAOPIS doth ap-
"pear:

That I'm POOR ROBIN, is not quite so clear.

ELEGY TO MISS ELIZABETH B—, CHEZ
MADAME DE MOHE, SEMINAIRE D'E-
DUCATION, GUINAS, PRES DE CALAIS.
BY MRS. C. STEPHENS.—*May, 1791.*

AH, dear Eliza! still on *Gallia's* shore,
Still must you stay? where, restless
as the winds,
Millions of aweless *Anarchs* rudely roar,
Rough as the thronging waves* their *Gar-
ronne* joins.

Say, does the tumult vex thy guileless soul?
Or the canal's sweet margin dost thou rove,
Nor hear the din—while on the waters roll,
As pure and ceaseless as thy Sister's love?

Which, should her song escape the spoiler,
Time, [known,
To ages yet unborn shall make thee
For one, in youth and beauty's earliest prime,
Who scorn'd the crowd, to make the arts
her own.

One, whom the midnight taper often saw
Bend studious o'er the soul awak'ning page;
While her soft brow, in recollective awe,
Bore for awhile th' indented marks of age;

While from her cheek the glow to vie with
morn,
Of ruby-tinctur'd hue, divinely mild,
Fled, reflux, as her rising thoughts were
born, [smil'd.
And Mem'ry o'er her boards of science
One who, in tend'rest spring's delightful
dawn,

Affection led my footsteps to attend;
Least of my bridal mists she trod the lawn,
My monitress, and ever-feeling friend.

My monitress—for sure, in infant guise,
She came the sacred Oracle of Truth;
Reflection ever prompt her sweet replies,
And virtuous Wisdom spoke in dimpled
Youth.

Ah! now, dear girl, the pleasure-whisp'ring
pow'r,
That bade us rise, enamour'd of the day,
Sorrow succeeds—and bars our rosy bow'r,
And tears the veil, that Hope had wove,
away.

The flatterer Hope, in whose creative loom,
Depicted prospects rise of endless joy;
In some dark fold the smiling hides the tomb,
And bids us taste of life without alloy.

O be it thine! while I, along the vale,
In tearful silence contemplative rove,
Or teach the gale to bear my sorrow's tale,
Or pluck the flow'rs, to strew the grave
of Love.

THE SEA SHORE. BY DR. AIKIN.

FREQUENT along the pebbly beach I
pace,

And gaze intent on Ocean's varying face.
Now from the main rolls-in the swelling tide,
And waves on waves in long procession ride:
Gath'ring they come, 'till, gain'd the ridgy
height,

No more the liquid mound sustains its weight;
It curls, it falls, it breaks, with hideous roar,
And pours a foamy deluge on the shore.
From the bleak pole now driving tempests
sweep,

Tear the light clouds, and vex the ruffled deep:
White on the shoals the spouting breakers rise,
And mix the waste of waters with the skies:
The anch'ring vessels, stretch'd in long array,
Shake from their bounding sides the dashing
spray;

Lab'ring they heave, the tighten'd cables strain,
And danger adds new horror to the main:
Then shifts the scene, as to the Western gales
Delighted Commerce spreads her crowded
sails.

A cluster'd grouse the distant fleet appear,
That, scatter'd, breaks in varied figures near.
Now, all-illum'd by the kindling ray,
Swan-like, the stately vessel cuts her way:
The full-wing'd barks now meet, now swiftly
pass,

And leave long traces in the liquid glass:
Light

Light boats, all sail, athwart the currents
bound, [round.
And dot with shining specks the surface
Nor with the day the sea-born splendours
cease :

When ev'ning lulls each ruder gale to peace,
The rising moon with silv'ry lustre gleams,
And shoots across the flood her quiv'ring beams.
Or, if deep gloom succeed the sultry day,
On Ocean's bosom native meteors play,
Flash from the wave, pursue the dipping oar,
And roll in flaming billows to the shore.

ON THE POEMS OF J. AIKIN, M.D.

By Dr. CRANE.

Ne nocent grati vixit tibi carmine. OVID.

THE Child of Genius, born in Heav'n
above,

Fair Poetry, will still immortal prove ;
And her progressive race, from time to time,
Be found in ev'ry age, in ev'ry clime ;
The glowing bosoms of untutor'd men
Bold images produc'd, which serv'd again,
Moulded to harmony by slow degrees,
The times more modern, and refin'd to please.

AIKIN ! thy works new images afford,
And still with noblest sentiments are stor'd ;
Correcst taste and judgement they display,
Whilst sober reason shines with steady ray.
Whilst strength of thought, with delicacy
join'd,

Give surest proofs of an enlighten'd mind ;
The soul of Poetry inspires each page,
To charm the present, and the coming age.

Proceed as you began, accomplish'd Bard !
And deathless fame shall be thy bright re-
ward.

For me—who scarcely venture to aspire
To catch a spark of thy celestial fire,
Entitled to no praise from works of mine,
I grasp at fame, by celebrating thine. J. C.

ODE TO AUTUMN.

COME, jovial Autumn ! twine thy yel-
low hair ;
The sickle now demands thy fost'ring care ;
Adorn thy tresses from the wheaten sheaf ;
Luxurious Summer's sultry heat
Yields to thy well-attemper'd feet,
The teeming earth implores again relief.

Soon as the morn unfolds the break of day,
Or sun exhales the dew with piercing ray,
Call forth thy sturdy sons to yonder plain ;
Where, like the wave of swelling seas,
Impell'd by ev'ry rougher breeze,
The weighty ear succumbs, and rears again.

There rang'd in order just, with jocund cheer,
They triumph o'er the labours of the year :
Bends to the sickle Ceres' rich domain :
Whilst o'er the far-extended corn,
• Sheap'd his capacious barns t' adorn,
The Farmer gladly-views his future gain.

Oh, may no raging Northern blast portend
Th' approaching tempest, harvest's dreadful
fiend !

Quick thro' the valethy riches would it sweep,
Nor leave the smallest trace behind,
The gleaner's scanty boon to find,
But all o'erwhelm beneath the stormy deep.

Should Fancy bear thee, on the neighbouring
stead, [mead,

To chase the timid hare through heath or
Be thy first aim to rise at break of morn :

Lo ! blooming health, the florid face,
Companion ever of the early chase ;
Whilst echoes far the soul-enliv'ning horn.

Or should the stag for royal sport delight,
Thro' Windford's forest see he bends his flight,
Dares ev'n in Thames's dang'rous stream to
lave !—

Ah, vain's thy art the scent to lose !

The deep-ton'd hound thy steps pursues,
Nor speed, nor rivers, from destruction save.

These are thy joys, O Autumn ! these thy
stores,—

Superior far to all on foreign shores !
Be valiant, Britons, then ! these pastimes brace
Your arms for war to bend the bow,—

Repel the Gaul, insidious foe,—
And leave to future times a hardy race.

Hutford.

J. MOORE.

THE REMONSTRANCE OF DUTY.

By A LATE EMINENT AND UNFORTU-
NATE DIVINE.

*Multa gement, magna que animum labefactus amoris,
Jussa tamen Divum exquirunt.*

— WHAT then ! shall schemes of Love
O'erbalance Country, Duty, and the Gods ?
Said not my Soldier, " Love, I'm wholly
thine ? "

Dost thou not know, Ambition, and the man
Exalted high above the meaner herd,
Must laugh at all the weaknesses below him ?
Love, and its soft associates, must dissolve
Before the warm, the blazing Sun of Glory.
These are indulgences but form'd for those
Whose narrow'd views ne'er peep beyond
their home.

The captive bird may sing away its time,
And make the best of ills it cannot mend ;
But the bold eagle scorns to hide himself
Amongst the quivering leaves, and will soft
strains ;

Boldly he soars above the wond'ring choir,
Mounts on the winds, and sails amidst the
clouds. PANORMUS.

EPITAPH ON HARRIET'S OWL, CALLED
PETER, WHO DIED APRIL 10, 1791.

MINERVA's Bird, poor PETER, 's
dead !

The gravest form, the gravest head !
From glare and noise he chose to go,
To quiet, in the shades below.

W.

MINUTES

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF
FRANCE; continued from p. 860.

Wednesday, July 6.] SOME other letters, of the same tendency with those from the fugitive officers at Mons, (see p. 860.) were addressed to different officers at Dunkirk; stating, that the fugitives were in high spirits, and that the day of attack was actually fixed. On these letters being read, it appeared that M. d'Artois was invested with full powers from the King to assemble an army in the Low Countries; and that M. de la Charre and M. de la Queuilltre were his Adjutants General.

After these letters were read, M. *Ramel* informed the Assembly, that in the Southern, as well as the Northern frontiers, attempts had been made to seduce the soldiers.

This being fully confirmed, it was determined to defer no longer than the next day the Decree against the Emigrants, that, as they were so busy in their intrigues to disturb the peace of the kingdom, the Assembly should withhold from them the means of doing mischief.

In the evening, M. *Foucade* rose, and, in the name of 290 Members of the Assembly, declared for the inviolability of the person of the King, and for the right of the sacred blood of the Bourbons.—“We shall continue,” said he, “to assist at the deliberations of the National Assembly, but take no part in their Decrees, not having in view the interest of the only object which remains for us to defend.”

A letter from the Commissioners sent to Alassé stated, that the Monks and disaffected Priests had already been but too successful in misleading the inhabitants of the country, and that there was a necessity of adopting some vigorous measures to stop the growing evil.

Thursday, July 7.] The President acquainted the Assembly, that he had received a communication from the King.

A letter was read from the Commissioners sent to the Departments of the North Calais and Aism, stating, that the officers and the soldiers took the oath with the utmost readiness, and were followed by the National Guard, a fine body of men, and well disciplined; that the greatest order was maintained, and the places in the utmost security.

M. *Vernier* proposed the following Decrees:

1. That all the people of France have a right to go out of the kingdom, and to return, at their pleasure.

2. The Legislative Body have a right to call upon every individual for aid, in case of necessity.—This law shall be followed by a proclamation, which shall determine the condition on which it is founded.

This law occasioned much debate, and was ordered to be reconsidered on Saturday.

GEN. T. MAG. October, 1791.

A letter was now read from Rhetel, in the Department of Arden, stating, that M. de Bouillé was at the abbey of Orval, two leagues distant from Montmedi, with an army of fifteen thousand men. Another letter from the same place reduces this number to fifteen hundred men.

Friday, July 8.] An address was read from M. Calonne, late Secretary to the King, with an offer of 500 livres for the support of the troops to defend the frontiers.

A supply of twenty-six millions was voted from the Fund of Extraordinaries, to make good the deficiencies of the preceding month.

A Remonstrance was read from the Spanish Ambassador, against the stoppage of some plate at Quilleboeuf, the property of the Queen of Portugal.

The Assembly decreed, that no interruption should be given to any merchandize but warlike stores and bullion; and that the importation of new plate and jewels should continue free.

Saturday, July 9.] The Assembly passed a Decree for the encouragement of the whale fishery.

M. *Vernier*, in the name of the Commissioners appointed, brought forward the law respecting Emigrants, which had for its object the seizure of the effects of Emigrants, who, in the course of one month, reckoning from the publication of the Decree, shall not return into the kingdom; and even to confiscate their effects, if they do not return before the month of October: reserving, however, the rights of relations and creditors.

Some debate took place on the principle of the proposed Decree. One party insisted that it was a violation of the Rights of Man. The other party contended, that, against a law calculated for the security of all men, no man had a right to complain.

After a long and interesting debate, the Assembly at length adopted a new principle, and, holding it equitable that a man might, in place of personal services, pay a sum of money without confiscation of property, decreed, that all Emigrants (travellers, notoriously known as such, excepted) shall pay treble taxes.

The President gave notice, that the remains of Voltaire would arrive on Sunday on the ruins of the Bastille, and on Monday be conveyed to those of Descartes and Mirabeau.—The Assembly ordered twelve of its Members to attend this ceremony.

M. *Cassoles* sent to the President his letter of resignation, in these words: “I have the honour to inform the National Assembly, that I resign my office.”

One of the Secretaries gave notice of numerous Addresses from all parts of the empire, announcing the unalterable resolution of

all Citizens to hazard their lives in defence of the Constitution. And a letter, dated Besançon, from the Commissioners sent to examine the state of the frontiers, where M. Toulangeon had established posts, takes notice, that all attempts on that side would be fruitless, and that more troops would only be an incumbrance.

Letters from the fugitive officers at Mons were then read, inviting their fellow-officers to join them, and promising rank and pay to those who shall join them.

[About this time, a Memoir from the Prince of Condé was circulated, by way of answer to the Decree of the Assembly of the 1. th of June, the authenticity of which has been denied, and is therefore disregarded.]

Sunday, July 10.] M. Fréteau read several papers relative to the pretended invasion of the Spaniards; and one from M. de Laffey, Commandant in Catalonia, to M. Collet, in which that officer complains vehemently against the ordinary intercourse between the two nations being interrupted.

Read two letters from the Department of the Lower Pyrennees, acquainting the Assembly, that nine Bishops had taken refuge at Ustarck, where they are busy in sowing sedition, and lighting-up a civil war.

Some letters were read from the Spanish Court, relative to the affair of the French King.

Monday, July 11.] A call of the Assembly took place. It was debated what punishment should be inflicted on absentees, and agreed that their names should be left out of the list.

A Decree passed, on the mode of assessing wood.

A Deputation from the Free-school at Dessin was admitted to the bar; and the Speaker concluded his address to the scholars with an exhortation never to employ their talents to the injury of their country, but in all their transactions to have its interest in view.

Wednesday, July 13.] A Decree passed, for regulating the salt-works of Montmorot.

This day the Report of the seven Committees on the affairs of the King took place. The debate began by M. Muguet's reading the Report; the object of which was, 1. The fact, the circumstances, and mode, of the King's escape, the persons concerned in it, and the motives. 2. To state the manner in which the Assembly ought, according to the laws of the Constitution, to conduct themselves towards the King. And, 3. how the several persons concerned in the escape ought to be treated.

With regard to the fact, it appeared that, nine days before the escape, the Queen had been made acquainted with the measures concerted, and that she had in every respect conformed to her instructions; that, if the King had been equally upon his guard, they had not been detected. Most of what hap-

pened at Varennes is well known; but there is one circumstance in the King's behaviour while there, that the public are not so well acquainted with. While in the house of the Procureur, he said to those about him, who represented the necessity of his return to Paris, "I am your King!—Placed in the capital amidst bayonets and poignards, I fly to the provinces, to seek that peace and tranquillity which all of you enjoy here.—I cannot remain at Paris, but at the risk of life.—I and my family shall die if we remain there."

After this detail of facts, the reading of which took up a long space of time, the Report went to the three main questions, Whether the King could constitutionally be put to his trial? Whether his flight be a crime against the Constitution? And, lastly, Whether any accusation will stand against those who have been aiding and abetting in the flight?

In treating the two first of these points, the principles of the Constitution are developed with clearness and precision.

The reporter began by observing, "That, in forming a Constitution, you have adopted a Monarchical Government. It is for the Nation, and not for the King, that you have made the throne hereditary, and established such a Government, that the Constitution has nothing to fear, either from the energy or the incapacity of a King.

"It is not for the Monarch; it is not on a superstitious principle, or a political idolatry, that the inviolability is become not the privilege of the person of the King, but the necessary attribute of the power. The functions of the King are inseparable from his person; the King is not a Citizen, but he is a power. If this power were not independent, he would soon be destroyed by that power on which he would depend. For example: if he depended on the Legislative Body, that body, by continually compressing his action, would usurp his rights.

"Without the attribute of inviolability, the King might be brought before the Tribunals for actions which might not be crimes against the Constitution; but the truth could not be known and acknowledged till after the process: and thus the dignity of the Executive Power might be incessantly tarnished. However, as it is possible that the King may be induced to criminal actions against the Constitution, in this case the Law would attribute insanity to him, and give him a Regent. It is according to these principles, that, if you consider the King culpable, your conduct towards him ought to be determined.

"The next question is, Whether his escape be a crime against the State?

"Your own Decrees are to decide this question.

"The third article of the Decree of the 28th of March says: "The King, the first public functionary, ought to keep his residence within

within twenty leagues at farthest of the National Assembly."

"The fourth article says: "If the King should go out of the kingdom, and if, after having been invited back by a proclamation of the Legislative Body, he should not return to France, he shall be esteemed to have abdicated the throne."

"Now, if the King had arrived at Montmedy, and remained there, you ought to have represented to him, that he was at more than twenty leagues from the National Assembly; and, had he passed the frontiers, you would then have made the proclamation according to the fourth article. Doubtless, you have not foreseen and provided for all possible cases in which the Crown may be forfeited; and new laws may be made, but they are not made."

IMPORTANT AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

Friday, Sept. 30.] This day the Constituent National Assembly, according to their former resolution, terminated their laborious career; and never were the latter moments of any political life more glorious, rendered so by their own acts, and by the honourable testimony which was borne to their labours. The King had intimated his intention of coming in person to the Assembly, and the hall and galleries were as crowded and brilliant as on the memorable day of his acceptance of the Constitution.

The Assembly closed their labours by receiving the last Reports from their Committees on different subjects, particularly the Military Code, and by publishing an account of the state of the finances, of the sums in the National Treasury, of the receipt of the taxes, of the contributions received by the Departments, and of the precise state in which they delivered over the affairs of the kingdom to their successors. The accounts were received with the highest pleasure; they were considered as highly favourable to the nation; and the vouchers were ordered to be deposited in the archives. M. Montefiquieu stated, that there were thirty-five millions in the National Treasury, of which eighteen millions were in specie; and the Members of the Committee of Finance pledged themselves personally for the fidelity of the accounts, and that they would be ready to answer for them to the next Legislature.

Before three o'clock they had done their business, and were preparing to receive the Royal Presence. Only one chair of state was placed on the platform, to the left of the ordinary chair of the President, and no carpet.

At half after three the King was announced,—and he entered, preceded by the Deputation, and followed by his Ministers. His Majesty was dressed in purple, embroidered, and with the star and ribbon of the order of St. Louis. He was received with

the most lively acclamations. He drew from his pocket a paper, and read his speech to the following purport:

"Gentlemen,

"You have terminated your labours—the Constitution is finished—I have promised to maintain it, to cause it to be executed—it is proclaimed by my orders. This Constitution, from which France expects prosperity, this fruit of your cares and watchings, will be your recompence. France, made happy by your labours, will communicate her happiness to you.

"Return to your homes, and tell your fellow-citizens, that the happiness of the French ever has been, and ever will be, the object of my wishes; that I neither have, nor can have, any interest but the general interest; that my prosperity consists only in the public prosperity; that I shall exert all the powers entrusted to me to give efficacy to the new system; that I shall communicate it to Foreign Courts; and shall in every thing prove that I can only be happy in the happiness of the people of France."

Next day the King issued the following proclamation:

"Louis, by the Grace of God, and by the Constitutional Law of the State, King of the French: To all Citizens—Greeting:

"I have accepted the Constitution—I will use all my endeavours to maintain it, and cause it to be executed.

"The Revolution is completed. It is time that the re-establishment of order should give to the Constitution the support which is still most necessary. It is time to fix the opinion of Europe on the destiny of France, and to shew that the French are worthy to be free."

The following is the answer of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, to a letter received from the French King, in which that Monarch acquainted them of his acceptance of the Constitutional Code which the National Assembly had decreed:

"Sire,

"We have received the letter which your Majesty did us the honour to write, under date the 19th ultimo, and by which your Majesty informs us you had determined to accept the Constitutional Code which had been decreed and presented to your Majesty by the National Assembly.

"We are highly sensible of this new mark of friendship and good-will which your Majesty has given, by informing us of this event; and we hasten to return you our thanks for the same. We seize with alacrity this occasion, as on all others which present themselves, to testify to your Majesty the lively interest we take in all which concerns your august person, as also the welfare and prosperity of the French Monarchy.

"We have also felt the greatest satisfaction in finding, in the letter of your Majesty,

the assurance of your desire to render more and more unalterable the connexions which subsist between you and our Republic; and, as we are animated with the same sentiments, we shall, on our side, take every care to cultivate a mutual intercourse, and to cement more and more the happy ties which unite the French nation to ours. On which, &c.

"Hague, Oct. 4, 1791."

The following letter from the Commander in Chief, ROCHAMBEAU, of the Northern army, will shew with what cordiality the King's acceptance of the New Constitution of France is received by the army:

"Sire, Valenciennes, Sept. 15.

"The happiest hour of my life is the instant in which I can renew to your Majesty the assurances of my zeal, my respect, and my fidelity. The army of the North, of which you have honoured me with the command, has taken, by your order, the oath to be faithful to the Nation, the Law, and the King; and to maintain the Constitution of the kingdom. It will observe this oath, &c."

The King's answer:

"I receive, Sir, with equal satisfaction the expression of your sentiments for me, and the assurances you have given me of the disposition of the army under your command. I am pleased to think, that the distractions of a part of the troops will quickly cease; and that the army, brought back to proper principles, will henceforth fulfil all those duties which the Country have a right to expect. Louis."

M. de la Fayette returns to his estate, in imitation of Washington, having delivered in his resignation to the Council General of the Community.

STATE OF AFFAIRS ABROAD.

The news that has lately attracted the attention of all Europe took its rise from the meeting at Poelnitz, of which we gave some account in our last, p. 861; and of which a farther elucidation has since transpired.

It is now asserted, upon no mean authority, that the Emperor and the King of Prussia, and perhaps some other Powers, had agreed on the following points:

1. That, before they used arms against France, a Manifesto should be sent to all the Powers of Europe, inviting them to enter into a *General League*, as it concerned them particularly and individually.

2. That it should likewise be preceded by a treaty of alliance for reciprocally guaranteeing their territorial possessions, and their present forms of government, conformably to a plan formerly proposed by the Princes of Orange, which the British Ministry had approved at the time, and which the King of Prussia had presented to the Emperor, who equally approved it.

3. That the Ambassadors and Ministers in the Foreign Courts should negotiate on this

footing, and be strenuous in urging the necessity for a General League.

4. That Sweden and Russia should be specially invited to accede thereto, (being persuaded before-hand they would not refuse, as the Prince of Nassau, at the Emperor's request, had been sent to, and from Poelnitz, to give the Empress a direct and immediate account of the result of the conferences).

5. That, however, they would first begin a seeming negotiation, and make pressing applications, but at the same time insensibly support it by troops, which should begin to be got in readiness immediately, that they might be prepared to act openly, the instant it was thought proper.

6. That, as by the declaration of Mr. Pitt to M. Calonne, England would not openly join in the business, but would consent to pay secretly a subsidy, if she kept peace with Russia; they would not make any more application for a concurrence, but, for the present, only require the offered and promised subsidy.

The Ministers and Generals, who were called on to attend, for the purpose of giving their advice, agreed, that an army of a hundred and fifty thousand men, joined to the French Emigrants, would be forces sufficient to consummate the great work. M. de Calonne a hundred times repeated, "It would be only a *promenade*, a walk:" to which M. de Laszy replied, "Perhaps so; but it would be a *long one*."

The Declaration of the Emperor and the King of Prussia, in regard to France, has been received by M. Montmorin. It states, "That the situation of the King of France concerns all the Sovereigns of Europe:—That, while they are waiting for the communications they have requested, and expect, from other Powers, they cannot refuse the application of Count d'Artois, and other distinguished persons of France, to interpose their good offices, in order to restore to the King his proper authority (*autorité convenable*), and to the people of France their welfare:—That, for that purpose, they have resolved to support their negotiation with the means they have in their hands, to maintain the tranquillity of Europe, and, in particular, of the kingdom of France:—That, in consequence of that resolution, they have ordered troops to be in readiness, in order to advance speedily, that they may be brought into action, if circumstances should require it."

Many think the above Declaration, with the intelligence that accompanied it, to be unauthentic, as not being supported with the body of troops as projected; but the new order of things, which has very lately taken place in France, may have produced a great change of dispositions with respect to the whole arrangement, which time alone can develop.—At present, the preservation of the

the public tranquillity is the pretext ; but, in fact, the certainty of obtaining the same end by more lenient measures, as soon as things are settled, and the King fully established on his throne, is the sole cause of the present calm ; and what is not a little remarkable, is the Emperor's acknowledging the National Flag of France throughout his dominions.

After the resignation of M. de la Fayette was become publicly known and authenticated, all the companies that compose the sixty battalions of Paris Guards deputed each a Member to repair to the Town hall, to testify their respect by their attendance.— At this Meeting they voted, in reward for his services, a gold-handled sword to be presented to him, with this inscription engraved on it : “ A la Fayette, l'Armée Parisienne reconnaissante l'an troisième de la Liberté ; ” and then resolved to petition the National Assembly to grant to M. de la Fayette an indemnification for the different sacrifices he had made to the State.

On the 15th of September, the Polish Diet met again after its adjournment, and the Deputies for the Burgesses then appeared, for the first time, among the Representatives of the Nation, according to the provisions of the New Constitution.

The sitting commenced with the presentation of these Burgesses by M. Wybicki, who, though of a Noble Order, did not think himself degraded by representing the Tiers-Etat of the town of Pofnanie.

In a discourse which was very much applauded, this Gentleman presented, in the name of the Cities, twelve pieces of cannon to the Republick, and to the King a statue. The Abbé Kolontay answered, in the name of the King, “ That his Majesty accepted the offer of the Cities, in the hope, that the monument, which was so honourable to himself in particular, would at the same time serve to perpetuate the glory of the Diet.”

EAST INDIES.

Whiteball, Oct. 5. The letters from the East Indies, of which the following are copies, were this day received by the Warren Hastings, one of the Company's ships :

“ To the Honourable Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

“ Honourable Sirs,

“ I SHALL not trouble your Honourable Court with an explanation of the nature of the incessant exertions, both of body and mind, which are required by the various duties of my present situation ; nor should I now have alluded to them, but that I am under the indispensable necessity of stating them, as the cause of my being obliged, on this occasion, instead of entering into a detail of particulars, to limit myself to a concise and general account of our late operations, and of my future intentions.

“ Our preparations for the campaign having been completed at Madras, the army marched from Velhout on the 5th of February ; and, having reached Vellore on the 11th, we halted there two days, for the purpose of drawing from thence a supply to my stock of provisions, and an addition that had been prepared to the battering train, and of receiving some stores and recovered men from Arnee.

“ I had, previous to my arrival at Vellore, employed every means in my power to obtain accurate descriptions of the different passes that lead into the Mysore country ; and having seen sufficient grounds to be confident that the Moogly pafs could easily be rendered practicable, I turned off to the right at Vellore, and not only ascended the pafs without much difficulty, but, by having taken a route that Tippoo does not seem to have expected, I was also lucky enough to advance a considerable distance into his country, before it was possible for him to give us the least obstruction.

“ The forts of Colar and Ouscottah lay in our route to Bangalore, and surrendered to us without resistance ; but, as neither of them were in a tenable condition, nor at that time of any value to us, I left them unoccupied, after disarming and disarming their small garrisons.

“ I arrived before Bangalore on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and on the 6th the engineers were employed in reconnoitering the place, both in the morning and evening : on their later excursion, Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd, who escorted them with the whole cavalry, discovered the rear of Tippoo's line of march, apparently in great confusion, and unfortunately suffered himself to be tempted, by the flattering prospect of striking an important blow, to deviate from the orders he had received from me, and to attack the enemy. His success at first was great, but the length and ardour of the pursuit threw his squadrons into great confusion. In this state they were charged by Tippoo's cavalry, and, being out of the reach of all support, they were obliged to retire with great precipitation, and with the loss of above 200 men, and near 300 horses. Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd received a very severe wound in the face ; from which, however, I have the pleasure to add, that he is now perfectly recovered.

“ The ill success of our examination, the fear of losing time, and many other circumstances, of which the hopes of obtaining a supply of forage was not the least, induced me to determine immediately to attack the fort from the Pettah side. The Pettah was accordingly assaulted and carried on the morning of the 7th ; and the siege of the fort, which was rendered singularly arduous, not only by the scarcity of forage, and the strength of its works and garrison, but also by the presence of Tippoo and his whole army,

army, was happily terminated by an assault on the night of the 21st. in which the Kellidar, and a great number of his garrison, were put to the sword; and our loss, in proportion to the nature of the enterprise, was extremely inconsiderable. I cannot, however, help expressing, on this occasion, my sincere regret for the death of that brave and valuable officer Lieutenant-Colonel Moorhouse, who was killed at the assault of the Pettah on the 7th of March *.

"I have not yet been able to obtain correct lists of the ordnance, or of the different articles that were found in the magazines of the place; and I can therefore only say in general, that there were upwards of one hundred serviceable pieces of ordnance, near fifty of which were brass, a large quantity of grain, and an immense *dépôt* of military stores.

"Although Tippoo approached our position, and even cannonaded the camp, both on the 7th and 17th, yet on these occasions, and on all others during the siege, he took his measures with so much caution, as put it effectually out of my power to force him to risk an action; and on the night of the assault he retired, in great haste, from the South side of the fortress, where he was then posted, immediately upon his being acquainted with its fall. After giving some repairs to the breaches, making a number of necessary arrangements, and leaving the train of heavy artillery to be refitted during my absence, I moved from Bangalore on the 23th, with the design of securing a safe and speedy junction with a large body of cavalry that the Nizam had promised to send to me, and of receiving a reinforcement of troops, and a supply of provisions and stores, which I had some time before ordered to be in readiness to join me, by the way of Amboor, from the Carnatic, considering those as necessary preliminary measures for enabling me to proceed to the attack of Seringapatam; and I, at the same time, communicated my intentions to General Abercromby, and directed him to use every exertion in his power, that might be consistent with the safety of the corps under his command, to prepare himself, in the manner that I prescribed, to give me effectual assistance when I should reach the enemy's capital.

"Tippoo having made a movement to the Westward on the same day that I marched from the neighbourhood of Bangalore, I fell in with his rear, at the distance of about eight or nine miles from that place; but, from the want of a sufficient body of cavalry, it was found impracticable, after a pursuit of considerable length, either to bring

him to action, or to gain any advantage over him, except that of taking one brass gun, which, owing to its carriage breaking down, he was obliged to leave upon the road.

"My first object being to form a junction with the Nizam's cavalry, I made such movements, or took such positions, as I knew would effectually prevent Tippoo from intercepting them, or even from disturbing their march; but, although I was at great pains to point out the safety of the march to Rajah Teige Wunt, and to encourage him to proceed, the effects of my recommendations and requests were but slow; and, after waste of time, which, at this late season of the year, was invaluable, and which almost exhausted my patience, this junction was not made till the 13th instant.

"It is not easy to ascertain the number of the corps with precision, but I suppose it to amount to fifteen or sixteen thousand horse; and, though they are extremely defective in almost every point of military discipline, yet, as the men are in general well mounted, and the Chiefs have given me the strongest assurances of their disposition to do every thing in their power to promote the success of our operation, I am in great hopes that we shall derive material advantage from their assistance.

"This junction being accomplished, I marched on to effect my next object without loss of time; and having arrived at my present camp on the 18th, and ordered the most expeditious measures to be taken for transporting the stores from the head of the pass, I shall commence my march again to the Westward on the 22d, and, after calling at Bangalore for the heavy artillery, I trust that I shall find it practicable to reach Seringapatam before the 12th of next month.

"No useful purpose could be promoted by my enumerating the difficulties which I have already encountered in carrying on the operations of this campaign, and it would be equally unprofitable to enlarge at present upon the obstacles which I foresee to our future progress; they are, however, of so weighty a nature, that under different circumstances I should undoubtedly act with more caution, and defer the attempt upon the enemy's capital till after the ensuing rains; but, acquainted as I am with the unsettled situation of political affairs in Europe, and knowing that a protracted war would occasion almost certain ruin to your finances, I consider it as a duty which I owe to my station and to my country, to disregard the hazard to which my own military reputation may be exposed, and to prosecute, with every species of precaution that my judgment or experience can suggest, the plan which is most likely to bring the war to an early decision.

"I have, at the same time, been the more encouraged to persevere in the execution of my

* For a more enlarged account of this excellent officer, with a detail of facts corroborative of the present letters, see the East India intelligence in our last.

my original intentions, as both the Nizam and the Mahrattas have of late shewn an uncommon alacrity in fulfilling their engagements, which, by the smallest appearance of backwardness on our part, would be immediately cooled; and which, I trust, will, in addition to our own efforts, essentially contribute to counteract many of the disadvantages which the difficulty of the march, the risk of scarcity of provisions and forage, and the approach of the rainy season, present against the undertaking; and, if those obstacles can be overcome, the capture of Seringaparam will probably, in its consequences, furnish an ample reward for our labours.

"A few days after our success at Bangalore, Tippoo repeated, his propositions to open a negotiation for terminating our differences; but whether with a sincere desire to obtain peace, or with the insidious hopes of inciting jealousies in our allies, by inducing me to listen to his advances, is not certain. The line for my conduct, however, was clear; and, conformable to our treaties, I declined, in civil and moderate terms, to receive a person of confidence, on his part, to discuss the separate interests of the Company; but informed him, that, if he should think proper to make propositions, in writing, for a general accommodation with all the Members of the Confederacy, I should, after communicating with the other Powers, transmit our joint sentiments upon them.

"I shall refer you entirely at present to the accounts that you will receive from the different Governments of the details of their respective business; and shall only add, that the personal attention that I have experienced from the Members of the Supreme Board, and the zeal which they have manifested, since I left Calcutta, in promoting the public good, have given me very particular satisfaction.

"The Swallow packet will remain in readiness to be dispatched in August, or sooner, if it should be thought expedient; and I shall, by that opportunity, have the honour of writing fully to you on several of those subjects, on which you must, no doubt, be anxious to receive minute information.—I cannot, however, conclude this letter without hearing the most ample testimony to the zeal and alacrity which have been uniformly manifested by his Majesty's and the Company's troops, in the performance of the various duties of fatigue and danger in the course of this campaign; and assuring you, that they are entitled to the most distinguished marks of your approbation.

"I have the honour to be,

"With the greatest respect,

"Honourable Sirs,

"Your most obedient, and

"Most humble servant,

"CORNWALLIS.

"Camp at Venkattigerry,

"April 21, 1791."

"Camp at Venkattigerry, 24 miles West of Ambor, April 21, 1791.

"Sir,

"I SHOULD have had, on this occasion, a particular pleasure in communicating to you, for his Majesty's information, a detailed account of the operations of the army under my command since the opening of this campaign; but the various branches of business which require immediate attention and dispatch, engross so much of my time in the field, that I am under the unavoidable necessity of postponing a communication of that nature to a future opportunity: I shall, however, in the mean time, chiefly rely for my apology upon a continuance of that gracious indulgence from his Majesty, which I have so frequently experienced at his hands.

"The same reasons have also obliged me to confine myself to a very concise statement of the principal occurrences in my letter to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; but, by the means of that letter, and the copies of my correspondence with the Residents at the Courts of Hyderabad and Poona, and of my late letters to the Government of Fort St. George, which will, no doubt, be transmitted to you from the India-house, you will have it in your power to convey to his Majesty a general knowledge of the present situation of our affairs in this country; and you will have the satisfaction to observe, not only that our success has already been considerable, but that we have a reasonable prospect of being able to humble still further a Prince of very uncommon ability, and of boundless ambition, who had acquired a degree of power, in extent of territory, in wealth, and in forces, that threatened the Company's possessions in the Carnatic, and those of all his other neighbours, with imminent danger.

"Our success at Bangalore has tended to establish, in the general opinion of the natives, the superiority of the British arms; and it has, in particular, made an impression on the minds of our Allies, which, I am persuaded, will contribute to induce them to use vigorous exertions in prosecuting the war to an honourable conclusion.

"At present we can only look for the speedy accomplishment of that desirable object by proceeding to attack the enemy's capital, which, I clearly foresee, will, from the near approach of the season of the periodical rains, and the danger of a scarcity of provisions and forage for the large bodies of troops that are to be employed, be attended with so many difficulties, that, upon any other occasion, I should have thought it advisable to have deferred the attempt till the end of the ensuing Monsoon.

"Having, however, been informed of the critical situation of political affairs in Europe, and being sensible that the finances of the Company require the adoption of those measures that are most likely to bring the contest

to

to an early decision, I have thought it my duty to hazard the undertaking; and, having received the strongest assurances of exertions from the Chiefs of the Nizam's cavalry that are now with me, and the Mahrattas having also promised a hearty co-operation against the common enemy, I am encouraged to entertain sanguine hopes that all obstacles will give way to our efforts, and that the enterprise will succeed.

"I have, on all occasions, had the greatest reason to be satisfied with the behaviour of his Majesty's troops serving with this army; but the effects of their courage and discipline were eminently conspicuous in the assault of the fortress of Bangalore, and will ever reflect the highest honour upon themselves and upon his Majesty's service.

"I am persuaded that the zeal, which generally prevails in this army, to promote the honour and interests of Britain, has never been exceeded: but, amongst those officers who have had an opportunity to render distinguished services, I must particularly mention Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell and Major Skelly, the first having conducted the assault, which was entrusted to his direction, with great spirit and ability; and the latter having, on that occasion, led the European Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the army, and highly contributed, by his own animated example, to their success.

"I likewise feel myself much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, for the able assistance which I constantly derive from his great military experience, and his anxiety to promote, by every means in his power, the good of the service; and the friendly support which I receive from General Medows, must command my lasting esteem and gratitude.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient, and

"Most humble servant,

"CORNWALLIS.

"*Right Hon. W. W. Grenville,*

"*One of His Majesty's Prin-*

"*cipal Secretaries of State."*

WEST INDIES.

From the *Jamaica Royal Gazette*, July 23. —Accounts have been received from North America, that a large double-decked brig had been seen off St. George's Banks, with all her sails handed, and the crew lying dead on the quarter-deck, supposed to have been killed by lightning. Four feet water were in the hold; and on the stern, part of which was broken away, was inscribed, "The Betsey, of St. John's."

On the 18th of last month, in the Island of Cuba, about five miles from the Havannah, where the King of Spain's mills for the manufacture of snuff are situated, there is a river, which runs between two hills, much frequented by the inhabitants for bathing. — A gentle rain had fallen in the earlier part of

the day; but towards evening such a deluge poured down, and continued for about three hours incessantly, as raised the water between the hills upwards of fifty feet; destroying, in that short time, those stupendous mills, and all the buildings on its banks, in which near five hundred persons perished; and the damage is computed at more than four millions of dollars.

AMERICA.

Accounts which came in the Newcastle, Captain Smith, from the Delaware, which place she left on the 2d of August last, advise, that, immediately after the Chiefs of Onondaga and Cayuga Indians left the Council Fires at New Orleans, where they had been invited by the Spanish Governor, according to the annual custom, all the warriors of those nations rendezvoused at the forts of the Altamaha; and that vast numbers of the Creeks and Choctaws assembled on the confines of the Cayuga, from whence they had done great mischief to the Southward of the Ohio, having cut-off great numbers of the settlers, who were on their way to the new settlements at Ginesu; and it was apprehended, that the next accounts from the Indian country would acquaint us, that the whole body had formed a junction near Canadoca.

It is reported, with some degree of probability, that, by tracing the Lakes from Hudson's Straits to the Straits of Juan de Fuca, by a man and a boy, a passage had been discovered from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean without going round Cape Horn. This passage, however, can never be made navigable for ships of burden, without an expence that will hardly ever be undertaken.

In the United Provinces, the American people are not all equally protected, nor equally flourishing. On the Eastern borders, next the sea, their trade enables them to get rich apace. In Providence Town, in Rhode Island, a bank is in contemplation, consisting of forty thousand dollars, to be increased in future as occasion serves.

On the Back Settlements the people are held in continual terror by the murders and depredations of the Indians.

In Montgomery County, in the Province of Philadelphia, the inhabitants were visited by a storm, in which the crops of grain, and every green thing, were destroyed, as far as its violence extended. Neat cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry, were killed by the hailstones, some of which were picked up, and weighed near three ounces. Many persons, unavoidably exposed, were wounded; and it was observed, that the horses had large swellings on their heads and bodies, occasioned by this unparalleled phenomenon.

On the Ohio, several travellers have been murdered by the Indians; who, in general, have made their escapes, with their booty.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

In the night of the 3d of September, a young man was murdered at the Canal, near Dolphin's barn. The deceased had three stabs in the back and his body was stripped naked, and was found in an adjoining ditch. This unfortunate young fellow's name was John Ireland, and, it is said, would soon have inherited a handsome patrimony. Diligent search is making after the murderer.

By accounts from Armagh, there were no less than thirteen criminals to be tried for murder at the late assizes of that place. At the former assizes there were thirty-five tried for the same heinous offence.

It is much to be lamented, that the causes of such horrid transactions are religious contentions, which must seriously affect every liberal and humane mind, who must devoutly wish them to be suppressed for ever.

At Dublin, on the 19th of September, the first stone of the new House of Industry, on an extensive plan, was laid by the Right Honourable Thomas Conolly, as the first mover of a bill for the establishment of a regular system for the support of the poor of that kingdom.

On Thursday evening, the 13th instant, a very heavy fall of rain began, which continued for twenty hours without intermission. In consequence thereof, many streets in the city of Dublin were inundated; and that part of the Tholose where the Recorder's Court is held was so flooded, that it was found necessary to adjourn the Court, which had been opened for the trial of civil causes.

A wager against time was lately run for on the Curragh. At a late meeting of the Gentlemen of the Turf, a Gentleman speaking of a considerable achievement of a Mr. Conolly in the riding way, Mr. Wilde proposed to ride 127 miles in nine successive hours, which was thought impossible, and bets to the amount of 1900*l.* were offered by Colonel Lum, and others, and accepted by Mr. Wilde, who performed it in six hours and twenty-one minutes: of course he had two hours and thirty-nine minutes to spare. He is said to have had ten horses, the swiftest that could be procured. The dependance of the betters was chiefly on the inability of the man to endure the exceeding great fatigue.

The demand for beef and butter has this year been greater than has been known in times of peace, and the price advanced in proportion.—At Cork, orders have been received for 2300 casks of beef and 800 casks of pork, to supply Grenada and St. Christopher's, besides an immense quantity of beef and butter for the garrisons in England and at Gibraltar. The average price for butter, given by the merchants, is from six pence half-penny to seven pence half-penny per pound, a price never before known.

GENT. MAG. *Observer*, 1791.

SCOTLAND.

In consequence of a very heavy rain which fell, on the 9th and 10th instant, about Glasgow, Edinburgh, and the neighbouring country, the Clyde and the Esk rose to such a height, as to overflow their banks, and to inundate the lower parts of the several towns through which they pass; and they also swept away all the corn which was cut and uncarried through their whole course.—Such a flood, so destructive in its progress, has not happened these many years.

George Davidson, for forgery, and James Plunket, lately a soldier, for robbery, both under sentence of death, and who were to have been executed on the 16th instant, found means to make their escape. When the two under-gaolers went up, about ten o'clock at night, to lock up the prisoners, Plunket begged he might have a pot of porter, which was granted; and, having drank heartily, he offered the remainder to his keeper, who, while he was drinking, had a pistol held to his throat by Plunket, who swore he had no: an hour to live, if he spoke a word. At the same instant Davidson held a pistol at the heart of the other under-keeper; and, having terrified them by threats, they bound them with cords, which they had provided for the occasion, unchained themselves from the bar to which they were chained down to the floor, and walked off unsuspected. The two under-gaolers were ordered by the Magistrates to be imprisoned.

A new species of forgery has lately been played-off, which is no less distressful to the mind, than the forgery on the property of the individual is to his estate; and which is more dangerous, as it may be more safely practised, and cannot be so easily detected.

The following letter, said to have been found at sea, inclosed in a bottle; will more clearly explain the nature of the forgery alluded to, than any circuitous elucidation that could be attempted.

"On board the Arnold, bound from Leith to Ellburg; written at the moment she is sinking."

"My dear, dear father!

"Deprived of the hope of ever seeing you again, and on the point of perishing, along with seventeen human creatures, I look upon it as my duty to write to you, and at least to try whether my letter, inclosed in this bottle, may not reach the land. In that case, I confide in the humanity of the person who finds it to transmit it by the post.

"During last night, just about midnight, our vessel sprung a leak, and the water has gained so fast upon the pumps, that we despair of her being any longer able to swim.

"A few minutes before, the long-boat happened unfortunately to be staved: therefore we have no longer any hope of escaping from the pitiless ocean.

"I am

"I am entirely resigned to my fate; and I confide myself to the All powerful Being, who, I trust, will pardon my sins.

"I now seize this opportunity to request, for the love of God, that you will take care of the child which * * * called me the father of.—I formerly disavowed it; and I ask pardon of Almighty God for so doing.

"As nothing else appertaining to your unfortunate son remains, I trust that you will be kind to the child.

"Give my blessing to my mother; tell her, that at this very moment my heart beats for her, who reared with so much tenderness her unhappy son,

JOHN DOBIE.

"N.B. I commend to the humanity of whoever finds this, that he will transmit it by post.

"May God bless you all for ever! Adieu, to all eternity!"

"To the Rev. Mr. DOBIE,
Minister of the Gospel, at
Eaglesham, near Glasgow."

A HAMBURGH merchant, it is added, undertook to send the original to Mr. Dobie. But, as the whole is a fabricated lye, can it be possible to invent a punishment to meet the diabolical tendency of such complicated causes of distress—the feelings of a mother, and the fair fame of an innocent maid?

COUNTRY NEWS.

An affair of an unpleasant kind happened lately at *Taunton*.—As a soldier of the Queen's Dragoon Guards was going to the place of confinement, in consequence of some breach of military duty, a part of the troop to which he belonged attempted to rescue him. The remainder of the regiment, quartered in Taunton, was immediately ordered under arms. A tumultuous mob assembled; but, by the spirited conduct of the magistrates and officers, as well as by the perfectly proper behaviour of the rest of the corps, the offenders were secured immediately, and the mob dispersed.—A letter since received in town says: "The Court Martial held on some of the Queen's Dragoons for mutiny, in which the mutineers were joined by the populace, but repelled by two companies of the same regiment, and the activity of the officers, seconded by the Mayor of the town, is concluded, and eleven of the delinquents sentenced to severe corporal punishment; all of whom, upon their contrition, his Majesty has forgiven, the most atrocious delinquent excepted, who is to receive a thousand lashes, and be expelled the corps with the utmost ignominy."

Cambridge, O&. 5. On Tuesday evening last, about eight o'clock, this town and neighbourhood were much alarmed by a dreadful fire in a corn-yard, which almost instantaneously appeared in flames: it is imagined that the fire was not accidental. After raging for a considerable time, it was happily got under, through the exertions of

all ranks of people. Providentially the evening was rather calm, and what little wind there was directed the flames clear of the houses, or the whole village, in all likelihood, would have been consumed. The loss is estimated at 1000*l*.

At the Quarter Sessions at *Sudbury*, on an affair of an assault, the jury, not agreeing on their verdict, about midnight broke open the door of the room in which they were inclosed, and made off, every man to his own house. Next morning they assembled; but, being then no longer considered as the same jury, were dismissed by the Court, who determined to apply to the Attorney General for advice in a case so unprecedented.

A wretch, who attacks females in the same diabolical and unaccountable mode which gave Rhynwick Williams in London the appellation of the Monster, has made his appearance in *Bristol*; and no less than four women have already been maimed by him.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Jens Gron, a Norwegian by birth, Captain of a vessel named the *Ermanuel*, discovered, on the 31st of May last, a shoal, between the Isle of Anholt and Valsbourg, in Sweden. As this shoal is not laid down in the chart of the *Catagete*, published last year by Professor Lons, the Danish Admiralty have dispatched two yachts, with experienced officers, to examine it minutely, for the future safety of navigators.

On the 6th of June, a courier arrived at Moscow, from the borders of China, with the important intelligence, that the Emperor had agreed to open a trade with Russia, and had caused the same to be proclaimed thro' the Chinese empire; but that a Chinese priest had found means to suspend the execution; by some false representations against the Russian Government, which required a justification.

At Florence, on the 24th of June, his Royal Highness the Great Duke made his public entry into that city, and received the homage of the several Deputies sent on the occasion with the usual ceremonies. The Senate and Magistracy were sworn on the Holy Evangelists, after which the former had the honour to kiss his Royal Highness's hand, and the latter his garment. On the 29th of June, the ceremony of the inauguration of the Emperor as Duke of Brabant took place at Brussels. His Highness was represented by the Duke of Saxe-Teschen.

On the 26th of July, about two o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the Admiralty of Amsterdam; and, though every endeavour was used to extinguish it, consumed in a few hours the whole of that fine building, and a large magazine of sails, arms, and other stores, sufficient, it is said, for the equipment of thirteen ships of war. The cause of this misfortune is not yet ascertained. *Gen.*

At Naples, the weather during the summer has been more unsettled than usual.—The heat has been excessive, and the storms tremendous and frequent. Four thunderbolts have fallen on the city; and the hailstones with which they were accompanied were of an incredible size, and have done great damage about the country.

Ten men of war have been ordered to be manned, and provided with five months provisions; but nobody pretends to know their destination. By the Report of the French Ministry to the National Assembly, it does not appear that they are under much apprehension of a war, notwithstanding all the threatening appearances that every where seem to denounce vengeance against them.

A proclamation was published through all the dominions of Spain on the 18th of June last, for apprehending tinkers, knife-grinders, and other itinerant mechanicks, and committing all persons of that description, on whom papers of a seditious nature, written or printed, shall be found; and also all persons who may utter sentiments of a similar tendency: lest the French, become fanatically addicted to that licentiousness which they term *Liberty*, should introduce and circulate their detestable maxims of government among the subjects of this realm.

The above proclamation, directed to the Magistrates in the King's name, and signed, *Le Comte de Cifuentes*, has since been extended to all strangers desirous of settling in Spain; and the following oath prescribed:

"I swear to observe the Catholic religion, to be faithful to it, as well as to the King, whose subject I am, in submitting to the laws and customs of this kingdom; renouncing every right and privilege of a foreigner, and every relation to, and union with, or dependence on, the country in which I was born. I promise not to avail myself of its protection, nor that of its Ambassadors, Ministers, or Consuls, under pain of the galleys, imprisonment, or expulsion from his Majesty's dominions, and confiscation of my property, according to my transgression and quality." In consequence of this edict, the principal merchants and other British subjects residing at Alicante were, on the 7th of August, called upon to declare what class of foreigners they chose to be distinguished by; and Mess. Krith and M'Donald, having declined complying with the order, were confined in the Castle of Alicante; but, on the receipt of this intelligence at Madrid, Count Florida Blanca apologised to Lord St. Helen's, the British Minister there, for this misconduct of the Governor of Alicante, and immediately gave orders for their release.

On the 1st of September, a letter appeared in the London news-papers, written by the Right Hon. Mr. Burke, to the Archbishop of Aix; and on the 7th appeared the answer to it. These letters excited much curiosity, as it is said in the one, that it is with good

reason that in France the Noblesse should be proud of the Clergy, and the Clergy of the Noblesse; and in the other, that the first Orator in England is become the defender of the Clergy of France.—Thus the Clergy of France seem to have regained by the Revolution that respectable character which their ignorance and profligacy of manners had, in a great measure, rendered contemptible in more peaceable times.

The report of a distant expedition began to be circulated at Stockholm so long ago as the beginning of September, and has been gaining ground ever since; inasmuch, that the soldiers make no secret of declaring their resolution not to serve against the French.

A printed paper has been distributed at Stockholm, one of which the King found under his seat, to the following effect:

"The Swedish nation will not go to war against the French nation; the law only permits our Assembly to make a defensive war. Thy oath obliges thee only to lead its troops for the service of the nation; and it is only in this service that we will fight, against whoever offer to offend or transgress the laws, and are in any wise deficient in discharging their duties."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

September 28.

His Majesty, in Council, was this day pleased to declare his consent to a contract of matrimony between his R. H. the Duke of York and her R. H. the Princess Frederique-Charlotte-Ulrique-Catherine of Prussia, eldest daughter of his Majesty the King of Prussia; which consent his Majesty has also caused to be signified under the Great Seal.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

September 30.

The Old and New Lord Mayors, attended by the Recorder, Sheriffs, &c. went, as usual, to the Exchequer Chamber; where the Recorder presented the two Sheriffs, who gave the usual warrants of attorney for the issue of their farms, &c.; and the late Sheriffs were sworn to the issues of their shrievalty.

Proclamation was next made, for the senior Alderman below the Chair to come forth, and perform suit and services for certain wood-lands, called *The Moor*, in the county of Salop; and for a tenement, called *The Forge*, in the parish of St. Clement Dances, in the county of Middlesex; both of which the City holds, on feudal tenure, from the Crown. Sir James Sanderfon mounted the table, and with a bill-hook chopped a bundle of sticks, and counted six horse-shoes, and sixty-one nails.—The ceremony being ended, the Lord Mayor, &c. withdrew.

Thursday, October 6.

In the night, the house of Sir James Sanderfon, Roxby, and Co. hop-merchants, at the bottom of Fish-street-hill, was broken open, and robbed of bills of exchange, cash, &c. to a very large amount.—One hundred pounds

£ounds reward have since been offered for discovery of the robbers.

Monday 10.

In the evening, a man, rather genteelly dressed, called at Mr. Metham's, silver-smith, in Cheap-side, with a woman, and bought a ring, of half-a-guinea price.—In the course of their dealing, some circumstances occurred which led to a discovery of the depredators who, in June last, robbed the Cambridge mail of notes and bills to an enormous amount; of whose proceedings an account shall be given, whenever the facts are sufficiently authenticated.—An important discovery from a trifling incident!

Tuesday 11.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, to take into consideration the adjourned question relative to the 16th Standing Order of the Court, "That no Member shall be permitted to be put in nomination as a candidate for any place of emolument in the gift of this Court, unless he shall, previously thereto, have taken the first opportunity to resign his seat, in case he shall prove successful."—After a warm debate, the Court at length dividing, there appeared:

For the	Aldermen	-	9	} 100
Standing Order	Commoners	-	91	
For	Aldermen	-	4	} 39
suspending it	Commoners	-	35	

Saturday 15.

About six o'clock in the evening, their Majesties, the Princesses Royal, Augusta, and Elizabeth, and their usual attendants, arrived at the Queen's Lodge at Windsor, from Weymouth, having only been twelve hours and a half on their journey.

On their entrance into the town, the bells were rung, and the guns fired; which were answered by a volley from the 29th regiment, now there on garrison duty.

Sunday 16.

A most distressing circumstance happened at the house of Dr. Ford, Head of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. One of the Doctor's children, a fine boy of about four or five years of age, having been left by the maid at play in the room with his brothers, approached so near the fire, that the flames caught his pin-cloth; and, though the child screamed immediately for help, and all possible assistance was afforded, he died on Tuesday.

Sunday 23.

About four o'clock this morning, the watch at the Bank discovered a fire in that part of the building lately appropriated to the burning of useless papers. A fire at the Bank soon took air, and all London was presently alarmed; though very little more damage could ensue, than by burning a pig-stye; as all parts of the Bank where any property is lodged are rendered incombustible.

Tuesday 25.

Accounts were received this morning at the Admiralty, by the *Daphne* man of war,

from Jamaica, which place she left Sept. 10, that a dreadful insurrection had taken place at St. Domingo, among the Negroes and free people, and that they were in arms to the number of from 35,000 to 40,000 men, and were supposed to have in their possession about 5000 stand of arms, had destroyed about 200 sugar plantations, and a number of coffee, &c. and had killed and destroyed all the White people that fell in their way, it is supposed to a great amount. The reason assigned for the revolt of these people is, the late decree passed in the National Assembly. It appears that the revolt was confined to the French district; but it was imagined it would become general through the island.

By other information we learn, that the White people at St. Domingo had dispatched a ship to America, praying for assistance; that, the news of the insurrection being received at Jamaica, Lord Effingham had collected all the troops together, to be ready on the first alarm; and it was expected that martial law would be proclaimed. We are happy to say, that no serious consequence is apprehended among our own islands; and the military at Jamaica is on the most respectable footing, and very numerous.

Wednesday 26.

The two Sheriffs, attended by the City Remembrancer, waited on the King at the levee at St. James's, to know when it would be his Majesty's pleasure to receive the Address of the Citizens of London, on the recent happy marriage of the Duke of York to the Princess Royal of Prussia; when the King appointed Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Monday 31.

By the act passed in the last session of Parliament for regulating the corn-trade, it is enacted, "That every miller, or other person, being a dealer of corn for sale, or of malt, flour, or meal, made thereof, shall return, or cause to be returned, to the inspector for the city or town where any corn shall be bought, an account (in writing) signed with his own name, of the respective quantities and prices thereof; and, in default thereof, every such miller or corn-dealer shall forfeit and pay a sum, not exceeding ten pounds, and not less than forty shillings. And it is further enacted, That every miller, corn-dealer, &c. shall make a written declaration before a Magistrate previous to his commencing that business; otherwise, for such neglect, he shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds, and not less than forty shillings.

The most dreadful riots have lately happened at Avignon, in which several people lost their lives. One man, the companion of Jourdain, surnamed *Cut-throat*, was assassinated in a church, at the foot of the altar. Above fifty others have become miserable victims to popular fury. That fine country is now a prey to the most horrid political and religious fanaticism.

F. 588. Dr. Bisset was a native of North Britain, and born at Glenalbert, near Dunkeld, in Perthshire, in the year 1717. His father was by profession a lawyer, and was esteemed to understand the Scotch law and the Latin language as well as any man in the kingdom. In a letter written some years since, after observing that many persons who had heard of his having published a work on fortifications were at a loss how to reconcile the medical with the military character, and were inclined to believe that he had not a regular education in the line of his profession, he wished to have it made known, that, after a proper course of medical studies at Edinburgh, he was appointed, in 1740, second surgeon to the Military-hospital in Jamaica, and spent several years in the West India islands, and in Admiral Vernon's fleet, to see and know the diseases of the Torrid zone. The physician who studies Nature to record her history of diseases, with their symptoms and natural and accidental terminations, whatever his success may be as a medical practitioner, may justly be said *militare non sine gloria*. His observations are not of less value to posterity than those of the cautious and expert navigator who plans and chalks out the unknown shore. Having, in 1745, contracted a bad state of health at New Greenwich in Jamaica, he was under the necessity of resigning his place of second surgeon to his Majesty's hospital there, in order to return to England, for the recovery of it. In May, 1746, he purchased an ensigncy in the 42d regiment, commanded by the Right Hon. Lord John Murray: and by this transition, his attention being turned from the medical to the military line, fortification became his favourite study. After a fruitless descent on the coast of Brittany in France, in September, 1746, and passing a winter very agreeably at Limerick in Ireland, they were, in the beginning of the next campaign, brought into action at San-berg, near Huls; in Dutch Flanders, where one Dutch regiment and two of ours, suffered very much. Having drawn a sketch of the enemy's approaches there, with the environs, and, some time after, a pretty correct one of Bergen-op-Zoom, with the permanent lines, the environs, and the enemy's first parallel, which were presented by Lord John Murray to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cumberland, his Royal Highness was pleased to order him to attend the siege of that fortress, and give due attention daily to the progress of the attack, and to the defence, in order to take accurate journals of them; thus conferring on him a distinguished honour, of which with diffidence he accepted. These journals, illustrated with plans, were delivered daily to Lord John Murray, who forwarded them every second or third day, by express, to his Royal Highness the Duke, who was then at Maastricht, at the head of the allied army, observing the motion of the

French army under Marshal Saxe. Having faithfully performed that duty, his Royal Highness was pleased to express his approbation by recommending Ensign Bisset to his Grace the late Duke of Montague, who was then master-general of the ordnance, and who honoured him with a warrant as engineer extraordinary in the brigade of engineers which was established to serve in the Low Countries during the war; and he was also promoted to a lieutenancy in the army. The brigade of engineers being re-formed at the end of the war, and Dr. B. being at the same time put upon the half-pay list as lieutenant, he continued to employ great part of his time in the study of fortification; and in 1751, after visiting France, published his book "On the Theory and Construction of Fortifications," 8vo: and, in some time after, being unemployed, he resumed his former profession in the medical line, in which he had been regularly educated. Being thin, and of a weakly constitution, Dr. B. chose to reside in a healthy village, for the sake of retirement and the benefit of a salubrious air, and retired to the village of Skelton, in Cleveland, Yorkshire, where, and in that neighbourhood, he ever after continued. In 1755, when a French war was impending, he published "A Treatise on the Scurvy, with Remarks on the Cure of Scorbutic Ulcers," in 162 octavo pages, dedicated to Lord Anson and the rest of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. In 1762 was published his "Essay on the Medical Constitution of Great Britain," in 344 octavo pages, dedicated to Sir John Pringle, Bart. M. D.; in which is shewn the effects of the change of weather, and of the seasons, on the diseases of this country, particularly of the duchy of Cleveland: from all which observations it appears, that the low, clayey land of this rich wheaten country, in spite of its vernal and autumnal intermitents, is not the most unhealthy spot in the island. At the conclusion is an interesting paper on the virtues of the *Hellebore* after *Maximus Gerrardi*, the Great Bastard Black Hellebore, or Bear's-foot, in the cure of worms in general, but principally the round worm, found in the stomachs of children, as well as of grown people. In 1765 the University of St. Andrew were pleased to honour him with the degree of M. D. In 1766 he published a volume of "Medical Essays and Observations," Newcastle, 8vo, 304 pages, containing 22 papers on the climate and diseases of the West Indies; also, some chronical diseases of this country, particularly the whooping-cough, scorbutic itch, and many chirurgical remarks, which shew a mind bent on promoting the improvement of his profession. A few years ago, he deposited in the library of the infirmary at Leeds a MS. of medical observations, in octavo, containing near 700 pages; which was politely received by the physicians and surgeons of that infirmary, who honoured him

with their thanks. The Doctor also presented a treatise on fortification to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which is deposited in his private library; and published a small tract on the naval art of war; which, with a few political papers, and MSS. now in Mrs. Bisset's possession (from which most of the above facts are taken) containing 97 new plans, are nearly the whole of Dr. Bisset's works, both in print and manuscript.

P. 685, col. 1. The late Dr. Abercrombie, of York, has bequeathed 3000*l.* equally betwixt Heriot's hospital and the Royal infirmary at Edinburgh, after his widow's death.

P. 874, col. 1, l. 41, read "On the 22d of August died at Gottingen, after an illness of nine weeks, the celebrated JOHN-DAVID MICHAELIS, professor of philosophy and the Oriental languages in the University of Gottingen, in the 76th year of his age. An account of his numerous and valuable literary productions will be given in a future Magazine. We hear that Professor Tychsen has undertaken to revise his manuscripts, and is expected to publish his posthumous works."

P. 876, col. 2. Strike out lines 49, 50; and, l. 52, add, Dr. F. was a native of Oxford (born in July, 1711), father of that city, and senior Doctor of the University, having been early entered at Christ Church, Oxford, where he acted as chaplain, and succeeded M. A. in 1733. Thence he removed to Hartford College, and took the degrees of B.D. and D.D. 1744. In 1742 he was chosen Lecturer of St. James, Garlickhithe. In 1747, being the vice-principal of St. Alban-hall, he was elected master of the grammar-school of St. Saviour, Southwark. He held the vicarage of Runcorne, in Cheshire, 1750; was presented, by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, to the vicarage of East Coker, co. Somerset, 1756; in 1768 was chosen lecturer of Newington in Surrey; and had also the Thursday lecture of St. Mary at Mill, which was founded by Sir J. Leman, bart. He printed 1. A Sermon on the Being and Providence of God, preached before the University of Oxford, July 8, 1739. 2. A Sermon at the same place, Nov. 5, 1745; when the Rebels were advancing to Derby. 3. Twelve Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, printed in 1750, 8vo.; with a preface, tending to expose some remarkably bad practices both in church and state. 4. An Antigallican Sermon, preached at Aldgate, before Admiral Vernon, 27 April, 1753 (XXIII. 251); and a second Antigallican Sermon, preached in 1756, upon the Terms of National Unanimity; with a genealogical Table, shewing his Majesty's antient Connections with the Crowns of these Kingdoms long antecedent in Time to the Marriage of his Ancestor with the Stuart Family; one on Whit-Sunday, 1756, before the University of Oxford. Two Sermons upon the Creation; the first intitled, "The Operations of God and Nature, &c. to the Finishing of the Vege-

table Creation, and Appointment of the Seasons of the Year, before the Florists," added; the other, "The Analysis of Man; or, The Difference between the Reasonable and Living Soul; which was preached before the University of Oxford, May 30, 1764;" add 8*l.* with the Advertisement which was prefixed to the first, and the Dedication to the King.—Political Sermons, Speeches, and Discourses, collected into one Volume; and among these is a Sermon, preached by the Appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, before the University of Oxford, when the Rebels were advanced to Derby, dedicated to his Royal Highness William late Duke of Cumberland, who was sent as General against them.—A sermon, in 1768, on the murder of Mr. Allen, who was shot in the riots before the King's Bench prison, May 10th that year; and a second, in 1769, on the same occasion. He also published "The Monthly Reviewers reviewed by an Antigallican, 1755" (see our vol. XXV. p. 335). "Ode to the King of Prussia" (XXVII. 228). "Extempore Verses on the Choice of a Poet Laureat" (ibid. 564). "Will the Ferry-man, a Water Eclogue" (XXVIII. 285). Translation of some French Verses on the Death of Captain Gardner (ibid. 371). Sermons: before the University of Oxford, on A-Sunday, 1743 (XIII. 112, XIV. 48); Jan. 30, 1753 (XXIII. 103). Poems and Miscellaneous Pieces, 1751 (XXI. 143). Speech on taking his Freedom of the City of Oxford, 1753 (XXIII. 394). Seasonable Reflections upon the Importance of the Name of England, 1755 (XXV. 191). Sentiments of an Antigallican (XXVI. 43). Of his controversy with Mr. Jones, chaplain of St. Saviour, Southwark, begun by his "Rules to discover False Prophets," see Jones's Letter to him (XXIX. 35); his Remarks on Jones's Letter to him, dedicated to Bishop Hoadley (ibid. 183); and Answer to them by a Layman (ibid). See, in our vol. LVIII. p. 381, his Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, with a fourth edition of his "History of the English Tongue," and some anecdotes of his own life.

Since the foregoing list was compiled, the following additions to it have been communicated by his son.

GRAMMATICAL. "History of the English Tongue, with the Author's intended Dedication to his Royal Highness Prince George, now King George III. Part I. printed 1749, and containing an Account, I. Of the Roman or Latin Tongue, as once spoken in Britain. II. Of the British or Welsh, and its antient and present Limits. III. Of the Pyhas, corruptly called Picts by the Romans; their Settlement in the North of Britain; the Original of their Name, and the Nature, Extent, and Duration of their Language. IV. Of the Scots from Ireland, and the Extent of the Erse Language; in order to distinguish it from the English in the North of Britain, which vulgarly passes under the Name of Broad

Broad Scotch."—N.B. This book was written by permission of his late Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, for the information of his eldest son, our present Sovereign.

THEOLOGY, POLEMICAL. A Controversy with the People called Methodists, written occasionally against divers of the Sect, in the Years 1758 and 1759, and consisting of the following Pieces: 1. A Display of the bad Principles of the Methodists, in certain Articles proposed to the Consideration of the Company of Salters in London; 2d edit.—2. Rules for the Discovery of false Prophets, &c.; a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, on Whit-Sunday, 1758, dedicated to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; 3d edit.—3. Dr. Free's Edition of Mr. Wesley's first Penny Letter; the second impression, dedicated to Mr. Wesley.—4. His Edition of Mr. Wesley's Second Letter.—5. Dr. Free's whole Speech to the London Clergy, at Sion College, May 8, 1759; with a Remonstrance to the Bishop of Winchester. That printed in "The Monitor" is imperfect.

POETRY and MISCELLANEOUS. 1. Poems upon several Occasions, the second Edition, 1757, containing an Ode to the King of Prussia on the Victory at Prague; an Ode of Consolation to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, on the Loss of Minorca, &c.; Jephtha, an Oratorio, set to Musick by Mr. Stanley; Advice to the Fair Sex; Stigand, or, The Antigallican, a Poem; Susannah, an Ethic Poem; Judith, an Heroic Poem, &c. To the whole is prefixed a curious Account of the Origin and peculiar Nature of English Poetry, and how far it is similar or different from that of the Greeks and Romans, in a Letter to a Member of Parliament.—2. A poetical Dialogue, intitled, "The voluntary Exile," 1765.—3. Stadia Physiologica duo, or, Two Stages in Physiology, exhibiting all along the Opinions of the best Writers, &c. with Variety of Observations entirely new, 1762.—4. A genuine Petition to the King; and likewise a Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hute; concerning the very hard Case of an eminent Divine of the Church of England. Published from the Originals by the Rev. Dr. Free.—4. The Petition of John Free, D. D. relative to the Conduct of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York; most humbly addressed to the Hon. House of Commons.—5. Matrimony made easy, &c. a Serio-comic Satire, tending to expose the Tyranny and Absurdity of a late Act of Parliament, intitled, An Act for the better Prevention of Clandestine Marriages, &c.—6. A Plan for the Use of the Empress of Russia, in founding a free University for the Reception of People of all Nations and Religions: with a Specimen of the Universal Library, for the Use of the Students, in Latin, French, and English; 2d edit. 1761.—7. Tyrocinum Geographicum Lepidiusense; or, The London Geography;

consisting of Dr. Free's short Lectures, compiled for the Use of his younger Pupils. Published chiefly for the Information of genteel young Citizens. Dedicated, by Permission, to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen; and the Author honoured for the Work with the Freedom of the City. To which is added, by the Editor, translated from the Greek into English Blank Verse, the Periagesis of Dionysius, the Geographer, from the Edition of Dr. Wells: comprehending, for the Use of the Ladies who read History, and the Youth of the Universities, both the ancient and modern Systems.

The following Epitaph was found among the papers of the deceased, and appears to have been intended by him for his tomb. We therefore insert it for the amusement of our learned readers:

"Hic sepultus est
JOANNES FREE,
in Academia Oxoniensi Sacrae Theol. Doctor,
Et Civitatis ejusdem Nominis Civis natus,
Utriusque Pater;
Quoniam non supererat in Civitate Civis senior,
Nec in Universitate Doctor.
Hic vir frustra vixit; nam laboravit frustra.
Nunquam enim quod Usus Vitæ postulat,
Uteumque moderatum, aut sibi allecatus est,
Aut fuit.
Concionator publicus per Annos LIII,
Et Doctor suæ Facultatis XLIII.
Quinetiam, frustra:
Nam cum hæc scriberet, licet admodum Senex,
Nunquam Ecclesiam obtinisset,
Quæ redderet quotannis LXXX Minus.
Mirum!
Sacerdos attamen fuit
Sub Imperio Georgii III. Magus Britannia
Regis,
Qui caput esse audit insuper Ecclesie.
At verò, quanquam Regis Familiae Sacerdos
Subditus,
Et suo damno fidus,
Nunquam tamen tulit, vel fide politica,
Vel operis sacerdotalis prænium.
Aded ut bujus hominis vita comparatur
Proventui arboris, natura fertilis;
Sed quæ, tempestatibus subinde agitata,
Cœlestique Inclementia oppressa, et tandem victa,
Fructum suum cum vitâ perdidit;
Quod perinde est, ac si a principio
Facta fuisset sterilis.
Sic visum est CREATORI
Opus texere, et retexere summa.
Siccine, ait Psalmista, Deus,
Omnes homines in mendaciis,
Aut deceptionem creati? ?
Si hoc verum sit,
Tum præter inferna illa, ab antiquis temporibus
Credita et formidata,
Locus Pœnæ est etiam hæc Terra nostra,
Ubi sic decipimur; ubi

* Psalm lxxxix. ver. 48. *quæsit Jun. et Tremell.*

Per tranites perplexos iter, et ad quodvis
Divorticulum crebri laquei et infidie locantur,
Atque post infinitum molimen
Spei perpetua frustratio :—
Qui cruciatus !

Patet, igitur, in hunc orbem eo sine inducimur,
Semper aliquid pati ;

Et, quod maximum inter homines
Habitum est, et nominatum supplicium,—
Patiendo mori.

Nonne hæc est poena per totum,
Quando Mors, cuius causâ nascimur,
Ut supremum et grande officium ultionis
Coronat opus ?

Cur ita comparatum est, aut quam ob causam
Huc venimus puniendi ? An in hanc vitam
Ex aliâ vitâ et naturâ profecti sumus ? An—

Sed melius est intactas relinquere
Quæstiones tam difficiles :—Deus noverit,
Hominem verò puto scire nullum.

Abi, Viator :

Nam adhuc calanda tibi semita tortuosa vitæ :
Repone animo, et converte, si potes, in tuum
Usum,

Arcanum Regis sapientissimi documentum,

' Vanitas Vanitatum,
' Universum hoc est Vanitas * ! '

De usu aphorismi huius
Commentariolum adjacet, infra ; dicendo
Se observasse in diebus suæ deceptionis,
Hoc est, vitæ suæ,

Est justus scilicet, periens in justitiâ suâ ;
Est sceleratus, qui prolongatur in suo scelere.
Ideo,

Pone modum justitiæ, et
Scientiæ pone modum ;
Uterius progredi periculosum :
Nam cur te ibis perditum † ?

BIRTHS.

Sept. 22. The Princess, consort to his
Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark, a
prince, who was immediately baptized by
the name of Christian, but expired after a
short life of seven hours.

27. Mrs. Tory, wife of Mr. T. gardener,
of Dike, in the parish of Bourn, co. Lincoln,
three children (two girls and a boy).

Lately, at Moira castle, in Ireland, the
Countess of Granard, a son.

Oct. 3. At Dalford, near Namptwich, in
Cheshire, the Lady of Henry Augustus Lei-
cester, esq. a son.

5. At Twickenham, the Lady of Nathaniel
Davison, esq. late consul-general at Al-
giers, a daughter.

6. At his Lordship's house in Binfield-vale,
Berks, Lady Kinnaird, a daughter.

9. At the house of her father, Anthony
Todd, esq. at Walthamstow, Lady Lauder-
dale, a daughter.

10. Hon. Mrs. Hay, of Newhall, a daugh.]

12. At Philorth, Lady Saltoun, a son.

13. At Wells, the Lady of the Hon. David
Anstruther, a daughter.

14. At Bramhope-hall, co. York, the Lady
of Tho. Wybergh, esq. a son.

16. Hon. Mrs. Drummond, of Perth, a son.

17. In Russel-street, Upper Charlotte-str.,
the Lady of Rob. Adamson, esq. a daughter.
In Great Cumberland-street, Portman-sq.,
the Lady of James Musgrave, esq. a son.

19. At Hampton-court-palace, the Lady of
Thomas Farquier, esq. a son.

20. At Foxdenton, near Manchester, Lady
Mary Horton, a daughter.

22. At his house in Bolton-street, the Lady
of R. Brooke Supple, esq. a son.

27. At his Lordship's house in Saville-row,
the Countess Delaware, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. A T St. Petersburg, Mr. Francis For-
rester, merchant, to Miss Barts,
eldest dau. of Peter B. esq. of St. Petersburg.

Sept. . . . Andrew Douglass, M. D. of Sa-
ville-row, and brother-in-law of the celebrat-
ed Miss Carter, of Deal (see vol. LX. p. 478),
formerly surgeon at Sandwich, Kent, to Mrs.
Beauvoir, only daughter and heiress of Fane
William Sharpe, esq. M.P. for Callington, in
Cornwall (XLI. 475), and widow, by a second
marriage, of Osmond Beauvoir, D. D.
(LIX. 672), formerly master of the free-
school at Canterbury.

12. At Drumlanrig castle, in Dumfriesshire,
Charles Granville Stuart Montearth,
esq. of Closeburn, to Miss Ludivina Lough-
man, eldest daughter of the late Tho. L. esq.
merchant, of London.

17. Mr. Leake, watch-maker, Enfield, to
Miss Lee, of Shoreditch, with 3000l. fortune.

19. At Haeconby, Linc. Mr. Calfwall, of
Rippingale, to Mrs. Hodgkins, of Stainfield.

22. Mr. Green, attorney, of Ayliffe-street,
Goodman's-fields, to Miss Ackroyd, of Steney.

23. Geo. Harrison, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to
Miss Bunting, of Middleton-lodge, co. York.

24. At Denton, near Newhaven, Suffolk,
Mr. Geo. Ellison, attorney, of Crane-court,
Fleet-street, to Miss Mary Nares, of James-
street, Westminster.

26. At Martock, Mr. John Westcott, to
Miss Wood, of Milton, Somerset.

27. At Exeter, Wm. Paget, M. D. to Miss
Doubleday, daughter of the late Rob. D. esq.

28. At Norwich, Wm. Utten, esq. secre-
tary to the Bishop of that dioc. to Mrs. Leech.

29. At Berlin, his Royal Highness the Duke
of York, to the Princess Frederique-Char-
lotte-Ulrique-Catherine, eldest daughter of
the King of Prussia.

30. Geo. Nixon, esq. of Devonshire-squa.
to Miss Stokes, of King-str. Covent-garden.

Lately, at Liverpool, Mr. Bartholomew
Pescott, merch. to Miss Rogers, dau. of the
late Mr. Tho. R. professor, at Bangor.

At Llanwenog, co. Cardigan, Griffith Wil-
liams, esq. of Wormwood-grove, co. Carmar-
then, to Miss Evans, of Highmead, Cardigan.

Mr. Thompson, of Sutton, to Miss Fanny
Wilkins, of Fairlawn, Bedfordshire.

* Eccles. i. ver. 2. † Eccles. vii. ver. 16.

Oct. 1. At Berlin, his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, to the Princess Frederica-Sophia-Wilhelmina, second daughter of his Prussian Majesty.

3. Mr. Edw. Wakefield, jun. of the Old-Jewry, to Miss Crush, of Felsted, Essex.

4. Hon. Henry Cecil (nephew to the Earl of Exeter), to Miss Higgins.

5. At Sherborne, Mr. Jos. Staines, of Wareham, surgeon, to Miss Fanny Foote.

6. Mr. David Ellis, of Long-Acre, to Miss Anderson, of Belfordbury.

8. At York, John Bourke Ryan, esq. of London, to Mrs. Gossip, relict of Wilmer G. esq. of Thorp-Arch.

10. Mr. Jn. Jackson, clerk to Messrs. Curtis and Co. to Miss Williams, of Wapping.

12. Mr. Geo. Colling, a coal-meter of the port of Lynn, to Miss Anne Towers.

13. Rev. Wm. Sneyd, to Miss Emma Vernon, dau. of the late Tho. V. esq. of Hanbury.

14. Mr. Wm. Barfoot, of Coleman-street, to Miss Catherine Penton, of Highgate.

15. Mr. Thomas Jordan Hookham, of Old Bond-st. to Miss Holland, of Greek street.

17. Mr. W. Chiswright, of the Bank, to Miss H. Fawcett, of King-st. W. Smithfield.

20. Tho. Hunt, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miss King, of King-street, Covent-garden.

23. Mr. Thomas Hayter, to Miss Smith, both of Huggin-lane.

DEATHS.

Feb. **A**T Nagpore, where he had been residing about eight months, Mr. George Forster, so famous for travelling from Calcutta to London. It may prove some consolation to the literary world that he had previously arranged and completed a relation of his journey from Kathmir to England, through Afghanistan and Persia, and into Cassia by the Caspian Sea.

May 17. On the coast of Africa, Mr. Nicholas Latham, late midshipman of the *Nassau*, and eldest son of Mr. L. of College-green, Bristol.

July 18. In Spanish-town, Jamaica, Rev. Alex. Cumine, D.D. rector of the parish of St. Catherine.

29. At New Providence, the Rev. James Manning, S. T. P. president of Rhode-island College, North America.

Aug. . . . In St. Elizabeth's, aged 110, an old Negro-woman, named Cooba. She belonged to the Hon. Thomas Chambers, esq. custos of that parish. From her master, and a numerous family of descendants, down to the fourth generation, she had every comfort and convenience of life; besides which, having been entirely at liberty to do as she pleased for 20 or 30 years past, she used regularly to visit a circle of acquaintance for many miles round, and not only was well received both by whites and blacks, but made herself useful to them, as she possessed her recollection to the last, and had her senses so perfect-

ly, that, to instance only her sight, which generally fails first, she could see to thread a needle, and was still so active, that, a few months before her death, she was seen to dance with as much apparent ease as a girl of 15 years of age.

1. In Charles town, South Carolina, Geo. Abbot Hall, esq. collector of customs there.

6. At North Elmham, near Folkstone, co. Kent, aged 81, Mr. John Andrews, a reputable, substantial farmer, whose loss is felt not only by a numerous family, but by a respectable list of country gentlemen in that neighbourhood, with whom he had been from his youth accustomed to associate. Good-nature and a cheerful disposition made all ranks, as well as ages, desirous of his company. The common foibles of old age did not keep pace with his increasing years. When he had the misfortune to have any of his old friends taken from him, he was sure of a successor in their representatives, for youth as well as age enjoyed his society. Few have travelled through life, to the age of 81, so much beloved. He was well known also in that part of the country as a fox-hunter, to the three last generations; he loved the sport dearly, and rode boldly after it at the age of 80. A stoppage of urine carried him off, after a short illness, which he bore with much fortitude and resignation, during which he frequently expressed a wish to enjoy one more hunting season. He has left behind him numerous relations, most of whom he had the happiness to see doing well in the world, owing to his kind attention to their welfare.

18. At Saltfleet, a watering-place on the Lincolnshire coast, Mrs. Stovin, relict of Rich. S. esq. formerly of Withern, and late of Louth, co. Lincoln, and youngest daughter of the Rev. Sir Richard Temple, bart. deceased, late rector of Langton, near Spilsby.

Sept. 3. At Saddleworth, near Manchester, where she went for the recovery of her health, Miss Mary Buckley, of London, who bore a lingering illness with patience and fortitude.

8. At Peterborough (after he had faithfully and honestly served his master, the Rev. Dr. Brown, upwards of 45 years) Hen. Bracken.

13. At Dunstany cattle, in Ireland, the Lady of Lord Dunstany.

At Bourn, aged 60, Mrs. Mawby, widow.

15. At his seat at Rockfield, co. Dublin, in his 75th year, John Sheppy, esq. many years deputy-customs and collector of the port of Dublin.

At Paris, Charles Orby Hunter, esq. lord of the manor of Crowland, co. Lincoln, which, it is believed, he inherited from his uncle, Tho. O. H. esq. who died Oct. 20, 1769.

19. At Donnington, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Emerson, mistress of the free-school there. All the children attended her corpse from the school-house to the grave.

At her house at Nottingham, Mrs. Drury, relict of Wm. D. esq. of Oakham, Rutland, and mother of Wm. D. esq. of Look's-hall, near Derby, formerly of Nottingham, and whose family have resided there 400 years.

20. At Whitehaven, in his 63d year, Mr. John Ware, sen. proprietor and publisher of the Cumberland Packet.

At Farningham, Kent, the son of John-Henry Warre, esq.

At Langton-lodge, near Northallerton, co. York, in her 6th year, the eldest daughter of the Master of the Rolls.

Mr. Jonathan Taylor, farmer and grazier, of Kirton, near Boston.

21. At Winchester, the Rev. Mr. Mulso, prebendary of South Alton, in that cathedral, and rector of Moonstoke and Easton, Hants.

At Walthamstow, Jas. Bennett, esq. many years an eminent grocer. His son died not long before him.

At his country-seat at Dulwich, James Bulcock, esq. in the commission of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Surrey, and treasurer of the Surrey Dispensary.

22. At Edinburgh, in his 105th year, John Strachan, flesher. He retained his senses till within a short time of his death, and seldom had any complaint. He recollected the time when no fletcher would venture to kill any beast till all the different parts were bespoken, butcher's meat being then a much more unfaleable article than now.

Rev. Francis Broade, D. D. of Southwick, co. Northampton, rector of Benifield, in that county, worth 300l. per annum, and in the gift of Lady Pocock.

24. At Gibraltar, Mr. Charles Green, clerk in the Victualling-office there.

At Ellefmere, Dr. Hatchet. He was accidentally shot by Mr. Edwards, his brother-in-law, by his fowling-piece going off while he was examining the flint. Dr. H. expired soon after, in the greatest agony, having received the whole contents of the gun in his groin.

Mrs. Barker, wife of Rich. B. esq. of Golden-squ. surgeon to the 2d reg. of life-guards.

At Thorganby, in the East riding of the county of York, the Rev. John Knowles.—He was drawing a bucket of water out of a well adjoining his habitation, when the weight of the sweep falling off, and the poll striking his head, he fell down into the well. He was instantly discovered, and taken out; yet there did not remain any signs of life. Mr. K. was much respected in his parish, where he had been curate 12 years, and, greatly to his credit, was never known to have neglected the duties of his church.

25. At his seat of Groll-castle, in Glamorganshire, Sir Herbert Mackworth, bart. F.R.S. one of the vice-presidents of the Marine Society, colonel of the Glamorganshire militia, and M. P. in the last parliament for Cardiff, as was his father (who died Aug. 20, 1765) in 1739. He was created a baronet Aug. 24, 1776. His death was occasioned

by a thorn breaking in his finger, which brought on a violent inflammation and swelling in the hand and arm. No medical assistance being called in till a month after the accident happened, an absorption of matter took place, and he died under violent symptoms of putrefaction. He married daughter and sister of Robert Trefusis, esq. by whom he had issue Robert, his successor, born in 1766, another son and a daughter, born in 1769, of elegant accomplishments; who, as the estate is not entailed, are expected to be considerable sharers in the large property their father died possessed of. Lady M. who was at Richmond when she received the melancholy news of Sir Herbert's death, was so much affected, that she was carried senseless to her bed, and her recovery was long very doubtful.

At his house at Mile-end, Mr. Archibald Stewart, many years abroad-clerk at the late Sir Benj. Trueman's brewhouse.

At his seat at Barr, near Birmingham, aged 73, Tho. Hoo, esq.

Mr. Edw. Hall, of Manchester, 38 years one of the surgeons of the infirmary there.

At Glasgow, Jn. Dunn, esq. of Tannochside.

At Chatham, Mrs. Locker, wife of Mr. Jn. L. cabinet-maker.

At Croydon, Surrey, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Braithwaite, relict of Rev. T. B.

26. At Exton, Rutland, Mr. Wm. Wells. He had been valet-de-chambre to the Earl of Gainborough near 30 years.

At Boxford, in Suffolk, in an advanced age, greatly lamented, Rev. Mr. Wade, master of the free grammar-school there, and rector of Kirtling and Ashley cum Silverley, co. Cambridge. which preferment is in the gift of the Earl of Guildford. Mr. W. performed his duty at church the preceding day as usual.

At Lausanne, in his 53d year, Right Hon. William Lord Craven, Baron of Hamstead Marshall, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Berks, colonel of the Berkshire militia, recorder of Newbury, &c. His Lordship was born Sept. 22, 1717, and succeeded his uncle, the late Lord, in 1769. He married, 1767, Elizabeth, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Berkeley; of his separation from whom, and her subsequent "Travels" with the Margrave of Anspach, see our vol. LX. p. 237.—He was a most indulgent parent, a kind relation, a steady friend, and a good man. His urbanity of manners, cheerful good humour, and conviviality of disposition, will long be remembered with regret by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; while his inflexible integrity, and uniformly independent conduct in the House of Peers, will be recorded to the latest posterity, and may serve as a bright example to all who follow him. During the contest relative to the Middlesex election, and at that period of the unfortunate American war when party ran highest, he refused the most flattering offers of honours and emolument

tument from those in power; and when the late Regency was in agitation he offered his services to the Prince of Wales, telling his Royal Highness that he would accept any office in his household, *provided there was no salary annexed to it.* He is succeeded in his title and vast estates by his eldest son, William, born Sept. 1, 1770, and recently come of age. The present Lord has two brothers, now at school: Henry-Augustus, born 1776; and —, born 1779; and three sisters, who were with their father at the time of his decease: Elizabeth, born 1768; Maria-Margaretta, born 1769; Georgiana, born 1771.

27. At his house in Earl-street, Blackfriars, John Hart, esq. He was elected alderman of Bridge Ward Within in 1774; and served the office of sheriff in 1775; but his election as alderman of Bridge Ward having been declared void by de nurrer in the King's Bench, 1776, he was elected alderman of Dowgate Ward in 1777; and principal land coal-meter in 1784. This place, worth near 1000l. per annum, was nominally given to Alderman Hart (to whom Alderman Pugh was tacitly joined) in 1784, on condition of resigning their gowns (it being agreed that the survivor should have the whole). Mr. P. lived but a short time; and Mr. H. enjoyed the office till his death.

At his brother's house at Yelling, co. Huntingdon, in his 73d year, Mr. Rich. Venn.

At Bourn, co. Lincoln, aged 61, Rev. Wm. Young. He had been 30 years minister of the General Baptist Congregation there.

28. At Barkby, co. Lincoln, in his 72d year, Mr. Ralph Woodcock.

At his mother's house in Bucks, James Fisher, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

Suddenly, Mrs. Barber, wife of George B. esq. of Clock-house, near Bradford. She was at the assembly, at the Talbot inn, at that place, and, after dancing but one dance, sat down, and expired in less than five minutes.

29. At Newbury, Mr. John Sealy, formerly an eminent grocer in Threadneedle-st.

At Hockleston, Herts, in her 55th year, Mrs. Martha Moore, wife of Wm. M. esq.

In his 70th year, Wm. Mason, esq. in the commission of the peace for co. Surrey.

Sam. Hoare, esq. many years jerker of the custom house at Cork.

30. Mr. John Payne, many years one of the common-council of Bread-street ward.

Mr. John Munn, of the Crown, Barnet.

Lately, in Spanish town, Jamaica, in his 55th year, the Hon. Rose Herring May, one of the members of his Majesty's council.

At Jamaica, Benj. Allen, esq.—Mr. Rob. Dowle.—Mr. Andrew Bryne.—Mr. John Robertson.—Mr. Myrie, son of the late Gen. M.—Dr. Fausla.

In Ireland, Edmund Eyre, esq. son of the late Rev. Archdeacon E. of Lynn, in Norfolk, and nephew to the late Bishop Keene, lieutenant-colonel of the 64th regiment of foot, and a colonel in the army.

In Dublin, in an advanced age, the Hon. Mrs. Foster, mother of the Right Hon. John F. speaker of the Irish House of Commons.

At Cork, aged 81, Mrs. Anne Winthrop, widow of J. W. esq.

At the same place, Eneas Bury, esq. alderman of that city.

In Perthshire, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Menzies, widow of Capt. James M. and daughter of Lord Menzie.

At Chatham, aged 66, Mr. Daniel Brames, late of the dock-yard there.

At Brompton, near Chatham, Mr. William Elvey, many years a master shoemaker there.

At the same place, Mr. Broughton, gent.

At the same place, aged 83, Mr. Jn. Lane, one of the people called Quakers.

At Melton, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Stokes, wife of Mr. S. attorney.

At Exton, co. Rutland, Mr. Jas. Brearly. The hanns for his marriage had been published just two days before his death.

Of the hooping-cough, the Hon. Thomas Henry Coventry, youngest son of Lord Viscount Deerhurst, born June 30, 1789.

Mrs. Morland, wife of Rev. Thos. M. of Darlington, co. York.

At Blawith, near Ulverstone, Mr. W. Gibson. This extraordinary person, whose skill in the mathematicks astonished all who knew him, was a servant at a little farm-house at the age of 17, and ignorant of the rules of common arithmetick; but, after learning these from the children that were taught on an evening, he soon made himself master of Euclid's elements, algebra, and fluxions, and could multiply together any number of figures, under 9, by mere strength of memory.

At an alms-house in Monmouth, aged 103, Sarah Price. When about 50, she could not see without the help of glasses; but as she further advanced in years, she recovered her sight to such a degree as to see to thread the smallest needle, till within a few days of her decease.

At her house at Clapton, Mrs. Ursula Smith.

Aged 80, Jn. Richardson, esq. of Mile-end.

At his lodgings in St. John-street, Mr. Elliot Molidov, who formerly kept the Hercules in Threadneedle-street.

In Friday-street, Mr. Tapp, many years a wholesale linen-draper there.

08. At her father's house in Piccadilly, Mrs. Frances Forster, wife of Francis F. esq. of Trinity-hall, Cambridge.

At Nottingham, aged 14, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with uncommon fortitude and resignation, Miss Juliana Brown, youngest daughter of John Suffield B. esq. of Leesthorpe, co. Leicester. She was a pattern of dutiful affection, meekness, and gratitude.

2. At Nottingham, aged 61, Mrs. Ashover, relict of Mr. Thomas A.

At Formantine-house, in Scotland, Lord Haddo. The unfortunate accident which occasioned his death is very singular. After
handing

handing Lady H. and her sister into her post-chaise, to go to attend the Aberdeen races, which commenced next day, his Lordship had just mounted his horse, and in leaning forward the animal struck him a violent blow with his head on the chest, which stunned him so much that he fell. His groom immediately ran to his assistance, and in a few minutes he was so far recovered as to be able again to mount his horse with apparent ease; but before he had proceeded a few yards, the servant perceived him to be seized with a sudden giddiness, and he fell to the ground motionless. The bursting of a blood vessel is supposed to have been the immediate cause of his death. He was much respected by his friends, and has left a widow and large family severely to lament the irreparable loss they have sustained. He was the only son and heir of the Earl of Aberdeen, to whom Lord Haddo's eldest son, a child of five years old, is now the heir-apparent. His mother is the daughter of Mr. Hanson, of Wakefield; and several of his sisters are married into the families of Yorkshire gentlemen.

At Warwick, after a long illness, Rev. Mr. Roberts, vicar of Stoneley, near Coventry.

Robert Barlow, esq. of Bolton, co. Lincoln; a gentleman who possessed a comprehensive view of the utility of public improvements, and by his known activity and firmness promoted those which have manifestly advanced the agriculture of the country in general, and the commerce of the town in which he resided.

In Fifth-street, Soho, Mr. John Rogers, surgeon, son of Mr. R. surgeon at Nottingham.

At Thorp-Lee-house, in Surrey, sincerely regretted by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance, Jeremiah Waring, esq. one of the people called Quakers. In those virtues which alone can confer true nobility, none were superior; in mental endowments, few were his equals; yet, though to eminently gifted, modesty and diffidence were distinguished traits in his character; and it may be justly said, he "was clothed with humility" as a garment. The tenor of his life, from early youth to the closing hour, afforded a shining example of the "beauty of holiness;" dedicating the talents he had received to the honour and service of Him who gave them. His piety was fervent, devoid of all superstition, and evidently that of an enlarged and liberal mind. A tenderly-affectionate parent; a kind and generous master; a warm and faithful friend; to the poor a charitable benefactor; delighting in acts of mercy; alleviating the sorrows of the widow; wiping away the tears of the fatherless; and ever zealous in the promotion of good works. He sustained the languors of sickness and pain with exemplary patience and resignation; and, in the 76th year of his age, calm, peaceful, and without a sigh, quitted this transitory scene, with a certain

assurance of a blessed and glorious admission into that rest prepared for the righteous.

3. At his house in King-street, St. James's, in his 82d year, Robert Herries, esq. of Halldyke, formerly partner in the banking-house of his nephew, Sir Rob. H. of London. He is succeeded in his landed estate in Scotland by his only son, of the same name.

At Fulham, Miss Beata Williams. This truly amiable young lady had, for a considerable time before her death, borne a most severe and painful illness with pious resignation to the will of God; her principal care seemed for those dear relations who surrounded her; the thoughts of parting from them would sometimes bring tears into her eyes, which her own sufferings hardly ever did. Her remains were deposited in a vault built for the purpose in the church-yard at Fulham, next to the tomb of the late excellent Bishop Lowth, which spot she herself had fixed on. Her elegant and engaging manners, joined to musical talents, and a voice of a superior degree of excellence, particularly in sacred music, rendered her, while living, the delight of a large circle of friends, and, at her death, an irreparable loss to her afflicted family. She was the youngest daughter of the late John W. esq. of Plauftow-house, Essex, and a commander in the royal navy; and, on her mother's side, she was descended from the ancient families of Goodere and Dinley, of Charlton, co. Worcester.

Mrs. Sapford, wife of Mr. S. carpenter, of Enfield.

At Crailing-house, in Scotland, Lady Caroline Hunter.

4. After a long illness, Mr. Lomas, sen. of Chatham.

After an illness of not more than an hour, Mr. Bate, who, for a long time past, has been in the employ of raising recruits for the East India Company;—and, on the following day, his wife died as suddenly.

Far advanced in years, Mrs. Goodwin, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, at whose house the card-assemblies were usually held.

5. At Nottingham, aged 74, Mrs. Plowman, wife of Tho. P. gent.

Mr. Speedman, of Catherine-street, in the Strand. As he was walking in Long-Acre, about twelve o'clock, he suddenly fell down in a fit, and instantly expired. The body was taken into a house, and a physician immediately attended; but his endeavours to restore him proved ineffectual. His servant, who was fortunately with him, secured his watch and money; but some unfeeling wretch, availing himself of the confusion, stole the ring from off his finger.

In Brompton-row, Mrs. Grymes, wife of Major G. and daughter of the late John Randolph, esq.

At Bath, where he went for the recovery of his health, in his 54th year, Jas. Suttell, esq. late an eminent wine-merch. in York.

At her lodgings in Bath, the Hon. Miss Sarah

Sarah Torkington, daughter of James T. esq. of Great Stewkely, co. Huntingdon, and niece of the Earl of Harborough.

Mr. John Rawlinson, of Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell.

At Oxford, in his 71st year, universally lamented, Sir Richard Tawney, knt. senior alderman and father of that ancient city; over which he presided three times in the important office of mayor, with dignity to himself and benefit to the publick. His conduct as a magistrate, in the impartial distribution of justice to the poor as well as the rich, in unwearied attention to, and watchful concern for, every thing that tended either to the honour or prosperity of the corporation, will ever endear his memory to all good citizens; and his conduct will be long looked up to by all the members of that respectable body as a perfect example for their imitation. His office of mayor and his life closed within a few days of each other; and it has been much regretted by his friends, that a conscientious performance in the discharge of the important trust committed to him prevented him from going to the sea-side, which, under the blessing of Providence, might have helped to sustain a declining constitution, and enabled him to have spun out, for some time longer, a life so truly valuable to society. He was a zealous and steady friend to our present happy establishment in church and state; and the author of this little sketch of his life has often heard him exclaim, with great ardour, how thankful he and every Englishman ought to be, that Providence had placed them under so wise and happy a government. In private life he was a cheerful companion; and his friends, who were both respectable and numerous, ever found at his house a generous and cordial welcome. In a word, his manners, habits, sentiments, and style of living, served to convey a just idea of a plain, honest, hospitable Englishman; a character which, however estimable, is, we fear, in the present day, almost become extinct. From great attention and industry in a respectable and extensive line of business, as a public brewer, he acquired a very ample fortune, which he has bequeathed (a few legacies excepted) to his only surviving brother, Edward Tawney, esq. senior alderman, and now father of the city.

6. At her house in South Lambeth, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Ducarel, relict of the late Dr. D. of Doctors' Commons.

In Red-lion-square, in his 80th year, Jas. Butler, esq. formerly of Pall-mall.

In Bermondsey-street, aged 43, Jn. Walter, esq. woollapier.

At Burton, co. Bedford, John Lawson, esq.

At his house in Great Queen-street, Westminster, in his 80th year, Lieut.-gen. John McKenzie, colonel-commandant and adjutant-general of the marine forces. He commanded the marines at the capture of Belle Isle, in 1761, where that corps gained im-

mortal honour by their gallantry and good conduct. The General (then a lieutenant-colonel) was severely wounded there.

7. Mr. Benj. Kirk, of Acomb, co. York. While ploughing in his field, he dropped down and expired immediately.

8. At his house in the Minories, Mr. Hen. Birch, dealer in china-ware, and of late inspector and appraiser of china-ware to the East India Company.

Mr. Montague, one of the city-surveyors.

Aged 72, Rev. Cha. Batley, rector of Wetherden, and perpetual curate of Hunston, both co. Suffolk.

9. At his house in Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, aged 72, Bateman Robson, esq. of Hartford, co. Huntingdon, many years an eminent solicitor of Lincoln's-inn.

At Ramsgate, Henry Bootefer, esq. of Billiter-square.

At her house in town, by an apoplectic fit, the Dowager-countess of Apsalough. Her Ladyship was the daughter of George Lord Rofs, and was married to the late Earl in 1775. The whole of her own fortune, and some part of Lord Glasgow's, were settled upon her as a jointure; so that the present Earl will find his income considerably increased by her decease. She was possessed of her large fortune as heiress to a large estate. Her Ladyship was also possessed of every quality that can endear her memory; her friendship was as wide as the circle of her acquaintance, and her beneficence as unwearied as its objects were numerous. She was the last representative of the ancient family of Rofs, of Halkhead, in Renfrewshire, who have enjoyed those lands ever since the year 1100. One of her Ladyship's ancestors, Walter de Rofs, was killed at Bannockburn; and, at that time, there were many very considerable men of that name. An heiress brought the estate of Melvil, in Mid Lothian, into the family about 1100, which they held until the late Lord's death. The first Lord Rofs accompanied James IV. to the field of Flodden, where he lost his life. James Lord Rofs sat on the trial of the Earl of Bothwell for being concerned in the murder of Lord Darnley. William, the eleventh Lord, was High Commissioner to the General Assembly in 1704, one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, and one of the Commissioners for the Treaty of Union in 1706. The 12th and last Lord was long a Commissioner of his Majesty's Customs.

10. Aged 65, Mrs. Lateward, widow of Mr. Jeremiah L. of Castle str. Southwark. At Sunnyside, Rear-admiral Inglis.

At his house in Brown's-square, Edinburgh, Sir Rob. Dalvell, bart. of Binns.

In Brewer-street, Golden square, in his 75th year, Mr. John Royall, many years a glove-maker in Panton-str. Hay-market.

At Earl Shilton, co. Leicester, Lady Sharp, relict of Sir Wm. S. bart. and wife of Mr. Perrott, surgeon, of that place.

In Tucky-street, Enfield, aged 18, Miss Lindsay, youngest daughter of Capt. L.

11. At Sheffield, Mr. Samuel Turner, mercer; who has left a widow to lament the loss of an indulgent husband, and twelve children to bewail an affectionate father.

At his seat at Fittle, near Lewes, in Sussex, after a long and painful illness, Right Hon. William Hall Gage Viscount Gage of Castle-land, in Ireland, and Baron Gage of Fittle, in England; pay-master, 1780, of his Majesty's pensions, and F.R.S. K.B. and M.P. for the cinque ports of Seaford, 1744 and 1754. His Lordship married, Feb. 7, 1757, Miss Gideon, daughter of the late Sir John G. esq. and sister of the present Lord Cardley, who died in 1783, and by whom he had no issue. His lady was delivered of seven children, who were all still-born, or died immediately after their birth. The title and estates devolve on Henry Gage, esq. his brother's son. His Lordship had been in a decline for the three last years of his life, and had tried every remedy, and every watering-place, not only in England, but on the Continent; but nothing could longer protract his existence, which already was beyond the usual period of human life, for his Lordship died in a very advanced age. He had always lived hospitably, though temperately, upon an estate of about 12,000l. a year, and is supposed to have died rich. The present Lord, adding the great property of his father, the General, with that of his own lady, the daughter of the late General Skinner, and niece of the Countess of Abingdon and Lady Southampton, to the above estate, will be one of the most opulent Peers in the kingdom. He is a Major upon half-pay, having served in the 93d regiment.

12. At Clewer, near Windsor, Charles Frewin, esq.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Martha Archer, of Bevington, co. Warwick, a near relation of the Earl of Plymouth and Lord Fortescue.

At Plymouth-dock, J. A. Pownall, esq. storekeeper to that dock-yard many years, and formerly a naval officer at Gibraltar.

At Chelsea-college, Elizabeth Countess-dowager of Effingham, daughter of Peter Beckford, esq. of Jamaica. She married, 1. Thomas second Earl of Effingham; and, after his death, 1763, 2. Sir George Howard, K.B. She was one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to her Majesty (in which office she is succeeded by Lady Sydney). She bore a most painful and dangerous illness for many months with the most exemplary resignation, fortitude, and patience. Her whole life was one continued practice of the most pure, unadorned piety, benevolence, compassion, and every virtue which dignifies human nature. Her loss will ever be lamented by her most affectionate husband, dearest connexions, and friends. By her Ladyship's death, 1200l. per annum devolves to the Earl of Effingham, governor of Jamaica.

At Birmingham, in his 60th year, the Hon. Peter Oliver, esq. late chief justice of Massachusetts's-bay, New England.

Knipe Gobbet, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Western battalion of the Norfolk militia, an alderman of Norwich, and served the office of mayor of that city in 1771.

Aged 17, Miss Mary Harris, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. of Coleorton, co. Leicester. She supported a long and afflicting illness with great fortitude and resignation. Her death is much regretted by all that were acquainted with her; and her poor neighbours, to whom she was a benevolent benefactress, will sustain a severe loss.

Capt. Wildy French, formerly commander of the Zebecque packet, and the oldest lieutenant in the royal navy.

At Aston upon Trent, co. Derby, Mrs. Shuttleworth, relict of James S. esq. late of Forrester, co. York.

14. Mr. Smith, hosier and hatter, the corner of Duke's-court, next the Mews-gate. He complained, on the 9th instant, and the following days, of a disorder in his bowels, though little was thought of it; but at eight o'clock in the evening of his death, he was violently seized, and died at eleven. Suspicions went abroad of his having been poisoned, and a coroner's jury were summoned on the 17th, and the body opened by Mr. Cruikshanks, but there did not appear any foundation for the report.

Suddenly, as he was coming down stairs to step into a carriage, at Faulkbourne rectory, Rev. Robert Parkinson, curate of that place, and of Black Notley, and chaplain of the Eastern Essex militia, to whom, and the whole corps, his exemplary conduct and friendly good qualities had highly endeared him. His loss will indeed be long felt and lamented by all his numerous acquaintance.

In Watling-street, in her 20th year, Miss Sarah Langston, daughter of Steph. L. esq.

At her house in Hammer-smith, Mrs. Merri-ck, relict of James M. esq.

Mrs. Lindeman, wife of Mr. L. of the Strand. 15. At his house at Snarebrook, Epping-forest, Rear-admiral John Harrison, who was first captain under Sir Geo. Pococke, in all the engagements with the French Admiral Monsieur d'Aché, and at the taking of the Havannah. Soon after which, he lost the use of one side by a stroke of the palsy; the consequence of excessive fatigues of mind and person, in the arduous service of his country.

At Kentish-town, Mr. Thomas Fielding, master of the Carolina coffee-house, Birchington-lane, Cornhill.

At Blair-castle, in Scotland, Rich. Dundas, esq. of Blair.

16. At her house at Blackheath, Mrs. Fielding, widow of Mr. Tho. F. late master of Lloyd's coffee-house.

17. At Dunlop, in Scotland, the Dowager-lady Wallace, relict of Sir Tho. W. bart. and mother of Sir James W. of the royal navy.

Rob. Foxcroft, esq. collector of the customs in the port of Lancaster.

At Twickenham, Rev. Rob. Burt, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and vicar of that parish. He was in good health on the 14th inst. and had not then completed his 31st year. He has left two children and a pregnant widow to increase the general regret for his death.

Suddenly, in his house at Croydon, Surrey, Mr. Wellbank, broker, Sun-court, Cornhill.

At Hampton, Middlesex, Mr. Jn. Walker, one of the four patent messengers belonging to the Exchequer.

18. After a few days illness, Mrs. Watkins, jun. wife of Mr. Charles W. of Daven-try, co. Northampton.

At Bush-hill, Mr. Wm. Stevenson, collector of the rents of the New River Company in that district.

At Hilton-house, in Fifeshire, Cha. Bell, esq. of Hilton.

Suddenly, at the Ship in Small-street, Bristol, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. B. of Old Sud-bury, co. Gloucester. She complained, a little before she went to bed, of a violent pain in her head: and on Mr. B's waking in the morning, he found her dead by his side.

At her house in Worcester, Mrs. Vincent, relict of Fr. V. esq. of Weddington, co. Warw.

19. Mrs. Hayes, wife of John H. esq. of James-street, Westminster.

At his apartments in Crown street, West-minster, John Macpherson, esq. of Banchar, in Invernesshire, formerly a captain in the late Duke of Hamilton's reg. of foot.

In the Isle of Wight, the Hon. Lettice St. John, 6th and youngest daughter of John 10th

Lord St. John, of Bletshoe, born Dec. 7, 1741.

20. At the Hoo, near Welwyn, Herts, the Right Hon. Lady Georgiana Beaucherk, you-nger daughter of the Duke of St. Albans.

At Lambeth, Thomas Hoggarth, esq.

Suddenly, Mrs. Jones, widow of Mr. Rd. J. Stationer, Middle Temple-lane, who died on the 6th of last month; see p. 876.

At Millericay, Essex, aged 74, Mr. Chaplyn.

21. At Northampton, Mr. Edward Cole, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

22. In Carey-street, Mrs. Lydia Mitchell, widow of Alex. M. esq. late a naval officer.

23. Much advanced in years, the Rev. Mr. Davis, many years vicar of Send, in Surrey, and minister of Ripley chapel, in that parish.

24. At Finchley, Wm. Ward, esq. late commissary of artillery at Barbadoes.

At Bath, Mrs. Gainborough, wife of Mr. G. of Brook-street, and mother of Mr. G. bookseller, in that city.

25. Mr. Wm. Turner, of White-cross-str.

26. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Walter, of Bury-street, St. James's.

At his house in St. Peter's church-yard, in his 82d year, the Rev. W. Hole, B. D. vicar of Menhinnet, in Cornwall, 46 years arch-deacon of Barum, and many years a prebendary of Exeter; whose mild and friendly temper, communicative, curious, and cheerful conversation, extensive learning, and unaffected piety, will long be remembered, by all who knew him, with delight and veneration: A further account of this excellent person, and of his writings, may be expected.

At Enfield, Mr. Wm. Draper, publican, and one of the people called Quakers.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

08. DRURY (HAY-MARKET).

1. The Rivals—The Spoil'd Child.
3. As You Like It—The Critick.
4. Know your own Mind—The Romp.
6. The Country Girl—No Song No supper.
8. The Haunted Tower—The Liar.
10. A Trip to Scarborough—Bon Ton.
11. School for Scandal—No Song No Supper.
13. The Siege of Belgrade—The Citizen.
15. The Rivals—The Cave of Trophonius.
17. The Siege of Belgrade—All the World's a Stage.
18. The Haunted Tower—Devil to Pay.
20. The Confederacy—The Spoil'd Child.
22. The Country Girl—Cave of Trophonius.
24. The Siege of Belgrade—Who's the Dupe?
25. Love for Love—The Deserter.
26. The School for Scandal—Devil to Pay.
27. The Confederacy—The Pannel.
29. The Rivals—Comus.
31. K. Henry the Fifth—No Song No Supper.

09. COVENT-GARDEN.

3. The Earl of Essex—The Crusade.
5. Rose and Colin—The Dramatist—The Mayor of Garratt.
6. As You Like It—The Crusade.
7. Zara—The Mayor of Garratt.
10. Macbeth—The Crusade.
12. Wild Oats—Robin Hood.
13. The Tender Husband—The Farmer.
14. The Castle of Andalusia—The Mayor.
17. Hamlet—The Crusade. [of Garratt.
19. Wild Oats—The Poor Soldier.
20. The Conscious Lovers—Oscar and Mal-
vine; or, The Hall of Fingal.
21. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Ditto.
24. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
26. Wild Oats—Ditto.
27. The Provok'd Husband—Ditto.
28. The Orphan—Ditto. [Hood.
29. Rose and Colin—The Dramatist—Robin Hood.
31. The Earl of Essex—Oscar and Mal-
vine.

BILL of MORTALITY, from October 4, to October 25, 1791.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 6667	Males 672
Females 639	Females 664
Whereof have died under two years old 488	

Peck Leaf 25. 20. 4

Between	2 and 5	156	50 and 60	104
	5 and 10	42	60 and 70	94
	10 and 20	37	70 and 80	53
	20 and 30	83	80 and 90	21
	30 and 40	125	90 and 100	3
	40 and 50	131		

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No.	Bank Stock.	per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Contols	Ditto	per Ct. Contol.	per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	per Ct. New	New Nay.	Englth. Loc. Tick.	Irish Loc. Tick.	Exchange Bils.	Local
1	—	—	89 1/2	172 1/2	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
2	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
3	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
4	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
5	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
6	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
7	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
8	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
9	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
10	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
11	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
12	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
13	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
14	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
15	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
16	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
17	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
18	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
19	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
20	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
21	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
22	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
23	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
24	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
25	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2
26	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	117 1/2	—	—	194	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 11	7 14	28	1 1/2

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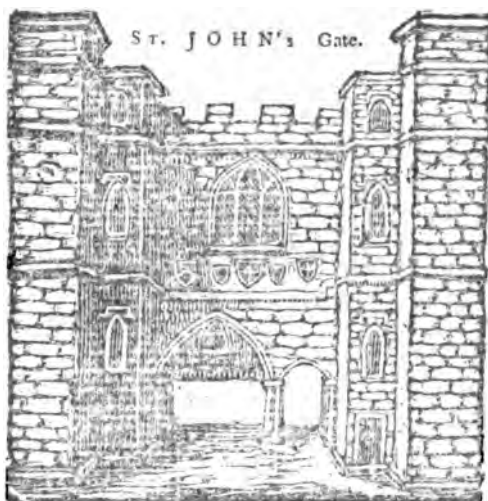
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For NOVEMBER, 1791.

CONTAINING

- | | | | |
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| Description of Giant's Cave, and Nine Kirks | 990 | Chepstow Bridge—The Veterinary College | 1016 |
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Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views of GODSTOW NUNNERY in OXFORDSHIRE, and the Ruins of CLOMINES in IRELAND; and with an accurate Representation of a Coffin, supposed to be that of FAIR ROSAMUND.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed for D. HENRY by JOHN NICHOLS. Red Lion Passage. Fleet-street.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm	State of Weather in October 1791.
1	SSE moderate	29,65	53	blue sky, little while, rain several hours
2	SW moderate	60	55	overcast, serene pleasant day
3	S brisk	60	56	grey, rain P.M. and all night
4	S brisk	46	60	rain, showers most part of the day
5	S moderate	40	59	little white upon the blue, a very black cloud from
6	W moderate	35	58	overcast, slight showers [the W goes over about
7	SW brisk	38	56	cloudy, slight showers [3 P.M. rain at night
8	E moderate	38	54	cloudy, rain at night
9	S moderate	18	54	rain till six o'clock P.M. [all night
10	S moderate	28,90	52	frosty air, clear sky, thunder, a smart shower, rains
11	S moderate	98	51	overcast, rain most of the day [and starlight
12	S calm	29,50	51	clear blue sky, extremely pleasant, bright moon
13	S moderate	50	50	frosty, clears up, rain at night
14	E moderate	5	51	overcast, a dead calm 3 P.M. then rain
15	E moderate	18	51	clear fine day
16	E calm	25	52	grey, rains from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
17	SE moderate	25	50	clear sky, delightful day
18	E calm	4	53	overcast, rain
19	S moderate	8	52	clear sky, fine day, rains at night
20	S violent	28,50	53	rains heavily, stormy showers
21	S moderate	44	53	showers all day, very stormy night
22	W brisk	80	52	rain, showers all day, very starlight
23	S calm	29,45	52	clear sky, ice 1-1.5th inch thick, very fine day
24	NW calm	78	50	clear sky, pleasant day
25	S brisk	45	48	overcast, rains from 12 to 5 P.M.
26	SE brisk	47	47	foggy, clears up, fine day
27	NE calm	90	45	clear sky, frequent glooms
28	E calm	30,10	45	clear sky, fine day
29	E calm	20	46	close, sun frequently obscured, raw and cold
30	E calm	15	48	overcast, gloomy dull day
31	E moderate	29,90	48	dark clouds, frequent glooms

3. Wheat feeding upon the fallowed lands generally finished. Busy taking up winter potatoes.—Crops injured by the frosts in May and June; the later-planted crops superior to the first. Turneps generally good crops.—12. Goffamer upon the new-ploughed lands.—17. Thermometer stood at 80 out of doors 4 o'clock P.M. Goffamer floats. Lombardy poplar nearly stripped of its foliage.—20. Lightens much at night.—21. Springs rise a little from the preceding heavy rains. Wallflowers, stocks, and some others, in bloom.—20. A woodcock seen upon the plain.—22. Fieldfares in large flocks.—25. Some seagulls upon the wing.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for November, 1791.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				
D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1791.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.
Oct.	0	0	0			Nov.	0	0	0
27	41	49	44	30,1	cloudy	12	44	49	42
28	40	48	42	5	fair	13	43	51	46
29	37	50	44	14	fair	14	47	51	43
30	42	48	43	15	cloudy	15	35	49	47
31	41	45	40	05	cloudy	16	46	51	43
N. 1	40	39	37	29,90	cloudy	17	44	48	44
2	36	42	39	70	cloudy	18	41	46	46
3	37	41	40	65	cloudy	19	43	51	46
4	38	47	41	65	cloudy	20	47	50	47
5	37	47	36	70	cloudy	21	47	51	43
6	33	43	32	20	fair	22	40	51	47
7	25	37	34	30,2	foggy	23	49	53	48
8	32	46	38	16	fair	24	50	53	47
9	38	51	46	09	fair	25	47	51	45
10	39	53	50	15	rain at night	26	46	49	44
11	50	51	44	04	fair				

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For NOVEMBER, 1791.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXI. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *College of Arms, Nov. 17.*

N your last month's
 Magazine, p. 883, Dr.
 Kippis informs you, in
 a general way, that I
 have hastily and indis-
 criminately blamed the
 authors of the "Biogra-
 phia Britannica" for saying that the
 Lady Arabella Stuart was "far from
 being either beautiful in her person, or
 from being distinguished by any extra-
 ordinary qualities of mind." In order
 to free myself from a censure which is
 delivered to the publick under so very
 respectable an authority, I must request,
 after Dr. Kippis's example, that you
 will favour me by inserting what I have
 said on the subject, for the information
 of such of your readers as may not have
 seen my late publication.

"The authors of the Biographia Bri-
 tannica inform us, that the Lady Ara-
 bella "was far from being beautiful in
 her person." As it may be presumed
 that these gentlemen are not very ambi-
 tious of being esteemed first-rate judges
 of personal beauty, I hope they will not
 be much displeased at the evidence
 which the engraving prefixed to this
 volume affords against their observa-
 tion. But then they tell us, likewise,
 that she was "far from being distin-
 guished by any extraordinary qualities
 of mind;" and quote Winwood's Me-
 morials, vol. II. * p. 281, in support of
 that assertion. Now it is singularly un-
 fortunate for them, that the information
 imparted by the passage cited from Win-
 wood directly invalidates the latter re-
 mark. It is in a letter from Mr. John
 More to that minister, dated June 18,
 1607. "On Saturday last," says Mr.
 More, "the Countess of Shrewsbury
 was lodged in the Tower, where she is
 like long to rest, as well as the Lady
 Arabella. The last-named Lady an-

swered the Lords, at her examination,
 with good judgement and discretion; but
 the other is said to be utterly without
 reason, crying out that all is but tricks
 and gigs, &c." To prevent a mis-
 conception of this fair lady's character,
 which the accidental transposition of
 persons in a book of reputation might
 lead to, is my only reason for noticing
 the mistake. Were it likely that this
 collection should merit an equal share
 of attention with that great work, the
 correction would be needless; for the
 letter before us bears a sufficient testi-
 mony of the good sense, refined educa-
 tion, elegance of manners, and lively
 disposition of the writer," &c. *Illustra-
 tions of British History, &c. vol. III. pp.*
178, 179.

This extract, I hope, will exonerate
 me of Dr. Kippis's charge, by proving
 that I did not mean to blame the au-
 thors of the Biographia Britannica
 merely for using the assertions in ques-
 tion. How often writers are misled by
 false representations, how frequently
 confused by jarring and opposite ac-
 counts, every man, who hath employed
 himself in historical and biographical
 researches, knows by painful experience.
 But in this case a favourable evidence
 is cited to prove an unfavourable tale,
 and truth is called upon to bear witness
 to an error.

With regard to Dr. Kippis's note on
 the second impression, which accompa-
 nies his letter to you, I freely confess
 that I never saw it before, though I
 consulted that edition. I met with a
 plain and positive declaration in the
 very beginning of the article, and could
 scarcely expect to find it refuted, at the
 distance of five pages, by a note which
 has no mark of reference to the objec-
 tionable passage in the text. Had it
 fallen under my observation, perhaps I
 should not have adverted to it; for I
 should have felt no inclination to sug-
 gest an obvious question, viz. Why did
 not the authors of the Biographia Bri-
 tannica examine the letter in Winwood
 before

* The reference in the last edition of the
 Biographia Britannica is, by mistake, to vol.
 III. p. 281.

before they admitted an apparent contradiction to its supposed evidence?

I should have contented myself with the honour of correcting one of the few material errors in that great and valuable work; for I must still think it a material error, inasmuch as a single quotation from Winwood's Memorials is sufficient to shake the credit of an whole library of memoirs and epigrams.

I will say no more, Mr. Urban, on this subject, which seems to me to be of small importance, except as it relates to the cause of truth; nor would any other motive have induced me to trouble you thus far, than a wish to prove that I have too much respect for Dr. Kippis, and too much kindness for myself, to differ from him hastily or wantonly on points of biography.

EDMUND LODGE.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester. Nov. 20.*

THE bridge which you once honoured with the name of *RIALTO*, the accidental monument of that brave king Richard III. which has been long esteemed, and visited by every curious stranger, as one of the many fragments of antiquity with which this place abounds, dropped yesterday on the grave of that Monarch's bones*. The foundation on the side of St. Austlin's well has been lately visibly undermining by the stream that passed under it. Its destruction appeared to me, some time since, hastily approaching. It fell yesterday about 11 o'clock, occasioned, I apprehend, by the waters, which had swelled by the late rains to nearly of a level with the banks. I cannot learn that any person was passing at that time, although on a market-day. The noise it made in the water, when it fell, I find was heard at some considerable distance.

The history of *BOW-BRIDGE* is too well known to need much of a recital,

* By another friend at Leicester we are informed, that "the whole bridge disappeared in an instant during the late floods, and that not even a blade of grass on the banks seems to have been damaged by the falling of the side-walls. Mr. Cradock, of Gumley, proprietor of the bridge, wished much to have had it repaired; but on inspection by some master-builders, when the flood subsided, it was found to be demolished past all recovery."

We have the pleasure to add, that a beautiful view of it was taken last summer, by Mr. Schnebbelie, for Mr. Nichols's intended "*History of Leicestershire.*" *ENIT.*

Thus far may be necessary. It was built originally for the religious of the house of the Augustine friars as a passage over the old river *Swar*, now called the *Backstream*. At the dissolution of religious houses, when the monument of Richard III. was destroyed at the Greyfriars church, Leicester, the rabble dug up his bones, carried them in derision and triumph through the streets, and, when tired with thus insulting his memory, they threw his bones into that part of the river over which *Bow-bridge* stood.

Yours, &c. J. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 9.*

ON perusing Bridges's *Northamptonshire*, I am much pleased with the following concise epitaph (vol. II. p. 340), which is said to have formerly had place, in the church of *Stoke Albany*, on the altar-tomb of a man completely armed, lying on his back, with his hands clasped in the gesture of prayer:

*Hic jacet Johannes Ros
le bonne compaignon.*

If any one can furnish a clue to the history of this good companion, it will be esteemed a singular favour; and still more so, Mr. Urban, if any of your ingenious correspondents in that neighbourhood (it is not very far either from *Rockingham*, *Harborough*, or *Kettering*,) would kindly furnish you with a drawing of this curious monument, particularly of the figure of the knight.

Another knight of this family (*Sir Robert de Ros*) was deputed by King *Henry VI.* in 1443, to perform the office of Chamberlain to *Abp. Stafford* on the day of his installation at *Canterbury*; an office which of right belonged to his nephew *Thomas Lord Ros* (then a minor) from the tenure of some manor belonging to the see. Query, what manor was it? and by whom is it now possessed?

One query more: *Cecilia Countess of Rutland* (relict of *Thomas the sixth earl*) is said, in *Collins's Peerage* (vol. I. p. 438), to have been buried in *St. Nicholas's chapel*, in *Westminster Abbey*, so lately as 1653. No trace of any monument is now to be seen there. Was there ever any epitaph, and what? The figure of a *Lady Ros*, who died in 1593 (displaced from its original situation to make room for the late *Duchess of Northumberland*), is still to be seen there, mounted on the top of an adjoining tomb.

Yours, &c. J. N.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 14.

THE late truly eminent Bishop of London is justly characterised in pp. 1183, 4, 5, of your last volume; and his translation of *Isaiah* is represented as "executed in a manner adequate to the superior qualifications of the person who undertook it." Some learned layman, however, has been of a different opinion, and has ventured to publish a new translation, with remarks on many parts of that by the Bishop. A candid discussion of this new translation has lately appeared under the title of "Short Remarks" upon it, "in a Letter to the Author, by John Sturges, LL.D.;" in which the Doctor finds himself obliged to confess, that, in one instance, he "never saw plain words more studiously perverted from their obvious meaning;" and that he "cannot help smiling at" the assertion "that the Bishop appears, on many occasions, to have been misled by early prejudices, and an undue attachment to established opinions." Dr. Sturges immediately adds, that "it is certain that such prejudices and attachments do not belong exclusively to the divines of an established church." Dr. Priestley, and his Unitarian band of disciples, who affect to be denominated *rational* Christians, sufficiently demonstrate the truth of this observation, notwithstanding their whining pretensions to liberality of sentiment.

The conclusion of Dr. Sturges's pamphlet is well worthy of transcription:—"It is an essential qualification of a translator of any part of the Holy Scriptures to be attached to no system; to send the text before him as he finds it, except there be reason to suppose that text to be corrupt, and capable of being amended or restored by the aid of just and sober criticism. But it is betraying his trust to turn aside from the direct path into any favourite track; or to call in the aid of criticism when it is not wanted, and ought not to be applied, to lend an indirect support to any preconceived opinions of his own."

"Such, I am persuaded, was Bishop Lowth's integrity in this respect, that he would never intentionally make any part of Holy Scripture thus subservient to any partialities of his own; or mean to deliver that as the sense of it which did not perfectly approve itself to his understanding; an understanding as little capable as any you can well imagine of being influenced by weak and unreasonable prejudices. His knowledge of the lan-

guage of the Old Testament will scarcely be called in question: he had his own at command, to express himself with clearness, elegance, and force: in critical skill, and in correct taste with respect to general literature, few excelled him; but hardly can one be found, who had, like him, entered into the character, and caught the spirit, of Hebrew poetry."

The foregoing extract cannot but be acceptable to many of your numerous readers; and, as you have not hitherto taken notice of this publication, the intelligence of it is the more readily communicated by

ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 21.

AS sketches and hints of biography, and critical remarks upon our English poets, have been, for a long course of years, favourite subjects of your most invaluable Miscellany, I trust I shall be performing no disagreeable task by sending you a series of anecdotes and remarks on many of our English Bards; particularly those who, though not the least beautiful, are the most obsolete. That there are many such, who deserve a thousand times greater honour than the greater part of those admitted into the body of English Poets, it seems to me not very difficult to prove. But, first, a word of a modern poet or two. That beautiful passage in *GRAY's Progress of Poetry*,

Yet oft before his infant eyes would run

Such forms as glitter in this Muse's ray,

With orient hues, unborrowed of the sun,
is borrowed, as a gentleman of elegant literature pointed out to me, from the following, in *Sir William Temple's Essay on Poetry*, in his *Miscellanæ*. Speaking of the qualities of a poet, "there must be," says he, "a spritely imagination or fancy, fertile in a thousand productions, ranging over infinite ground, piercing into every corner, and, by the light of that true poetical fire, *discovering a thousand little bodies or images in the world, and similitudes among them, unseen to common eyes, and which could not be discovered without the rays of that sun.*"

Again, in the same ode:

Till down the Eastern cliffs afar

Hyperion's march they spy, and glittering
sheds of war.

From *Eu ipidis Phœnixæ*, ver. 173:

Εὐρώπῃσι ὁμοῖα φάλαγγας

Βολὰς; ἀσλῶς.

Again:

Again:

Slow melting strains their Queen's approach declare,
Where'er she turns, the Graces homage pay.
From Dryden's fable of the Flower and the Leaf:

For where'er she turn'd her face, they bow'd.

In the account of Edward Young (who was afterwards dean of Salisbury, and father of YOUNG the POET,) in Wood's *Athenæ*, II. 992, there is a catalogue of the sermons he had then published. He afterwards printed a collection in two volumes; but their value, I believe, is unknown. The author of *Letters from a Tutor to his Pupils* (who is known to be Mr. Jones, of Neyland, in Suffolk,) gives the following account of him: "There is," says he, "another excellent English writer but little known, Dr. Young, the father of the Poet, who, in his two volumes of sermons, discovers such strength and propriety of expression, with such chaste and genuine ornaments of style, that he must charm and improve every judicious reader; for his materials are as excellent as the workmanship." P. 57. *On Style*.

The Poet was intimate with my grandfather, being brought up with him at Winchester, and of nearly the same age; and I have often heard with delight of his visits to him at Penhurst, in Kent, that sacred scene of the warblings of Sydney and of Waller.

CLIFFORDIENSIS.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Staffordshire, Nov. 19.*
THE mode of confirmation this year adopted by our worthy and truly respectable Diocesan, for decency and solemnity, gave universal satisfaction to the Laity as well as Clergy: and, as I suppose you an enemy to riot and confusion, have inserted particulars. The Bishop, previous to the confirmation, orders no admission into the church until his chaplain and secretary have been admitted. They then direct one door to be opened, and the male sex are requested to go into the galleries, with this caution, that the female sex are first to be confirmed. The females are placed in the body and aisles of the church. When a sufficient number are admitted nearly to fill the church, the doors are then shut, and the Bishop in the reading-desk (instead of the Rector

or Vicar) reads the preface of the confirmation-service. He then proceeds to the communion-table, and the females to be confirmed proceed with great regularity up one of the aisles, and the apparitor, or church-warden, suffers only as many females as will fill the communion-rails to advance. The tickets are taken there by the chaplain, and the minister of the parish church where the confirmation is held. The Bishop then lays his hands upon the heads of the persons surrounding the rails (and, indeed, I must say with peculiar grace and dignity pronounces "Defend us, O Lord," &c. catching, at the same time, the eye of each individual at the rails). They afterwards retire, by a different aisle, to their former seats. When all the females are confirmed, the males, from the galleries, are admitted by the same mode, and return back again to their respective seats. The Bishop finishes the service in the reading-desk. The females are desired to go out from church before the males are permitted to quit the galleries. This method is continued until all are confirmed. Your correspondent mentions the Bishop of Durham's mode of confirmation as worthy of imitation. In my humble opinion, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry's is preferable; especially as the separation of sexes prevents, in a great measure, all kind of hurry and confusion.

N. P.

To the EDITOR of Dr. WALLIS'S
SERMONS.

SIR,

I HAVE perused your publication, and confess that it has answered my warmest expectations.

The plan of it appears no less excellent than the materials were copious. The Life of the Author, which you have judiciously prefixed, is a tribute no less due to the memory of this great man than to every scholar and good Christian. The memory of him must ever be respected, and must ever be most dear to a nation so signally honoured by his name. We read his works, we exult in the great improvements which they have added to every branch of knowledge we boast of; we revere his manes, but at the same time are like the Prodigal, who, while he is enjoying the munificence of his late parent, forgets to raise a sepulchre to his shade. Though at a distant period, you, Sir, have raised one worthy of the man. His whole life teems with

with matter of admiration and astonishment. The undertakings of his capacious mind were beyond conception bold; his success in every one of them wonderful. His deep knowledge of the learned languages stamped him the first classick; and his consummate skill in geometry, mechanicks, and astronomy, the first mathematician of his age, of which his various works are noble testimonies. In his "Præcis Grammaticæ" we trace the same sound and well-informed mind; and to the basis which he has there laid are we indebted for every superstructure which has been raised at future periods. But his penetrating genius, we find, did not rest here: we see him undertaking, and even maturing to a science, the mystery of decyphering; a mystery in which no prior information was his guide, and which brought with it no index but the penetration of the developer. And, indeed, in whatever department we view him, we may justly say with his great contemporary Leibnitz, "He was the greatest instance ever known of the force and penetration of the human understanding."

This side of his character we may peruse with admiration; we may rejoice in seeing to how great attainments the human mind is equal; or, when we reflect that he was our countryman, we may peruse it with a glow of triumph. But there is a greater lesson to be learnt from the perusal of his life. While we see him, amidst the tumults of a civil war, and amidst the clamour of factions, still true to his King and the Constitution, and yet, as a friend to virtue, still revered by the zealots of rebellion; when we see him amidst continual disappointments, and the repeated insolence of neglect, still serving his country by unwearied and painful attention, and never descending to that servility which might have procured (what his valuable labours never did) the wages of his hire; how extolled does he appear above those whom Fortune only had placed above him! how superior do we see the dignity of virtue! His whole life was the best comment on his own religious works; and he sunk to the grave revered by those who in his life had neglected him. Great as he might be as a Philosopher, yet, as a Man, it is his nobler praise that we are able to exclaim with the poet,

*Cui pudor, et justitia foror
Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas
Quando ullum inveniant parem?*

Your idea of publishing his Sermons

was as judicious as your means were fortunate. His other works may improve the scholar, or delight the philosopher; but they are like a lofty mountain, which many may admire, but few dare to climb. His Sermons, however, are within the comprehension of the lowest of mankind; and from them every one may reap instruction and delight.

I acknowledge that I looked forward, till your publication came forth, with no small eagerness, I may say anxiety, to see how the rival of a Frenicle and a Fermate, the friend of a Leibnitz and a Newton, would wield the sword in defence of religion. My highest hopes are fully gratified. I have found in his Sermons that fund of knowledge, that deep and sound reasoning, which might be expected from so great a Philosopher, and that firm and steady zeal which might be expected from so good a Christian.

That they have a taint of that scholastic pedantry which distinguished those times is not to be denied. But to what mind is this an objection? Is not good as intrinsically valuable though it be mixed with ore? Does the man to whom this is an objection read as a Christian? He might as justly despise the Apostles because they were not clothed in purple; he might as justly despise the Scriptures because they are not gilded with the tinsel ornaments which pollute the writings of our present age.

Our Author is certainly most fitted for the private contemplation of the closet; there let the reader commune with him, and, if he is absorbed in the gloom of infidelity, he will see the light of conviction blaze full upon him; if he is already in *the right way*, he will be warmed to that sympathetic glow which pervades the religious works of this great man, who himself nobly trod that path to which he points, and seems to write with the persuasive eloquence and awful dignity of an inspired writer.

With gratitude for the delight I have received, I remain, Sir, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 26.

THE first sensation I felt on perusing the letter signed ENJAS, p. 816, was chilly horror; the second, pungent indignation: the first the working of Nature, the other of Reflection.

Nothing more strongly evinces the affected stoicism and irreligion of the present period than the prevailing rage for obtruding on the repositories of the dead,

dead. That laudable and decent awe which formerly sanctified and protected the sepulchre, is extinct. We are too wise, too philosophic, to feel any of that reverence for the dust of our forefathers, with which even the iron breast of the ferocious savage is attempered. Denizens of a refined state, inhabitants of an enlightened age, we are, in this particular, inferior to the barbarian who eats the flesh of his enemy. The magnificent monuments designed to perpetuate the remembrance of our ancestors' virtues, and to secure their remains inviolate, are now deemed incumbrances and deformities. The sacrilegious chisels are applied; the venerable structures are demolished, and the vestiges of mortality exposed—to the curiosity and pillage of the idle.

If a monument is re-erected, it is only for the purpose of concealing the denudation of a wall, and perhaps distant from the original site. If the bones are re-committed to the earth, it is done by the canine species, amid the rubbish in the field. These acts proceed from enlarged notions, and furnish instances of modern refinement!

It is not sophistry, casuistry, fashion, taste, interest, or ostentation, no, not even charity, that either can or will extenuate this increasing and profane enormity.

ARNGRIMO.

Mr. URBAN, *Hurst, Nov. 27.*

HAVING read two letters in the Gentleman's Magazine for August last, respecting Mr. Locke's tomb and monument, I have taken the earliest opportunity to look at them, and have the satisfaction to inform you, that they were both repaired eight years ago, and are now quite perfect. It is not my intention to make any comment upon the letters of your correspondents, or the hints which they have given; but I must beg you to allow this a place in your next, as I wish your readers to know, that to the memory of so great a man as Mr. Locke all proper veneration has been paid. RICHARD PALMER.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 28.*

THE generality of your readers will agree with me in thinking, that a system of education is extremely defective that does not inculcate a reverence to the laws of that society whereof we are members, and a decent respect to the ruling powers; at the same time

* The description of CLOMINS, intended for p. 1001, shall appear next month.

that it teaches the right of a people to encounter oppression by a firm, a manly, and a rational resistance. In this happy country, an attachment to the Constitution, which has been transmitted to us by the wife, the glorious, and the successful exertions of our ancestors, should be impressed on the minds and the hearts of the rising generation, as the most effectual means of preserving to future generations those privileges which constitute the freedom and the happiness of Britons. I am sorry, however, to observe, from the late Address of the Students of the Dissenting College in Hackney to Dr. Priestley *, that this is not the plan of education at the above seminary. From the style of that Address, instead of peaceable and orderly citizens, instead of loyal subjects, we are led to fear that the young men who have thus stood forward are disposed to become the violators of law, the enemies of a Constitution which they should be ready to defend at the risk of their lives: and the answer of the Rev. Doctor is admirably calculated to confirm and strengthen such dispositions.

I was originally, Mr. Urban, a well-wisher to this institution; but, after this specimen of its effects, it cannot be expected to receive the countenance and support of those who wish posterity to enjoy the same advantages as the present age is (I hope) in secure possession of. No man, whether of the Church of England, or a moderate Dissenter, would surely wish to encourage a system of education which bids fair, if sufficiently extended, to sacrifice all the benefits produced by the Revolution in 1688 at the shrine of new Revolutions. J. M.

* See this Address in p. 1023.

Mr. URBAN, *Greenwich, Nov. 3.*

IN compliance with the desire of *A Constant Reader*, p. 850, I sit down to inform him, that "a 74 gun ship requires 3,000 loads of timber, each load containing 50 cubical feet—1,500 well-grown trees, of two loads each, must have near 14 acres to stand upon at 20 feet asunder, or only nine acres at a rod or pole of 16½ feet asunder."

I presume that, in Mr. Young's *Annals of Agriculture*, vol. V. p. 411, forty acres was an error of the press for fourteen acres.

3,000 loads of rough oak, at 25. per foot, or 51. per load, will cost 1,500l.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT, R. L.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *October 31.*

PLATE I. copied from an impression in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Price, keeper of the Bodleian library at Oxford, represents a view of the ruins of Godstow nunnery; but when first engraved it is difficult to say.

A and B are the arches of the principal entrance, still remaining, though the room over them, and the round tower at the side, have long since been demolished. C is a tower, the inside of West view of which was taken by Mess. Bucks, 1729, and by Mr. Grose, N.E. 1761; one was given by T. Hearne, *Spicil. ad Neubrig.* 1718, another by Green. D and E may have been doors communicating with the church, whose site is marked F, and its altar G. HHH are the apartments of the nunnery with the cloister; perhaps Godstow house, burnt 1645, after being quitted by the royalists (*Gent. Mag.* LVI. 486). K, the outer wall, in part remaining, without the tower; the door N is stopped up. M is the chapel wherein Rosamund was buried, having a wooden roof. The R window is truly represented. It is equally divided by a wooden screen, still in part remaining; and arch-work corresponding with it is painted on the walls of the chancel, on the North wall of which is painted, in black letter, the inscription given by Hearne in *Spicilegio ad Neubrigensem*, p. 731; over where once stood an altar-tomb, inscribed, as is pretended, with the same lines:

Hic jacet in tumba Rosa mundi non Rosa munda,

Non redolet sed olet quæ redolere solet.

[*The rose of the world*] but not the cleane flower

[*As now here graven*] to whom beauty was lent

[*In this grave full*] darke now is her holore

[*That by her life was sweete and redolent*

But now that shee is from this life blent
Though shee were sweete now soullly doth she stinke

A mirrour good for all men that on her thinke.]

The words in hooks are not now legible.

On the North side of the chapel was the entrance by a porch. The body of Rosamund was removed from the middle of the choir of the church here by order

GENT. MAG. November, 1791.

of St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, and buried, says Hoveden, *extra ecclesiam cum ceteris*; or, as Higden says, *in capitulo monialium*, in the nuns' chapterhouse, which was probably this chapel. Mr. Allen, of Gloucester-hall, describes the tomb, when taken up and broken in pieces, as having "on it *interchangeable carvings*, drawn out and decked with roses, red and green, and the picture of the cup, out of which she drank the poison given her by the Queen, carved in the stone." I confess myself strongly inclined to believe this intended for a cross fleuri, such as was frequent on the coffin-lids of ecclesiastics, and the cup for a chalice, as often found thereon. Leland describes "Rosamunde's tumba at Godstow nunnery, taken up a late," as "a stone with this inscription; *Tumba Rosamunde*" (Fragment of his Itinerary, in *Mon. Angl.* I. 328); and Hearne supposes "a fair large stone, in form of a coffin, agreeable to those times, on which was this inscription, *Tumba Rosamunde*, was put on her." At present, however, remains only the site or base of an altar-tomb in the North wall of the chapel, which the inscription over it marks out for hers.

This is the chapel described by Hearne (*Spicil.* p. 778), as having "still remains of old painting in the walls of the chancel." He adds, "there is an old stone lying in the chancel of the chapel we are speaking of, which is said to have been the altar-piece. The figure of it confirms the tradition." This chapel having been converted into a cow-house, no traces of this altar-stone are discernible. Mr. Grose, who drew the ruins, 1761, says, "On the inside of the South wall was *newly* wrote the following epitaph, being a copy of that said to have been placed on her tomb, and which contains a quibble on her name. *Hic jacet in tumba* *, &c. [as before]. The walls of this building appear to have been formerly painted."

Mr. Hearne, *ib.* p. 779, mentions several other stones taken up within the precincts of the nunnery, and a piece of an old flat one, without letters, in a garden, on the ground of which stood the kitchen and other outhouses, as it seems, on the West side of the remains of the tower. He saw an old stone

* Which Mr. H. conjectured might be the epitaph in the choir of the church before the body was removed. (*Lel. itin.* II. 133.)

coffin,

coffin, about two yards and an half long, dug up a little East from the remains of the tower of the nunnery church, containing many bones, and the teeth very firm and good, seeming to have been the bones of some lady, some abbess, or nun. Mr. Vernon, in his *Oxonium Poema*, believed them those of Rosamund; which, though it furnished some pretty imagination to the poet, is not consistent with historical verity. Mr. H. doubted if there was any *churchyard* here; though the spot where this coffin was found is so called; but he inclines to suppose it rather the site of the church and its cloisters and the chapterhouse, and it may be the area between H and K in the plate. Many other stone coffins have been found in it; and it is commonly said that Rosamund's coffin was dug up in the same.

In digging a navigation canal, West of the river, within these few years, several stone coffins have been found without the circuit of the present walls to the East, probably about the site of the old church: some had bones, and all were destroyed except one in the Museum of Mr. Fletcher, at Oxford, on the lid of which is, if I mistake not, a cross and a falchion; but of this I hope some of your correspondents there will send you a drawing.

Mr. Hearne* calls the chapel I have been describing "a *small room*, on the floor of which lay two stone coffins, and on the wall just above them were written the verses, in Latin and English, which are commonly handed about in memory of Rosamund. It is reported that one of these coffins was that in which Rosamund herself was laid, and the other that which was prepared for her keeper." But this he justly looked on as no more than vulgar fiction, and ascribed the two coffins to two nuns or two other persons. Mr. Grose was shewn in this chapel "a large stone coffin, pretended to be that from which Rosamund's bones were taken: it seemed to be contrived for two bodies, having been divided in the middle by a ridge of stone running from head to foot." It was gone and forgotten 1791. I send you his drawing which he gave me of this singular instance of a double coffin, and which I hope you will engrave of the original size. [See Plate II.]

I shall conclude this paper with a word on the cross, said by Leland to have been erected on the bridge hard

by, probably the bridge over the Isis from Oxford, with an inscription,

*Qui meat huc orat, signum salutis adoret,
Uique tibi detur veniens, Rosamunda, precetur.*

not addressed to Rosamund as a saint, as some have falsely imagined, but to implore the intercession of travellers to the Saviour of the world, to procure pardon for her transgression.

If by any thing here said your correspondent Phosphorus, LVI: 486, LVII: 676, may be induced to fulfil his promise to you, some benefit may arise to our national antiquities, in which you have a common interest with

Yours, &c.

R. G.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

MEN of attentive observation and serious minds remark and lament, that the great mass of the Commons of England have lost their **SIMPLICITY** of character, which was all that remained to keep alive and defend principles of religion and morality in their minds. It is no difficult matter to assign the reason of this loss; and it may not be in the power of all the associations in support of religion and virtue to make it up. The rapid extension of knowledge, falsely so called, is the great source of this corruption. Far be it from me to wish to enslave the minds of my countrymen in the fetters of ignorance and superstition; but there is a sort of knowledge worse than ignorance; and when systems and sentiments are propagated that debauch and corrupt the mind, it were better to keep the mind within the humble circle of its own original ideas, however imperfect or mistaken.

Sunday schools, catarchical lectures, and the most impressive addresses from the pulpit, may keep parents and children from idleness a short time, or awaken reflexion for the moment; but such temporary restraint and sudden conviction are not likely to maintain a permanent effect.

The first corruption of rustic simplicity was the increased communication with the capital, and the influx of modern manners. When my Lord, and the Esquire, and the Rector, left off keeping Christmas at the old mansion, the country felt the want of antient hospitality and affability; the sick poor man lost the fostering hand of his richer neighbour or master, and the friendly advice of the worthy justice, or pious pastor. But when they brought down a suite

* Appendix to Leland's Itin. II. 132.

shire who imported the fashions, inculcated the charms, and practised the seductions of London, an insensible change was wrought in the farmers' sons, and communicated to the whole parish. The tenants' daughters aspired at a London life, and, in pursuit of pleasure and vanity, fell into the snare laid for their virtue and integrity. In the absence of the landlord only the loss of his company and good influence was felt; but in his prodigality and dissipation was involved the interest and prosperity of his tenantry. Rack-rented and ruined, they lost the comfortable prospect of providing for their families. The Pharotable and the rapacious steward concurred to aggravate their distress, and drained the vitals of an exhausted estate. To darken the prospect still more, the residence of the good old landlord is itself pulled down, the materials sold to pay off modern incumbrances, and the parish left without a head.

It were well if the evil had stopped there. The spirit of faction invaded the retirement of the rustic; he was duped to set his hand to remonstrances against imaginary evils which he never heard of; he was wrought upon by a fancied independence of the human mind to think for himself, but really, under this specious delusion, became the dupe of others, and only thought *with* them, without thinking at all. The ministers of that meek and pure religion, who should have inculcated submission and simplicity, instilled into their religious services an equal independence both of God and the King, of religion and good government. Contented and happy in the established religion of his country, the poor man was seduced, by the example of his superiors, to question and quarrel with it: resigned to his fate in the comfortable assurance of a happy immortality, he was persuaded to think that his soul was material, that salvation was in his power without divine assistance, that his Saviour had been a talking-horse to the ministers of his Gospel for 1700 years. Satisfied both with the constitution of his country and with his governors, he is now taught that his country has no constitution, and that he is self-governed. In thus unsettling the minds of our humbler fellow-citizens, can we wonder at the total want of principle which multiplies criminals to such a degree that receptacles can hardly keep pace with them, and we

are shocked with the frequency of our executions?

I have now before me three trials for murder in the county of Lincoln, 1769, 1788, and 1791, where the crime, tho' fully proved, was to the last pertinaciously denied by the criminals. I do not say such denials have not happened before; but scarcely in the short space of thirty years, and in the same county. But the same want of principle which hurries the upper ranks into the presence of their Creator and Judge by suicide, makes the lower ranks alike careless how they meet him from the hands of the executioner. In vain do philosophers obviate the crime, as the coroner's jury the ignominy, by charging it on *insanity*. Let us beware how we make such an apology for guilt, which will supersede the necessity of human judicature, and lead us to think the Almighty Sovereign of the Universe "altogether such an one as ourselves." I might add the recent instances of wilful murder, inspired by revenge, in men of education superior to the vulgar.

Another grand source of the corruption of the rustic mind, is the introduction of theatres into almost every market-town, either by authority of Parliament, or in defiance of it. Men, say the advocates for this increasing evil, must be amused. Be it so; but let not the amusement be a vehicle of corruption of morals. Sports and pastimes have always obtained among our peasantry, but they are of a different and an innocent nature. The Book of Sports raised the indignation of the graver minds of the last century as well as of the Puritans. It is enough if the capital be the scene of theatrical dissipation, which was originally considered by our laws as an appendage to the Court, and a privilege of royalty, but can now establish itself, in defiance of law, in the smallest village within the limits of the Penny-post, and almost of the bills of mortality. When amusements of every kind gain rapidly on the country, what but folly and extravagance can follow it? and when Lords and Esquires turn actors, what must be expected from their example? The mountebank and zany of former ages were innocent empirics; those of the present are swindlers and pickpockets, and the destructive system of lotteries is multiplied by them into every market-town.

Stage-coaches and turnpike-roads, however

however they may furnish a temporary maintenance to a few of the lower class, import a return of vice and corruption, that ill compensate the pittance earned by honest industry, and serve as a more ready conveyance of simple men and women to ruin in a corrupted and depraved capital.

The grouseing together of the poor in workhouses, houses of industry, and houses of manufacture, may relieve their present wants, and exercise their talents for a time; but if it be considered how little of religion or morality is taught there, and that it is an avowed maxim with one of our greatest manufacturers on the Trent to pay no regard to the morals of the poor children whom he employs, can it be to the advantage of the rising generation to be put by hundreds under such tuition? I could mention a tambour-worker who took a number of parish girls apprentices, and, after a short time, ran away, and left them on the town; a sphere of life for which it is not a breach of charity to suppose he had trained them. The inadequacy of the public provision for the poor to their virtue and happiness is but too apparent; and every contrivance or plan that breaks up the community of the village, and the comforts of the rustic fireside, debauches, enervates, and ruins the mass of people. The free-school established soon after the Reformation, as a succedaneum to the monasteries, is now neglected from the insufficiency of the master's maintenance in the increased price of living, or superseded by the infinity of private schools, which every ignorant ecclesiastic or idle layman is ready to set up. Would you believe it, Mr. Urban, that a parish of twenty miles in circuit at this moment contains no less than seven schools for boys and three for girls, besides the free-school and the petty schools where children are taught for three-pence or a groat a week, and no Sunday-school? Taking the average number of scholars in pretty constant residence in these ten houses of learning at the moderate number of thirty, there is an influx of between three and four hundred persons, boys and girls, to elbow the regular inhabitants out of their seats at church or meeting, and to be taught by every pretender to science less than what half of them, at least, would learn at home from their parents, if they would stay at home and take the parental charge upon them. But we must

rush to watering-places and every scene of dissipation, and give to the aggrandizings of every bathing creek the fruits of our farms and shops, which should be divided between the care of the tenants and manufacturers offspring and our own. Thus reflexion must be buried in the din and hurry of pleasure, and every call of duty and affection sacrificed to the transports of gaiety.

If I include the multiplication of private banks among the sources of public corruption, I shall perhaps be told, they are the only means of keeping ready money in the country. They favour too much of that excessive increase of private credit, which ruins the unwary, and administers to the avarice and prodigality of individuals.

It will be answered, there are laws of sufficient force to check the growing evils above defancated on. But what are laws uninforced by example? The wretched father or master, who has encouraged his children or servants in bad courses, may hang them all when ripe for execution; but are the miserable culprits so guilty as their seducer? It is an old and an allowed adage, *Si populus vult decipi, decipiatur*. But what sort of an apology is it for perjury, venality, and debauchery, that, for the sake of a short-lived seat in the senate, men are solicited and bribed to prostitute their honour, and consciences, and lives, and become the victims of ambition and intrigue?

If to this evil influence we add the unchristianizing of Christianity, that religion which the poor man embraces as best adapted to his capacity and wants; if he is to be told that neither Christ nor his Apostles meant what they said, or that they were not understood till the 15th century; what has he left to animate his hopes, to reward his piety, to invigorate his patience, and to crown his faith? But it is the finishing stroke of the whole mischief. Deprived of the sincere milk of the Word, the rustic, who was bred up in the firm persuasion that the Bible was adapted to his poor capacity, must be thunder-struck at hearing that nobody has rightly understood it till now. His plain broth being thus poisoned, or rendered unpalatable, what wonder if he is driven to the strong drink which those, who fancy themselves of full age in the knowledge of divinity, would force down his throat, in a persuasion that they alone know the TRUTH, and that the TRUTH must be spoken at all times? This truth, which

which they will not allow others to find in opinions different from their own, is the high-road to Infidelity: for there are as many kinds of truth as there are sects, every man being firmly convinced of his own opinion. The truth as it is in Jesus, and as the bulk of the nation have received it, is not the truth as it is in Priestley and our modern Apostles. The former is intended to make men free from the power of sin in general; the latter sets them above every kind of controul, obliging them to circulate every thing which they deem true and right, and so giving birth to as many bewildering schemes as ever disgraced the last century among us. If the Christianity that has obtained in this most reformed country ever since the Reformation be proved to be idolatry and immorality, what are become of the first principles of the popular mind? The common people are not professed reasoners; they take their religion as they find it delivered down for the last 200 years in the vernacular language of their country: the best book in the plainest and most old-fashioned dress. It is only within the last thirty years that doubts have been disseminated about the essentials of their faith. If once you can persuade them these essentials are doubtful, to what new doctrines must they recur? If you attempt to make them believe their Bibles are so ill-translated that the very fundamentals of Christianity are not to be found in them, on what foundation must they rest? They must either defend them on the authority whereon they received them; or, if the authority fails, they must fall into infidelity, and then farewell to morals. If a common man is once led to think that his soul dies with his body, or lies in an insensible state for millions of years, he will be indifferent whether it ever wakes again, and will act accordingly. If he is taught that his Saviour is a mere man, and very little superior to the wisest of mortals, he will give up the efficacy of his doctrine, and the influence of his example. But as the Methodists have strung the cord too tight, these new teachers have broken it. While a nobleman of learning and judgement makes a doctrinal and metaphysical creed the source of every immorality in a Christian congregation, and a minister of the Gospel writes down public and social worship; what must be the impression made on the

minds of those who listen to them, or of those who despise them? Between the zeal of the Methodist, the lukewarmness of the Establishment minister, and the chilling coldness of the rational and liberal Dissenter, what must become of the poor man's religion?

It is the same in politics. While the peasant feels the happiness of the government under which he lives, he has nothing within him to prompt discontent and remonstrance. His Magna Charta and Bill of Rights are founded more in experience than in argument. If the weight of taxes affects him, his luxurious and dissipated master and landlord redoubles the burden by his unbounded cravings, and no remedy remains from the hospitality and plenty of a Christmas passed in the mansion-house.

To the same principle are to be ascribed the unequal division of farms, the great influx of wealth, which lessens the value of money, and increases that of provision, and the wanton waste of the necessaries of life. The ambitious and giddy rich thus furnish fuel to the discontents of another class. In the rapid change of landed property on the extinction of a family in whom long possession had riveted ancient manners, some exhausted heir throws the estate into the hands of a state-peculator, a gamester, a public defaulter, a borough-hunter, or a nabob. In vain do we look for virtue or morality here. The land, under this curse, must bring forth the thorns and briars of immorality and vice.

If my subject were not confined to a remoter distance, I might introduce here the sources of corruption within twenty miles of the capital. I might notice the daily additions made to such sources: When a young heir, who sets out well, and, for the honourable discharge of his father's debts, submits to reduce his own estate, so that the first tenor of such a man's conduct afforded the fairest prospects; when he involves himself not merely in the expence of horses and hounds, but suffers himself to be made the tool of alehouse keepers and jockies of the lowest species, to revive, at an improper distance from the metropolis, diversions which had worn themselves out, and, but for such instigators, would never have been resumed, and thus, as may be expected, brings together a resort of the vilest rabble; in vain does the law proscribe such races, which a gold subscription-plate can revive at any time;

in vain do we lament the increase of pickpockets, of gamesters, of drunkards, and every miscreant.

Can we wonder if the public resentment is kindled against the betrayers of the best of causes, and if, when those who would turn the world upside down propose their innovations in terms neither moderate nor decent, they met with a violent reception? Far be it from me to encourage outrage and riot! But if our countrymen have lost their *SIMPLICITY*, they have not lost their *SENSES*; if they are not proof against insinuation and seducing example, they are too high-spirited to receive a barefaced innovation with temper. If we wish Old England to return to what it was in the beginning of the last, or close of the preceding century, we must change the manners and principles of the great, of the superior ranks, and of the class of men who pretend to diffuse better knowledge than ever was known before.

Your very sensible correspondent Carleton, though he is treating of a different subject, p. 810, has hit upon one source of the evil here complained of. "If gentlemen," says he, "would condescend to mix more with the commonalty, they would be amply requited in this [an acquaintance with Shakspeare's language] and many other things. I speak experimentally." The mixture he here speaks of is not that vulgar, leveling intercourse, above reprobated, which degrades the highest ranks, but such an affable and informing intercourse as would exalt and improve the lower ranks.

It is a melancholy prospect we have before us, Mr. Urban, when the good old ways, and sentiments, and manners, of the "rustic moralist" are thus lightly esteemed; that, when the wealth and improvements of Great Britain are at their height, her national manners should be so grossly corrupted as to endanger her prosperity: for, without wishing to invert the order of Nature, and exalt the *MAJESTY* of the people into democratic anarchy, one may be bold to affirm, that the *SIMPLICITY* of a people is the greatest security of its innocence and happiness. Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Bottesford, Sept. 27.*

AS the trifling account of the *Luck of Edenhall* (inserted in your *Miscellany*, p. 721), appeared not unworthy of your notice, I will venture to give at least an imperfect description of ano-

ther curiosity in the same neighbourhood, called *The Giant's Cave*. From Edenhall, my fellow-traveller and I were conducted to the banks of the river Eamont, where we were gratified with a sight of this curious den. Difference of opinion, unavoidable in most cases, prevents me from calling it "*a dismal or horrid mansion*." A flight of steps, cut out of the rock (not so terrible as have been represented), led us nearly half way down a bold precipice; and, by advancing a few yards to the right, we came to the mouth of the cave, where a part of the roof (otherwise not altogether safe) is supported by a pillar in the centre. This pillar was evidently intended for the convenience of hanging doors, or something of the sort, to prevent surprise; and the remains of iron gates, I am told, have not been long removed. Here visitors wish to perpetuate their names, but a soft mouldering stone is unfavourable to the purpose; none of more ancient date appear than in the year 1660. This rock, *a soft red sand-stone*, appears of vast depth, and the dipping of the *strata* about 23 degrees West. The cave at the entrance is about 9 feet high and 20 wide, and extends in length about 50, when it becomes more contracted in every point of view. Stagnant water, and dirt within, add to the natural gloominess of the place, and give an unfavourable impression. But the situation is in many respects beautiful—a fine winding river flowing at the bottom of a lofty precipice (not so bold indeed as to alarm) had to me at least a pleasing effect. This, with a very extensive prospect, engaged my attention so much, that I wondered I had overlooked, at a very little distance, on a flat on the opposite side of the river, the church commonly called *Nine-Kirks*, or *Nine-Church*, and the parish, *Nine-Church parish*, from its being dedicated to St. Ninian, "a Scottish saint, to which kingdom," according to Dr. Burn, "this church did probably belong at the time of the dedication." A church situated at the extreme bounds of a parish, far from any inhabitants, is not so uncommon a circumstance as it is difficult to be accounted for. A narrow path led us a little further to a chasm in the rock: this is called *The Maiden's Stap*, from the traditional account of the escape of a beautiful virgin from the hands of *Torquin the giant*, who, after exercising upon all occasions every species of brutality

tality and depredation within his reach, retreated to this his strong hold. This *step* is not so wide as to exceed the bounds of credibility; but the difficulty of escape afterwards arises from the most horrible situation any one must be in, every moment, by scrambling up a steep ascent upon the very edge of a naked precipice, with scarcely the appearance of security for either hand or foot: notwithstanding, to succeed in the attempt I am convinced is not impossible, especially where life or death are the alternatives. Returning by the same path, we passed the cave in an opposite direction, and came to a grotto, with a stone table in the middle, and nearly seated round, all cut out of the solid rock. This is said to be done by the late Sir Christopher Musgrave, as occasionally a place of pleasure.

In some parts of the North of England it has been a custom, for time immemorial, for the lads and lasses of the neighbouring villages to collect together at springs or rivers on some Sunday in May, to drink *sugar and water*, where the lasses give the treat: this is called *sugar-and-water Sunday*. They afterwards adjourn to the public-house, and the lads return the compliment in cakes, ale, punch, &c.; and a vast concourse of both sexes always assemble at the Giant's Cave on the third Sunday in May for this purpose. Of this practice, Mr. Urban, I have been many years an eyewitness; and I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents that can give me an account of the origin of this singular custom.

Two circular stone pillars, resembling the ancient spears, near 12 feet high; and 14 asunder, point out to us *The Giant's Grave*, in Penrith churchyard; but the particulars of this curious monument of antiquity have been so frequently given, that to add here would be superfluous. Tradition, mostly something to rest upon, informs us that Torquin, refusing to obey the summons of King Arthur to appear at his Court, to answer for the ravages he daily committed, Sir Lancelot du Lake was dispatched to bring him by force. A battle was the consequence; Torquin fell, and was buried betwixt these pillars. The battle, I think, is celebrated in many ballads of the ancient poets. The following, which I thought curious, may be met with in Percy's "Reliques of ancient English Poetry."

When Arthur first in court began, and was approved King,
By force of arms great vict'ries wanne, and conquests home did bring,
Then into England straight he came with fifty good and able
Knights that reverted unto him, and sate at the Round Table*.

And he had justes and tournaments, whereto were many prest,
Wherein some knights did them excelle, and far furmount the rest;
But good Sir Lancelot du Lake, who was approved well, [did excell.
He for his deeds and feats of armes all others

When he had rested him awhile in play, and game, and sporte,
He said he would go prove himself in some adventurous forte.

He armed rode in forrest wyde, and met a damfell faire, [he gave good eare,
Who told him of adventures great, whereto

"Such wold I find," quoth Lancelot, "for that came I hither."

"Thou seem'st," quoth she, "a knight full good, and I will bring thee thither,
Whereas a mightye knight doth dwell, that now is of great fame;

Therefore tell me what wight thou art, and what may be thy name."

"My name is Lancelot du Lake." Quoth she, "It likes me than,

Here dwells a knight who never was yet match'd with any man,

Who has in prison threescore knights and four that he did wound;

Knights of King Arthur's courts they be, and of his Table round."

She brought him to a river side, and also to a tree, [shield to see.

Whereon a copper bason hung, and many a He struck so hard the bason broke, and Torquin soon he spy'd,

Who drove a horse before him fast, whereon a knight was ty'd.

"Sir Knight," then said Sir Lancelot, "bring me that horse-load hither,

And lay him downe, and let him rest, we'll try our force together;

For, as I understand, thou hast, as far as thou art able,

Done great despite and shame unto the Knights of the Round Table."

* At Eamont bridge, not more than a mile and a half from Penrith, is a circus, 40 yards in diameter, with a deep ditch, having an entrance on the North and South; it is called "King Arthur's Round Table." This, with the very fine Druidical temple at Mayborough, close by, have frequently been noticed by Antiquaries.

"If thou be of the Table Round," quoth
Torquin speedily, [defy]
"Both thee and all thy fellowship I utterly
"That's over much," quoth Lancelot, "de-
fend thee by-and-by."
They set their spurs unto their steeds, and at
each other fly.

They caught their spears (their horses ran
as tho' there had been thunder)
And strucke each other amidst their shield,
wherewith they brake in sunder;
Their horses backs brake under them, the
knights were both afoond;
T'void their horses they made haste, and
light upon the ground.

They took them to their shields full fast,
their swords they drew out than,
With mighty strokes most engerye each at
the other ran;
They wounded were, and bled full fore, for
breath they both did stand,
And leaning on their swords awhile, quoth
Torquin, "hold thy hand,

"And tell to me what I do ask." "Say
on," quoth Lancelot. "Thou
Thou art," quoth Torquin, "the best knight
that ever I did know,
And like a knight that I do hate, so that thou
be not hee, [with thee."
I will deliver all the rest, and eke accord

"That is well said," quoth Lancelot,
"but sith it must be so,
What knight is that thou hatest thus, I pray
thee to me show."
"His name is Lancelot du Lake, he slew my
brother deare; [him here."
Him I suspect of all the rest; I would I had

"Thy with thou hast, but yet unknown,
I am Lancelot du Lake,
Now knight of Arthur's Table Round; —'s
son of Southake;
And I defy thee, do thy worst." "Ho!
ho!" quoth Torquin, "Ho!
One of us two must end our lives before that
we do go."

They buckled them together so, like unto
wild boars ruthing, [ther flashing;
And with their swords they ran at one ano-
The ground besprinkled was with blood,
Torquin began to yield,
For he gave back for weariness, and low did
bear his shield.

This soon Sir Lancelot espy'd, he leapt upon
him then, [washed off his helm;
He pull'd him down upon his knee, and
Forthwith he struck his neck in twain, and
when he had so done,
From prison three score knights and four de-
livered every one.

Yours, &c.

W. M.

MR. URBAN,

OBER 20.

ONE of your correspondences, in a
late Magazine, gives an account of
the death of a Mrs. Teresa Sykes, and
says, she was the last surviving descend-
ant of Richard Pendrell, who hid
Charles II. in the oak at Boscobel; but
another justly observes, that there is a
Thomas Pendrell now in his Majesty's
household, lineally descended from the
said Pendrell. Thomas Pendrell, the
father of the scowrer in the King's
kitchen, is now living, and has resided
for several years in a neat little house at
Aberdulais, near Neath, Glamorgan-
shire, situated, as Thomson describes
the cottage of Lavinia, "in the wind-
ings of a woody vale." Here he super-
intended an iron work belonging to
John Meyers, esq. He has brought up
several children in a decent, respectable
manner. A son and daughter of his are
married in this neighbourhood, and
each of them has children. Another
daughter has been lately married to an
ironmonger at Neath, and one daughter
is single. There is also a son of his liv-
ing at Swansea, in this county, who
likewise has a family. Another son (a
surgeon) has been lately married in the
West Indies; so that the Pendrell fa-
mily is so far from being extinct (as re-
presented by your correspondent); that
they are pretty numerous (even in this
part of the kingdom), and likely still
to increase in number. Old Pendrell is
a sensible, agreeable man, inheriting
some of the wit and facetiousness of his
ancestor, who procured an old mill-
horse for the King, not (as he said)
"caparisoned with kingly gear, but
with a shabby bridle and packfaddle;"
and, when his Majesty complained that
the horse was a miserable, lazy jade, he
observed, "it was no wonder the poor
beast moved on heavily, since he had
the weight of three kingdoms on his
back."

Yours, &c.

A. B.

MR. URBAN,

OBER 21.

A Commentary or explanation on a
preceding subject is properly said
to be *post illa*, in two words; whence, in
base Latinity, was formed *postilla*, in
one word, meaning such a commentary,
and contrasted with *Anteloquium*, or
Prolegomena, which precedes the book.
Hence *postillare*, the verb, to comment
upon, which occurs in Du Fresno, and
in our Latin Dictionaries; as also
apostiller, in French, and *postil* and
postiler

postiler is English; for it is now become an English word, and is inserted in Johnson's Dictionary. Dr. John Boyse, the learned Dean of Canterbury, intitled his Commentary on the Epistles and Gospels, *Postill*.

L. E.

MR. URBAN,

O^B. 28.

SEEING, in p. 526, that some of your correspondents are desirous of an illustration of the persons mentioned by Bancroft in his book of Epigrams and Epitaphs, I take the liberty of informing you what little I know of one of the families, if you think it worth your notice.

The Sir Thomas Milward, celebrated by Bancroft, was a descendant of John Milward, one of the Captains of the city of London, and first Governor of the Corporation of the Silk Trade. Sir Thomas was Chief Justice of Chester; John Milward, and the Captain, who was drowned in the river Trent, were

brothers (I believe) to Sir Thomas. The portraits of these two gentlemen used to hang one on each side Sir Thomas, who was drawn at full length in his Judge's robes. His principal residence was at Eaton Dovedale, in the county of Derby. He was remarkable for his attachment to King Charles the First, in whose cause he expended much money. He also entertained that monarch at Dovedale hall, when the King lay at Uttoxeter. The table at which his Majesty sat was held sacred by the family, and was not removed for several years after. The eldest son of Sir Thomas cut off the entail of the Dovedale estate from his only son. It was afterwards sold to Godfrey Clark, esq. of Chilcote, in whose family it remains. The house is now in ruins. Sir Thomas Milward's deposed grandson retired to a village in Staffordshire, where he died at an advanced age within these few years.

Yours, &c.

L. M.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1791. (*Concluded from p. 922.*)

H. OF LORDS.

June 7.

UPON the motion for the third reading of the Catholic bill,

The Lord Chancellor proposed several amendments, which were agreed to; except that which went to incapacitate Roman Catholics from pleading at the bar; which was negatived. Contents 9. Not Contents 26. The bill was then read the third time.

In the Commons, the same day, a new writ was moved for Milbourne Port, in the room of W. Coles Medlycott, esq. who had accepted the three Children hundreds.

The House, in a Committee of finance, proceeded to examine and discuss the remaining resolutions moved by Mr. Sheridan; on several of which a warm debate arose between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Messrs. Fox and Sheridan; the former defending the report of the Committee of finance of 1786; while the latter reprobated it as a fallacious report, fabricated only from the official accounts laid before the Committee. As the Committee proceeded, the resolutions were either amended or negatived. The whole of the resolutions proposed by Mr. Pitt were agreed to; and, after a tedious debate of several hours, mostly on minute

GENT. MAG. November, 1791.

and abstruse calculations, the House adjourned at one o'clock in the morning.

H. OF LORDS.

June 8.

The Lord Chancellor opposed the third reading of the bill respecting libels. He thought a proper time ought to be given to their Lordships to consider it maturely. His Lordship did not mean, by opposing it now, that it should be understood that he was averse to its being taken up in another session. His Lordship moved, "that the bill should be read the third time that day month."

Lord Stanhope opposed the motion as perfectly unnecessary and improper.

Lord Camden declared himself decidedly in favour of the bill; the principle which it professed entirely coincided with his sentiments upon the subject. He had always been of opinion, that the jury *had a right* to take all the circumstances into their consideration, and to give a general verdict. He concluded with observing, that their Lordships must give the power either to the judge or the jury; and, in his opinion, that power could not be better disposed of than by being vested in the hands of twelve impartial Englishmen. His Lordship, however, agreed in the propriety of putting off the bill.

Lord Loughborough was in favour of the

the bill, but was of opinion that it ought to be postponed.

The Marquis of *Landown*, in a very long speech, opposed the motion; when the question was carried without a division.

Earl *Fitzwilliam*, after a short preface, moved, "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to represent to his Majesty the great benefit that would be derived to the kingdom from the continuation of the present session, in the present critical conjuncture of affairs."

A long debate ensued upon this motion, which was supported by Lords *Stormont*, *Carlisle*, *Lauderdale*, *Rawdon*, and the Marquis of *Landown*; and opposed by Lords *Grenville* and *Caithcart*; and at length negatived without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, a new writ was ordered to be issued for Edinburgh, in the room of Mr. Henry Dundas, appointed Secretary of State.

H. OF LORDS.

June 9.

The Birmingham canal and the Bank loan bills were read the third time, and passed.

In the Commons, the same day, a new writ was ordered to be issued for Weymouth, vacated by Thomas Jones, esq. having accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern hundreds.

H. OF LORDS.

June 10.

His Majesty went in state to the House, and gave his royal assent to nine bills; after which, Sir Francis Molyneux, Usher of the Black Rod, was sent to desire the attendance of the Commons. The Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by several members, being at the bar, his Majesty delivered the following most gracious speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"In closing the present session of parliament, I cannot omit expressing My satisfaction in that zeal for the public interests with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the different objects which I recommended to your attention.

"The measures which have been adopted for defraying the extraordinary expenses of the last year, in such a manner as not to make any permanent addition to the public burthens, and the provisions which have been made for the good government and prosper-

ity of My subjects in Canada, call for my particular acknowledgements.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I return you My thanks for the sagacity with which you have granted the supplies necessary for the public service, and for the proof of your affectionate attachment, in enabling Me to provide for a part of the charges of the younger branches of My family, out of the Consolidated Fund.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I am not yet enabled to inform you of the result of the steps which I have taken with a view to the re-establishment of peace between Russia and the Porte. It is my earnest wish that this important object may be effected in such a manner as may contribute to the preservation and maintenance of the general tranquility of Europe. I feel with the greatest satisfaction, the confidence which you have reposed in Me, and My constant endeavours will be directed to the pursuit of such measures as may appear to Me best calculated to promote the interests and happiness of My people, which are inseparable from My own."

The Parliament was then prorogued to Tuesday, the 16th of August.

In the Commons, new writs were ordered for Queenborough, Pontefract, Dover, Haslemere, and Newton.

The Speaker, on his return from the House of Peers, read a copy of the speech; and the members separated.

Mr. URBAN,

October 22.

YOUR inquisitive correspondent; in p. 624 (see also p. 725), may learn many very curious particulars relative to "swallows, swifts, and martins," from the "Natural History of Selborne," referred to in p. 619, col. 2; of which instructive and entertaining Work your former volumes have exhibited some valuable specimens.

An imperfect copy of Mr. Locke's epitaph, enquired after in p. 563, col. 1, and printed in pp. 697, 8, may be found in p. 183 of Popham's "Illustrum Virorum Elogia Sepulchralia, London, 1778," 8vo: a work which, had it not been so very incorrectly printed, might have been of real use.

P. 698, col. 2. Was not Mr. Addison's letter addressed to Dr. CHARLETT, to whom the "valuable collection of letters in the Bodleian library" (mentioned by Mr. Nichols, in his advertisement to the fourth volume of Bishop Atterbury's "Epistolary Correspondence,") belonged? When will the selection from those letters be presented to the public?

P. 714, col. 2, l. 24. The reference to the note should be removed from "John" to "Robert."

P. 721. From the letters with which the *Lack of Edenhall* is charged, may it not be conjectured that it was originally designed for a sacramental chalice?

P. 737, col. 1, l. 3, read "Roberts."

P. 777, col. 1, for "*William Gibson*" read "*Robert*." He was the last surviving son of that truly eminent prelate Bishop Gibson.

P. 780, col. 1, l. 27. Should not "Mr." be substituted for "Mrs."?

P. 789, col. 1. Robert Pigott appears, from Bridges's "*History of Northamptonshire*," L. 131, to have been the son of Mrs. Anne Pigott, of Shrewsbury, who was "the daughter of Sir John Dryden, of Canons Ashby." In the second volume of the "*Tour through Great Britain*, Lond. 1778," the following passage occurs in p. 383: "The great inn, called the George, at the corner of the High-street [in Northampton], looks more like a palace than an inn; cost above 2000l. building; and so generous was the owner, that, as we are told, when he had built it, he gave it to the poor of the town."

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIUS.

MR. URBAN, October 21.

HAVING been just informed that the seed or flower of the grass, which is more or less to be found in all hay, is *prejudicial to horses*, I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents, who are skilled on the subject, for their sentiments upon it. The doctrine is perfectly new to me, nor have I more than a single authority for the truth of it. I have always considered the seed of the hay as the most substantial and nutritive part of it; in the same manner as the ears of wheat are better calculated for human food than straw. If, however, I am mistaken in my ideas, I shall follow the example of a neighbour, and, lest mischief befall my horses, shall direct all the hay, destined for their use, to be carefully threshed before it is given to them.

AGRICOLA.

MR. URBAN, *Haydenbridge*, Nov. 1.

IT is very much my wish that your correspondent OEdipus, as well as every admirer of my late excellent relation, Dr. Brown, author of the "*Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times*," should have a satisfactory answer to the query in p. 790 of your

Magazine for September last, concerning the work he left unpublished, intitled, "*Principles of Christian Legislation*." On the publication of the second volume of the "*Biographia Britannica*," I found a surprize expressed in the *Life of Dr. Brown*, that this work had not been given to the publick; and it was (not very handsomely) observed, that I might have ventured to publish it without any danger of loss. It was there said also, "the above work appears to have been complicated, though it was not in all parts fairly transcribed—and that the Editors of the *Biographia* are not able to assign the reasons why the orders of Dr. Brown's will have not been carried into execution."

To give the publick some satisfaction on this subject, I wrote to the Editor of the *Biographia*, and desired it might be inserted in the *addenda* to the subsequent volume of that work,

"That what my friend had left of the "*Principles of Christian Legislation*" was only *one* book of *eight*, which his work was to consist of: that he did not even leave a complete analysis of it: that I was, however, disposed at the time to give it immediately to the publick, but found I was not at liberty to depart so far from the letter of the Doctor's will as to publish it singly; and the compliance with his orders to re-publish his whole works, together with the new one, I had every reason to decline from the advice of friends, the representations of the worthy and intelligent bookseller* concerned with me, and the consideration of justice to the purchasers of his former works, who might with reason complain, that they could not have the new work without re-purchasing all the others. I added that, independent of these objections, other reasons occurred to me on more mature consideration, which prevented me from publishing the new work, but which I did not think myself bound to declare."

The following paragraph appeared in the *addenda* to the third volume of the *Biographia*, which differs somewhat from the information I had given, and must have been drawn from some other source:

"The information given us, that Dr. Brown's "*Principles of Christian Legislation*" was nearly completed, was erroneous. The work may more properly be said to have been but just begun. The plan, which was *immense*, could not have taken less than *twenty* volumes. The first volume he shewed to Dr. Balguy, and consulted him about the farther progress of the design. Dr. Balguy took much pains to persuade Dr. Brown to read before he went on to write. Even without reading he must have been very expeditious

* The late Mr. Lockyer Davis. EDIT.

If he had finished the work in seven years. The plan was really a curiosity; and, if we could have obtained it, would have well deserved to have been printed."

The editor of the *Biographia* best knows his reasons for inserting this curious paragraph in preference to the information I had given him. It certainly was very far from giving the satisfaction I wished the publick to have on the subject. I have only to add, that, though I may now consider myself, perhaps, as more at liberty than formerly to proceed as I think proper, I still have reasons, not unknown to the very learned and most respectable character introduced into the above paragraph, which prevent me from publishing the "*Principles of Christian Legislation*."

At present I am unwilling to take up more of your valuable page. On a future occasion I may probably transmit to you the plan of the work in question, as left by the Author. W. H.

Mr. URBAN, O^R. II.

AS the booksellers intend to favour the publick with a new edition of the *Biographical Dictionary*, I shall take the liberty to suggest some observations, which may be of use with respect to the improvement of that valuable work.

I. The compilers should subjoin proper authorities for all remarkable anecdotes. The last very learned and judicious editor has, in general, attended to this rule; yet there are many considerable omissions, which ought to be supplied.

II. Lives of no great importance, which have been written in separate volumes, or prefixed to posthumous publications by partial editors, have been hastily adopted into the *Biographical Dictionary*. A prolix account of men who have had nothing but their reputed piety, their eccentricities, or some insignificant publications, to recommend them, should, at least, be abbreviated.

III. Many eminent writers are unnoticed. Those learned and industrious critics, commentators, grammarians, and editors, to whom we owe the revival of classical learning, deserve an everlasting tribute of applause. *Saxii Onomasticon* will give the compilers of the *Biographical Dictionary* a full and comprehensive view of the principal authors who have distinguished themselves in the republick of letters.

IV. Some of the best editions of the Greek and Roman classics, and the most esteemed English translations, may be mentioned in their proper places.

V. The principal works of all celebrated authors should be specified, and, if possible, in the order of publication. These are the most important articles in the *Lives of learned men*. The space which a list of their works will occupy will be no objection, if the titles are properly contracted.*

VI. It is to be presumed, that the proprietors will commit the care of this important work to THOSE ONLY who are furnished with extensive libraries; who are in the habit of writing in a correct, clear, terse, unaffected style; who have given the world SOME SPECIMEN of their abilities; who are acquainted with the history of literature, and capable of reviewing the characters, the controversies, and the works of the learned, with taste and judgement, with a critical penetration and a manly freedom. PHILOBIOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, Sept. 28.*

A CORRESPONDENT, p. 696, describes to have an explanation of a picture upon glass, which you have engraved, in which an abbot with his crozier is represented between a wounded hind on the one hand, and a man richly attired, in a suppliant posture, on the other. It is the well-known figure of the celebrated St. Giles, the patron-saint of many churches in this and other kingdoms. The history of this renowned abbot is much confused, owing to his being confounded with another abbot of the same name, and who resided in the same province near two centuries before him. The best account of him states, that he was a Grecian by birth, who, leaving his own country, came by sea to the mouth of the Rhone, in which neighbourhood, retiring into a deep forest, he led an heremetic life, being supported only with herbs, and the milk of a tame hind. It is further added, that the reigning King of France, who, if he was called Childerbert, as some historians inform us, must have been the third prince of that name, happening to hunt in that neighbourhood, his hounds pursued the tame hind into the habitation of the hermit; at which time the king's bow bearer discharging an arrow, it wounded the saint instead of

* Vid. *Dictionum Biographicum* ab Henningo Witte.

the beast, who nevertheless continued his prayers; and, upon the king's offering him money and other presents, to indemnify him for the injury he had received, refused them all. It is, true, in the picture under consideration, as well as in other pictures of St. Giles, the hind is represented as wounded instead of the saint; but in this particular painters are at variance with biographers. It is not to be supposed that the supplicating figure on the other side is the king we have been reading of, as there is nothing that appertains either to royalty or hunting about it; nor are we to look for unity of subject in such performances. It relates to quite a different incident in the life of St. Giles, when he is reported to have brought the famous warlike mayor of the palace, Charles Martel, to a sense of remorse for a certain great crime he had committed.

It may be of consequence, Mr. Urban, to advertise you of a mistake you have fallen into, p. 747, in confounding your old correspondent Mr. Berington, who declined preaching in his friend Dr. Priestley's meeting-house, with another gentleman of the same name, who is a Catholic prelate; the latter, though a person of first-rate abilities, never having yet displayed them to the publick. The mention of the former of these gentlemen reminds me of a literary account I have to settle with him, and which has stood upon your records against me ever since November last.

Most of your readers will remember the controversy in your Magazine two or three years ago, which began with Macaw's eggs, and ended with Transubstantiation. In this dispute I had the honour of being second to Mr. Berington; and it has since appeared, that one of the gentlemen with whom we were contending was the Rev. Mr. Williamson, prebendary of Lincoln, and rector of Winwick, who published a pamphlet, intitled, "A Defence of the Church of England against the Charges of the Rev. Joseph Berington and the Rev. John Milner." As to Mr. W.'s publication, I do not find myself hurt by any part of it except by the title-page, which insinuates what neither you, Mr. Urban, nor your brother Reviewers, who honoured my sermon on his Majesty's happy recovery with their notice, could discover, and what even Mr. W. has not attempted to shew in the body of his work, namely, that it does contain any charges against the Church of England. With respect to those

passages which he actually comments upon, I am contented they should undergo their fate even when placed beside his strictures. It must be owned that Mr. W. appeared in consequence of the challenge of Mr. B. calling upon him, like Ajax, to come from behind the mist of an anonymous signature, and to prove himself to be "an adversary of some worth;" nor can it be denied that Mr. W. has fulfilled the conditions prescribed, or that his urbanity, character, and titles, whatever may be said of his arguments, entitle him to respect. Nevertheless, Mr. B. declines the contest he had provoked, and turns it over to his second, "as to a stout polemick and antiquary, who wages war with friend and foe." I have very often appeared, Mr. Urban, in your variegated pages; but I do not think I have entitled myself to the character that my confederate here draws of me; nor do I remember that I have once come forward in martial array except on the single occasion abovementioned, in defence of Mr. B. himself. I have never yet read a production of Mr. B.'s, nor, I believe, has any other Catholick, without finding many opinions which I was obliged to dissent from; but never have I expressed that dissent in publick, except with regard to one position, extracted from a work that holds up all those of our common persuasion, in their several ranks and descriptions, to the contempt of the publick. So delicate are often the feelings of those who are in the habit of inflicting pain upon others.

But supposing, Mr. Urban, I were to take up the gauntlet against Mr. W. in Mr. B.'s stead, how would that serve the purpose of the latter? for, can he imagine that I, or any other Catholick, will subscribe to the doctrine contained in his "Right of Dissenters," the work Mr. W. attacks, particularly in what he advances against Church-establishments in general? So far from giving up those of my own communion, as being detrimental to the interests of Christianity, I am persuaded the explosion of the mine, which we have often heard is forming under that of our own country, would almost efface the name of Jesus Christ from this Christian island, and would bring it back nearly to that state of philosophic Paganism the world was in when the Messiah appeared.

JOHN MILNER.

MR. URBAN,

O^B. 28.

IN consequence of the wish expressed in p. 790, I find you copies of all the

the other monumental inscriptions in Ashover church relating to the family of the BOURNES, formerly resident in that parish.

The church at Ashover is a large, handsome structure, and, much to the credit of the present very respectable curate, the Rev. James Mills, and the inhabitants of the parish, it is kept in a superior degree of neatness to most village churches in the kingdom. It contains two other curious monuments, the one for Thomas Babington, Esq. of Dethick, the great great-grandfather of Anthony Babington, Esq. who was attainted of treason, and executed in 1586, for the share he took in Ballard's conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth; and the other for James Rolleston, Esq. of the Lea (both in this parish): which monuments, together with the church, are well deserving of a minute description; but as a gentleman, eminently qualified for the design, has undertaken shortly to give the publick a full and particular account of the history and antiquities of the county at large, I think it unnecessary at least, if not improper, now to attempt such a description.

In a manuscript volume of Collections relating to the History of Derbyshire, made by Thomas Brailsford, gent. of Seynor, in this county, about the beginning of the present century, frequent references are made to the Chartulary of William Brierley, the great favourite of King John, (or of his son, William Brierley, jun.). Permit me to enquire of your numerous antiquarian and topographical readers, whether this Chartulary is known to be at present in existence, and, if so, where it may be resorted to. Permit me also to enquire where the manuscript collections of the late Dr. Vernon, rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, are now deposited: likewise whose property the collections of St. Lo Kniveton*, which lately formed a part of the Yelverton MSS. are now become. D. O.

On a very heavy and ill-executed mural monument on the North side of the altar, in the chancel of Ashover:

M. S.

Hic jacente propinquo
OBADIAH BOURNE, A. M.
Parsonus et Rector
fidei.

Et Elizabetha conjux illi

* These form a part of the magnificent collection of the Marquis of Lansdowns. EDIT.

non immerito charissima
Piam animam efflavit hæc
Aprilis 11^o.

Anno Salutis humanæ 1710^o.

Ætatis suæ 64^o.

Hic ipsam subsequutus est Januaria 19^o.

Anno proxime sequenti,

Ætatis suæ 81^o.

Monumentum hæc justæ gratitudinis ergo
posuerunt filii.

On a marble slab, within the rails of the altar:

LAURENTIUS BOURNE,
de Marth Green

Chirurgus hand frustra

inter primos habitus,

Ob. 19^o Decembris

A. D. 1749, æt. 73.

Martha conjux pia

ob. 12^o Februarii

A. D. 1751, æt. 65.

Maria filia ob. 10^o Martii

A. D. 1743, æt. 24.

On a freestone slab on the North side of the altar, the letters run with lead:

Here lyeth the body of ANNE WIGLYE, wife of Joshua Wiglye, Gentm. Grandchild to Immanuel Bourne, Late Rector of this Church, who departed this life May the 19^o. 1674.

On a marble slab near the middle of the chancel:

GEORGIUS,
-filius

Obadiz et Rebecca Bourne,

obit Julii primo, 1748,

ætatis vicefimo primo,

Magnæ spei juvenis.

On three different slabs of marble near the middle of the chancel:

1. REBECCA BOURNE, died August the 31, 1764, aged 33 years.
2. REBECCA BOURNE, August 31, 1754.
3. OBADIAH BOURNE, died October the 6th, 1763, aged 80 years.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 8.

I SHOULD be glad to know if the Life of Bishop Newton, quoted by your valuable correspondent W. & D. p. 888, as printed in 1729, is a single volume, or connected with an edition of his works in the same size.

You have given very proper circulation to the signals at Bamborough, p. 889, which before were confined to a folio half-sheet in their own county.

P. 962, col. 1. The fire mentioned from Cambridge was in the village of Barnwell.

The Museum of the late M. C. Tunstall, esq. whose death you announced vol. LX. p. 959, is to be sold entire, consisting of a large collection of British and

and foreign birds, reptiles, &c. properly
classified. D. H.

MR. URBAN, O^R. 16.
YOUR correspondent *Indagator Ros-*
fensis enquires after the family of
Wiseman in Essex. I believe there are
no remains of the family left in the
county, except a portrait in my posses-
sion, painted upon wood, which former-
ly came from Broadoak, in the
parish of Wimbish, a mansion belonging
to the family.

The portrait, I imagine, from the
date upon it, was intended for John
Wiseman, Esq. who married Margery,
daughter of Sir William Waldegrave,
and son of John Wiseman, Esq. one of
the auditors of the king's revenue *.

The painting represents him as a fine
person, with his own dark hair and thin
beard, slightly powdered by age. He is
dressed in black, with a gold chain of
five rows appendant from beneath a
large ruff, the fashion of Elizabeth's
reign: upon the fore-finger of his right
hand, which grasps his walking-cane,
is a seal-ring, with the arms of Wile-
man.

Is not the gold chain a badge of some
office in the city? I think it was in-
tended to indicate his being an alder-
man of London; but as I am not con-
versant with the dress of that respecta-
ble body, I shall leave *Indagator Ros-*
fensis to form his own judgement, if he
has any wish to possess the original, or
a drawing of it. The picture is very
much defaced, but not so as to prevent
its being repaired or copied. At one
corner are the family arms, properly
emblazoned; at the other,

"Non solum sibi, sed omnibus;

Ætatis suæ 76,

An^o. 1599."

An account of the Wisemans, of Great
Canfield, may be seen in *Morant*, II.
461. The last baronet there mentioned
was Sir Charles, who died single, 1751,
having previously sold this estate. Other
pedigrees of this family see in *Morant*,
II. 64, 77, 87, 132, 149, 235, 308, 313,
346, 536, 559. And in the *Suo history*
of Essex may be seen several epitaphs, by
turning to the parishes where the family
resided, or had property. I shall soon
visit a village once their residence: if I
find any thing in the register worth
communicating, it shall be immediately
sent you by CLARENSIS.

* *Morant*, vol. II. p. 232.

MR. URBAN, Ipswich, Nov. 10.
IF the following account will convey
any useful information to your corre-
spondent concerning the Wiseman fa-
mily, it is much at his service; and you
will oblige me by inserting it in your
very edifying and entertaining pub-
lication.

In 1559 Thomas Wiseman was called
on to shew by what title he held the
granges of Burton Prestwold and Old
Byschet, in the counties of Leicesters and
Suffolk *.

The male line is totally extinct, and
the title became so upon the death of
the late Sir William Wiseman, who died
at Bristol in 1784. His heir at law was
Thomas Stisted, Esq. late of Ipswich; to
whom he left by will all his landed pro-
perty for life, with remainder to Charles
Stisted, Esq. and his heirs, for ever. The
father of the former gentleman, and the
grandfather of the latter, married a sis-
ter of Sir Charles Wiseman (the third
baronet), in 1709. Sir Charles died
without issue, and his title and estate
went to the late Sir William, who was
the son of a younger brother, and died
also without issue: so that Charles Stis-
ted, Esq. is now the lineal representa-
tive of the Wiseman family, in the fe-
male line, by descent from his paternal
grandmother. S. R.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 1.
IN an old Leet-book, belonging to the
incorporation of the city of Coventry, is
the following memorandum, which suf-
ficiently evinces the popularity of the
great Lord Talbot in the reign of
Henry VI.; who, in the year 1428,
was taken prisoner in France, with the
Lord Scales and Hungerford (by the
Duke of Alençon), as they were going
to fortify the town of St. Meum.

"1429. Thomas Paynell, Mayor.—Hit is
to have in mynd that for the rawnsome of
the Lorde Talbote the gode men of the cite
of Coventrie following have gyven to his
rawnsome with all ther gode heries,

John Bristow	xxs.
John Leder	xxs.
Thom. Wyldgrett	xxs.
John Braytoft	xxs.
Hen. Peyto	xxs.
Ric. Doucher	xxs.
Ric. Joye	xliis. iiijd.
Will. Byfeld	xxs.
John Braunston	xlijs. iiijd.
Ric. Sharp	xlijs. iiijd.

* *Pasch. Rec.* 1 Eliz.

Rad.

Rad. Dayton
John Enton
Rob. Yelbyr
John Bowyer
Will. Ainworth
John Mychell
Will. Tarber
Hen. Dylcock
John Gates
Thom Dance
John Chadd
John Ponter
Will. Swan
John Alen
Rob. Bushebery
John Kebull
Matt. Whyte

vjs. viijd.
vjs. viiid.
vjs. viijd.
iijjs. iijjd.
iijjs. iijjd.
vjs. viijd.
vjs. viijd.
vjs. viijd.
vjs. viijd.
iijjs. iijjd.
iijjs. iijjd.
iijjs. iijjd.
vjs. viijd.
iijjs. iijjd.
iijjs. iijjd.
iijjs. iijjd.
iijjs. iijjd.

In all 131. 6s. 8d.

If the above is thought worth insertion, at a future period I will send you some further specimens of ancient letters, &c. COVENTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Flimston, July 19.*

THE inclosed inscription was copied, June 4, 1740, from a long freestone slab in Caereu church, near Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan. The letters are cut deep, and filled with black cement (a common practice in that country). The whole is in good preservation, and lies under the South window. I have often been surprized at the many very remarkable instances of longevity that the county of Glamorgan affords, of which this inscription is one. If you should think it worthy the notice of your readers, I may possibly beg the favour in future of the insertion of some other things of this nature in your very useful Miscellany. The orthography is minutely observed.

Round the ledge :

HEARE LIETH THE BODY
OF WILLIAM EDWDS OF THE
[CAIREY WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE THE 24 OF FEB
RUARY ANNO DOMINI 1668, ANNO
[QUE ETATIS SUAE, 168.

And on the body of the stone :

"O happy change
& ever blest
When griefe & pain is
Changed to rest."

HEARE LIETH THE BODY OF
VAUGHAN EDWARDS GENT
DECEASED 4 DAY OF
DECEMBER ANNO DOMINI
1669, AGED 83.

Yours, &c. EDWARD WILLIAMS.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 12.

AS you readily give a place in your Magazine to whatever may promote the public welfare, I beg leave to lay before the publick the following hints, which I hope may be of general utility if properly attended to.

Cyder being an article of considerable importance in the countries along the Severn, as well as in the West of England, I submit the following proposal to the consideration of the manufacturers of cyder.

A nonpareil taken from a tree in October, when ripe, is hard, and of an acrid, disagreeable taste. Give nonpareils at that time to a fruiterer in Covent-garden, and he shall, in January, return it mellow, and of an agreeable poignant taste. It is said that this improvement in the state and taste of the apple is brought about in the following manner. Apples, carefully picked off the tree, are laid in a heap in a dry room, and covered with blankets, or other coverings, in order to make them sweat. When the apples have sweated as long as experience has taught is necessary, every apple is wiped dry, and, if free from any blemish, is laid up in store in places in which the apples are defended from the alterations of the air as to cold or warmth, and of wet or dry; and may be thus preserved in perfection till next summer.

Let us compare this method with the common practice of farmers in preparing their apples for cyder. They are generally shaken off the trees, gathered, and laid in heaps on the ground, exposed to dews, rains, or frost. Formerly the heaps were very shallow; but some late experiments have taught them, that the apples mellow more kindly when the heaps are made thicker. This is one step tending to an improved practice. The benefit of being sweated by the fruiterers is, that the thin, watery, acrid juices are carried off, the apples mellow by keeping, and their juices become mild, and somewhat of a vinous taste. The practice of the farmers is quite different; for the apples, being exposed to the air, instead of losing their thin acrid juices, imbibe more water while exposed to the dews and rain; and the apples touching the ground soon acquire a degree of putrefaction.

The apparatus for pressing the juice out of the apples is generally under cover. That building should be extended to receive them as they are gathered, and two or three floors may be laid, on which the





E. H. del.

N. View of the Ruins of Clonmenses, Co. Wexford.

the apples may be placed in order to be sweated. The apples on the ground-floor should be laid on a bed of straw, and covered with hay, if there is no other covering at hand. The heaps on the wooden floors need only be covered. When they begin to press the apples, they are easily conveyed from thence to the pressing rollers; and, when the juice is fermented, it will prove a much more palatable, as well as a stronger liquor, than in the common way.

The expence of this additional building will be objected to; but if they attend to the improvement of the cyder, which will consequently give a higher price, they will find the expence of the additional building will in a few years be re-paid.

AGRICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *Whittlesea, Nov. 6.*

THE inclosed I have lately been favoured with by a gentleman of this place. If this explanation of a very obscure term be at all useful, you have his leave to insert it. It is taken from Domestday.

S. G. B.

“Benefactors often nominated the particular uses to which they chose their donations should be applied; either to the maintenance or clothing of the monks, &c. as,

Ad victum et vestitum—For their table and clothing.

De victu monachorum—For the use of the refectory of the monastery.

Quia de victu se p fuer—Because they were always assigned for furnishing the table.

Coquina pertinet archiep'i—Belongs to the kitchen of the archbishop. From whence we may reasonably suppose our manor*, called *Coquinary*, derives its name, which once belonged to the abbey of Thorney, and might have been applied to culinary purposes.

And Andreas, abbot of Peterborough, about the year 1195, gave the manors of Alwalton and Fletton, which then belonged to him, to the monks' kitchen for an augmentation of their commons.”

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 4.*

A RESPECTABLE clergyman (the Rev. Charles Coates, vicar of Osington, near Weymouth, Dorset) has thoughts of publishing the History of Reading, in Berks, his native place, provided he meets with sufficient encourage-

ment to undertake it. I own, for one, I wish him to pursue his plan, as Reading may furnish materials for a work of this kind, both from its antiquity, its natural and provincial situation, and the conspicuous figure that it has made at various eras, as well as from the many eminent persons to whom it has given birth or consequence within its walls.

If any of your numerous correspondents can contribute any useful or ornamental observations upon this subject, it will oblige, among others,

L. A.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 5.

THE taking of a new surname only, or in addition to the paternal name, by a warrant under the King's sign-manual, or by act of parliament, is very common; but the assumption of a new Christian name by licence from the bishop of the diocese, as the present Sir Brooke* (William) Bridges is mentioned to have done, p. 876, is an incident that now rarely occurs. In former days, to have made this alteration without the consent of the ordinary, would have exposed the offending party to ecclesiastical censures; for in the Consistorial Acts of the Bishop of Rochester it is recorded, “Oct. 13, 1515, that Agnes Scharpe appeared, and confessed her having, of her own motion and counsel, voluntarily changed at Confirmation the name of her infant son to Edward, who was, when baptized, named Henry; for which she submitted to penance. The penance enjoined was, to make a pilgrimage to the rood at Boxley, and to carry in procession, on five Lord's days, a lighted taper, which she was to offer to the image of the Blessed Mary.

“Agnes Scharpe comparuit et fateretur, quod voluntarie mutavit nomen infantis filii sui qui in baptismo nominabatur Henricus, et in confirmatione fecit vocari Edwardus pro motione et consilio suo, pro quo submitit se poenitentis—Cui injungitur quod peregre transeat ad Salvatoris ymaginem in Boxley, et quod quinque diebus dominicis in processione loco suo deferat candelam illuminatam, quam offerat ymagini B. Marie.” Fol. 1236.

In the Life of Prynne, in the Biographical Dictionary, it is noticed from Whitelock, that the Histriomastix by Prynne was licensed by Archbishop Abbot's chaplain. The name of this chaplain is desired; and I shall be obliged to any of your readers, who may have an

* Sir Brooke Bridges, the grandfather, was high-sheriff of Kent in 1733, and died in that office in the 24th year of his age.

opportunity

* Whittlesea.

GENT. MAG. November, 1791.

opportunity of referring to the book, to inform me, whether it was an *imprimatur*, without any terms of approbation or explanation, which licensers would sometimes use. W. & D.

"Fies nobilium tu quoque Fontium."

Hox. 3 Carm. xiii. 13.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 31.

THE intention of the following lines will be a sufficient apology for troubling you with them. I hope and trust the hints they contain may make them worthy the attention of many of your readers, as well as contribute to the health and comfort of some individuals of that number; than which nothing can be more gratifying to the writer, whose sole view in their publication is the benefit of those who seek, what they deserve, Health.

The important good consequences of Cold-bathing needs nothing said at this time of day to recommend it to the notice of the debilitated. The experience of mankind has taught its uses and effects; which have been further sanctioned by many writers, and some of the most eminent in the medical world, who have, at different times, very ably employed their pens on its subject. To the latter for its virtues, and to the present enlightened Faculty for the propriety of its use individually, the application of invalids is recommended. When that is determined, it is the mode only I am about to prescribe.

Waving, therefore, every endeavour at attempting to offer any thing new on the general subject, as to the medical powers of the Cold Bath, I shall only briefly relate what led me to use the mode recommended below; what were its effects on myself, and on some others who, by my advice, have been in the habit of using it; adding a few practical hints, which, I hope, will make an operation, very frightful to many, not only pleasanter, but much more effectually, and, I hope, more extensively, useful.

From a natural delicacy in my constitution, and wishing to enjoy what one would almost think some people thought not worth having, I have been long accustomed to this remedy, and have the greatest reason to think I owe much comfort to its friendly aid. Sea-bathing, if my attentive observation has not deceived me, in general has been more certainly advantageous in its tonic powers; but whether that superiority arises only from

its holding saline particles dissolved, or whether the large body of water the sea contains is at all contributing, or if any thing is particularly due to its comparative specific gravity; whether the purity of the air breathed during its use compared with that of a crowded city, and the relaxation of the mind from business, and the amusement enjoyed in a large society, where every member seems disposed to be and to make happy, has not each its demand; which separately has the greatest claim, it would perhaps be hard to determine, while it must be allowed that each has its merit. Something probably is due to its impregnation; but the sum of all these circumstances co-operating no doubt fills the measure of its effects; and in its use likewise, as well from my own observation as from the information of others, whose constitutions were alike tender, I have learned there is much less chance of taking cold, an accident to which the most tender are, even with the greatest care and circumspection, occasionally exposed in using the Cold Bath in the usual way. This circumstance has induced me for some years past to recommend, in the dipping weakly children at a distance from the sea, the addition of as much sea or bay salt to the water as would make the solution nearly as salt, or rather a little saltier than sea-water; and the event has ever fully rewarded the practice, and substantiated the preference; for I have seen some unhealthy children more benefited by a few weeks bathing in this way than by months in fresh-water; and others, who have received no benefit by fresh long continued, very soon get colour, spirits, and strength, from a change to the salted. The formation of such a bath was easy for infants, but less manageable for adults. To avoid, therefore, in the common method of using the Cold Bath, such temporary interruptions to its use, and their disagreeable consequences, which I have frequently known to be a continual distress to the too quickly apprehensive mind of the valetudinarian; and studious myself to enjoy that luxury as often as possible, with every advantage to be derived from any improvement my fancy could suggest; it claimed much of my attention: and many schemes, some inconvenient, and others impracticable, occurred, till the following presented itself to my mind; and, after long use, I have the pleasure to think it highly deserving of notice, as it seems to give the fresh-water Cold Bath some

of the properties of sea-bathing, and to me that satisfactory incentive to its use, the recollection of never having caught cold since it was adopted. It has still another advantage or two of its own; the first and not the smallest of which is, that by it, the towels being rendered rougher, the friction in drying after the bath is increased; and what is, I fear, too often neglected, I mean the rubbing by those with whom it should be particularly a matter of the first consequence (the tender and chilly), who are generally those who are apt to be too much in a hurry to get on their cloaths, and by that means frequently take cold. For their sakes, now that friction is the subject, viewing the importance of that part of the operation, it would seem wrong to proceed without urging the practice of it to a much greater extent than is customary, and that immediately before as well as after bathing. I believe, from my own experience, that the good effects of this remedy will, in many cases, be considerably increased, if, before the immersion, the body and extremities be well rubbed for a few minutes with a flannel-brush. To the notice of those afflicted with chronic rheumatism, as well as to the shivering bather, it is very earnestly recommended. The stay of the delicate and those with tender bowels in the water should be very short; the more robust may indulge longer. The other, and perhaps not less important advantage, is that of using their own towels (which should be coarse and rough as can be borne), untainted with the excrementitious discharges of the skins of a multitude, and perhaps often negligently washed; the truth of which no very nice degree of perfection in the olfactory nerves is necessary to discover in the clean towels of a public bath. Except in this circumstance, perhaps no public baths in the world exceed in their conveniences and perfection those of London, as far as I have been able to learn.

The practice alluded to, and which I can now with confidence recommend, is that of impregnating the towels with sea salt, by dipping them in a solution of that salt in water, and then drying them. The solution I have used is four ounces to a quart of water: a coarse hand towel of the common size, by being thoroughly wetted in this solution, when dried, acquires an increase of weight of about an ounce, consequently contains that quantity of sea salt, which is as much, perhaps, as is necessary, or as would be

pleasant. The solution may be repeated, after three or four times using them, by those who are satisfied with one set of towels some time, as easily as once by the more nice. The roughness given to the cloths, when dry, by the salt, assisted probably by the stimulus of the salt itself, adds very considerably to the much-to-be-wished-for glow. And as, in the action of rubbing the body, some of the salt becomes dissolved by the drops hanging to the skin, and is of course spread over the whole surface of the body, and is partly absorbed; so that absorption, which is perhaps more alive during the empty state in which bathing is generally recommended, are to be attributed the good effects of medicated baths, both natural and artificial. The common shower-bath will be much improved in its efficacy by the addition of a proper quantity of salt in its water.

What is in the present case the immediate rationale of its action, or to what cause it is to be attributed the preference of sea over fresh water, as it is not the professed design of this paper, we wish to leave undiscussed. The safest means of applying a powerful and pleasant remedy to the diseased, the result of experience, being all we intended, the *modus operandi* is left for a more ably-directed pen. It may be that the stimulus given by the saline *spicula* to the cuticular glands, by its absorption, may not be the smallest of its causes, especially when it is recollected how extensive is its application, and at the same time the great importance of the functions of the absorbing surface. How powerful frequently is the application of a solution of some of the neutral salts in local glandular affections topically applied! Another circumstance, worth notice in an enquiry of this kind, is the effect of some neutral salts in fresh-drawn blood; an example of which every winter affords in a well-known culinary preparation of hog's blood; I mean, that of preventing its coagulation. In the extreme and minute sanguiferous vessels, where the circulation must necessarily be very weak and slow, on account of their great distance from the source of its motion, its moving power, and especially in those of the skin, when exposed to cold air in such situations; may not somewhat like a disposition to coagulation exist? and may not the introduction of such particles do away an approaching evil? Perhaps infinitely first recommended the use of that material with our food for some such

wife

wife purpose: the practice will be found, upon recollection, very general, and gives a probability to such an idea. The learned and ingenious Bishop of Landaff has said, in his "Chemical Essays," that the salt in sea water applied to the skin is not absorbed. I confess myself of a different opinion. That some of it is absorbed I am convinced; or why is not rain, or any other pure water, equally efficacious, applied to scrophulous glands?

Before the subject be entirely quitted, the writer wishes to submit it to the experience of the medical world, to determine how far this mode of absorption may be usefully applied in a variety of cases requiring the various baths which Nature has, probably for human ills, provided in different parts of the world, and which are too frequently, from some circumstance or other, not within the reach or power of those to whom they would no doubt be of great service; and to add that, in more than one instance, he has applied with the above saline solution some few drops of the *tind. ferri mur.* he thinks with some success in some cases where chalybeates seemed to promise relief. The *Materia Medica* will readily supply, through the medium of Chemistry, a fund of powerful topics to the ingenious Physician.

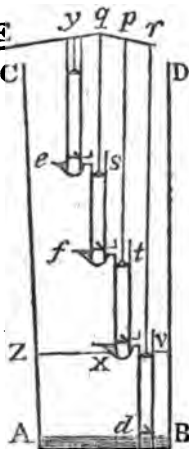
Yours, &c. BENEVOLUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 4.

I SUBMIT to the consideration of your mathematical readers the following plan for the raising of water from deep wells.

Let ABCD represent a section of a well; let *av* be a common pump, whose upper piston *v* is not more than 33 or 34 feet from the lower *d*; *Z* a reservoir into which the water so raised may flow, and into which the end *x* of the similar pump *tx* is inserted, and through which the water is raised into the bucket *ft* in like manner it is raised through any number (*es*) to the earth's surface. Each of these pistons is worked by rods from the lever *Eyqpr*,



fixed by a ring at each end, so as to have room to play; and in this manner water may be raised to any height. The lever by which the machine is worked must be moved by machinery, the construction of which is easy enough. The lever must be bent so as to make the space passed through by each of the pistons (supposing the bores of the pumps to be equal) equal. MATHESES.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 14.

MANY and various are the recipes and nostrums offered to the public for that terrifying accident, the bite of a mad dog, and yet few are the instances published of rational and regular cures. Ostentatious relations are indeed seen in the papers, that serve as advertisements and wrappers to the medicines; but these are generally considered as puffs to vend them, having in their favour the fortuitous application to bites of dogs exasperated by cruelty, and not really mad.

While an ethiology of the nature and effects, more than the reputed consequences of the bite, is a laudable pursuit for scientific men, to trace those effects to a cause more certain than any hitherto assigned; yet, to forward the general purpose, it must still be of use to promulgate whatever from public authority comes recommended to general attention, enforced by certificates of efficacy.

One of the last remedies made known, and discovered abroad, is an *arcasum* purchased by the late King of Prussia, after a particular investigation of its happy effects by a commission of medical gentlemen, one of which was the King's own surgeon. The secret was in the possession of a peasant, who ambulently applied the remedy for his subsistence, from the generous disclosure of a Silesian gentleman, in whose family it had for years been kept, and charitably administered. The commission, having made enquiry on the spot, and taken evidence on oath of most creditable persons there, made a report to his Majesty of the salutary effect of the remedy; upon which a sum of money was ordered to the peasant, sufficient to set him at ease during life. What he revealed was taken down by the commission, and published upon royal order by the College of Physicians, with a special injunction to all apothecaries and vendors of drugs to prepare the medicine, and keep it ready for immediate use, throughout the King's dominions. To give this discovery the most ample scope of

of success, the edict issued by his Majesty's order required all nobles and country gentlemen, all parish ministers, sextons, and even publicans, to attend, and see that sufficient quantities of the medicine be kept at hand in central places, to be had on all emergencies. These injunctions are in fact so much respected and obeyed, that the remedy is found ready for use every where in the Prussian territory.

The edict from which this account and the following abstract are taken, was published at Neufchatel, in Switzerland, and transmitted by a counsellor of his Prussian Majesty's Chancery there to a relation here, Mr. Tavell, in Gower-street, Bedford-square. Whether this piece, from its length, can have place in your useful Collection, I know not; but I offer it for insertion without remark or observation. Medicines, composed by persons not following the rules of pharmacy in their prescriptions, must not immediately be judged of by the known or admitted virtues of their ingredients, several unscientific compounds having produced effects unaccountably fortunate.

The principal article used in this *specific remedy* is a beetle, the body of which is (without the head) preserved in honey, and occasionally bruised and mixed up with it for use. This beetle, cock-chaffer, or *proscarabæ*, is by Linnæus arranged by the name of *melœs*, in the class of *coleopteres*. It is the *anticatharus* described by Schoeffer, and not the *scarabæus melotensiba*, the common beetle, but a plump insect without wings, yet covered with the common brown scales, not shining nor hard, but of the consistence of thin leather. It has three pair of feet of unequal length; the body, thick as a finger, is streaked with blue, green, and chiefly red colour, and is often an inch and an inch and a quarter long, and the female biggest, although there is a smaller sort equally good and useful. They are gathered in May, in warm and dry days, in fields and high meadows. They are so tender, as, when touched, to emit a mucilaginous yellow fluid of a grateful smell, that tinges the skin: in order, therefore, not to bruise them, they should be raised with a small flat stick, and turned over into a glass or glazed vessel, out of which being slid on a plate, one by one, the head is (with a sharp knife) to be severed from the body, which is immediately to be dropped into a jar of honey, sufficient in quantity to cover a number. In this state they may be

preserved two or three years, the jar being close stopped, kept in a cool, dry place, and some honey supplied for what may dry away and leave them uncovered.

For use, 24 beetles, with the honey adherent to them, are taken, bruised, and mixed on a plate; to them are gradually added the following ingredients: of the-riaca, or conserve (rob) of elder, two ounces; of ebony shavings pulverised, two drachms; Virginian snake-root in powder, one drachm; filings of lead, one drachm; and of dried mushrooms, or *fungus laricis*, twenty grains; all which are by degrees, in the order here stated, intimately to be mixed, made into paste, and, when taken, rubbed down to the consistence of an electuary. The part remaining untaken must be kept close and cool, like the jar with the beetles. The dose of paste is according to age and the strength of the patient: for men, from 80 to 30 years, 2 drachms; at 25 years, 1½ drachm; from 20 to 10 years, one drachm; from 10 to 6 years, 30 grains; at two and one year, 24 grains; and for children at the breast, the nurse is to take the dose that suits her age, the quantity for women being one-fourth or one-fifth less than that prescribed for men.

As to animals, for full-grown horses, 3½ drachms; for full-grown colts, 2½ drachms; for colts, 50 grains; for hogs, 2½ drachms; grown pigs, one drachm, 50 grains; small pigs, one drachm; for sheep and goats grown, one drachm 5-10ths; young of both, grown, one drachm; lambs and kids, 50 grains; dogs, full-grown, two drachms; young, 1½ drachm; puppies, one drachm; fowls, grown, one drachm; young, ½ drachm. These doses are divided into equal parts: one given at night, the other in the morning.

The person taking a prescribed dose of this medicine is to abstain 24 hours from eating, and 12 hours from drinking; if thirst becomes unsufferable, he may be allowed some elder-flower infusion, or common tea. He must be kept in a temperate air within doors during the whole course, to encourage a necessary perspiration, which may be procured at first by lying 12 hours in bed. After 24 hours, he is to be shifted with warm body and bed linen; the foul are to be removed immediately, in order to be purified. To perform a cure in winter, the patient's room must be kept moderately warm.

When the bite has made a wound, the spot is to be washed with wine vinegar. Beer vinegar, not being so sharp, requires the

the addition of salt. And, when neither are at hand, soft water, in which salt is dissolved, may be used. Warm application may also be made to the part with cloths dipped in those fluids; after which it is to be kept covered with plaisters of *basilicum* ointment, or salt butter. The wounds must, from time to time, be anointed with scorpion oil, vipers' fat, or with the unctuous substance of the cockshafers, mixed with, and distilled from, olive oil, in which those insects have been macerated, in order to keep the wound clean and open for a time; after which it is slowly to heal of itself.

During the cure, and some time after, the patient must keep quiet, avoid strong exercise, and whatever may cause agitation of mind. He is to abstain from all strong liquors, and avoid all kinds of exerts.

As to cattle, when a beast is bitten, it must be put up in a stable or byer by itself, have the medicine administered as above directed, and not be let out again till the cure be completed beyond doubt, at least for two days more; after which the stable is to be well purified, that it may not be infectious for man and beast; and the same abstinence from eating and drinking is to be observed for both; as likewise for the treatment of a wound, when there is one, the cleansing of which is essentially necessary, to remove the froth and flaver of the animal, and prevent its mixing with the fluids of the body.

The persons who attend such patients are advised also to take a dose of the same medicine, to prevent infection from the breath or touch of the patient, as possibly contagious. When the bite has made no wound, and only left a mark like a contusion, it will still be proper to wash and foment the part with vinegar and the wetted cloths, as above directed. But if the spots prove painful, it will be proper to lay a blistering plaster upon them the first night, to procure a discharge of the noxious humour they contain, and to make a sore, that is to be treated in the same manner as those of the bites above described.

The purchase and publication of this *arcanum* affords not only an instance of **FREDERICK THE GREAT's** care of the lives of his subjects, but likewise an opportunity of recalling to mind, that, although closely occupied with matters of state, held under his own conduction, he could often descend to objects of civil

government and police, when he found them of particular moment to the welfare of his people. This communication is, therefore, offered as a tribute to the memory of that philosophic, and, in this present regard, philanthropic monarch, by
Yours, &c. VERUS.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 15.

I HAVE with much pleasure and attention perused Dr. Hodgson's new translation of the works of Salomon, Bp. Lowth's *Isaiah*, and Bp. Newcome's *Minor Prophets*, and have before me Dr. Blayney's *Jeremiah and Lamentations*, and Bp. Newcome's *Ezekiel*; and desire to offer my humble thanks to them all for the pleasure and instruction I have received from their labours. Permit me, through the channel of your widely-extended and much-esteemed *Miscellany*, to request the favour of one of the two last-mentioned gentlemen to fill up the chasm that remains, by obliging the publick with a new translation of *Daniel*, in the same manner with that of *Jeremiah* or *Ezekiel*. Perhaps the reverend Doctor may have a kind of claim to the work, having already published a *Dissertation on the Prophecy of Seventy Weeks*. However, both the learned gentlemen have already shown themselves so well qualified for the task, that I have no doubt of its meriting and receiving general approbation, if either of them would undertake it.

In your last *Mag.* p. 787, note 7, you are still under a mistake about the baronets of the name of Goodere, the last having been the *fifth*, as you may see by consulting the *Baronetage*.

P. 792. One of your correspondents, Mr. Urban, is undertaking the arduous task of rescuing Mr. Burke from the charge of inconsistency. It is not yet three years since that gentleman was employed in going from one mad-house to another, and getting all the information in his power upon the subject of lunacy, and then exulted in a certain honourable House, that "God had hurled from his throne" the sovereign of one nation; and he is now become the warmest panegyrist of the poor, weak, misguided sovereign of another nation, who, after having encouraged and assisted the rebellious subjects of Britain in their opposition to their mother-country, is degraded, and despoiled of his own authority and dignity, by a set of upstart, leveling republicans, who seem anxiously
solicitous

solicitous that there should not be left in the kingdom one man who can prove himself a gentleman.

P. 812. note. If the Latin collect here mentioned were the "old church prayer of the sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost," whence comes it that it is now removed two Sundays later, being at present the collect for the seventeenth Sunday after Trinity?

P. 818. Your correspondent Mr. Thorndon, of Tottenham, has indeed spared no pains in revising and correcting the history of that parish. In one or two instances I doubt he has been rather hypercritical. In the first place, I do not conceive him warranted in supposing that William Wimpex was ever vicar; the name of the person who was really vicar was Wimpew, or, as Dr. Walker writes it, Wimpy. What Mr. Newcourt says upon the subject I know not, not being possessed of his Repertorium; but so great was his accuracy, that I know no man whom I should be more willing to confide in. If Mr. Thorndon had consulted Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," p. 400, he would have found that "Wimpy, or Wimpew, was seventeen years under sequestration, and, by consequence, must have been turned out in the year 1643." By this we are left to suppose, for nothing is asserted, that he was re-instated at the Restoration; and then there is no reason to doubt but he may have died, as Mr. Newcourt asserts, before the admission of Sparke. This supposition will also account for the omission of Thomas Symfon, who, as appears from the parish Register, was undoubtedly vicar *de facto*, and was probably appointed to the office on the sequestration of Wimpew; though it must be owned it appears extraordinary that his name should be wholly omitted in the lists published by Dr. Calamy, who has inserted other persons as "ejected or silenced," who were mere usurpers during the expulsion of the legal incumbents.

P. 832. What "*societas ad reparanda damna ex incendiis erigenda*" is referred to in the epitaph on Mr. Spelman here given, I know not. Your correspondent is right in his idea, that the first insurance-office was the Hand-in-hand, and that it was established in 1696; but I always understood that the person who set that on foot was Nicolas Barbone, M.D. (son of the famous Praile-God Barbone), who was once possessor of Ottery Park, till it was swallowed up in mortgages, and was a great schemer

in building, for which purpose he obtained a lease from the corporation of Bedford of the land granted to them by Sir William Harpur, and began the building of the streets now formed thereon.

P. 836. It has probably slipped your memory, or, in the article upon the subject of "*frater peccatori fratris adnatus*," you would have referred your readers to your volume for 1777, where they would meet with two portraits, and several particulars, in p. 375, 424, 482 (which contains a translation of the Latin in the first-mentioned page), and 572, upon this curious, though not very pleasing, subject.

P. 839, col. 2. Suffer the word of exhortation, Mr. Urban, from a sincere friend, upon the subject of what has escaped your Reviewer of New Publications at the close of his Review of No. 136. What he has there said is a direct and positive approval of the dreadful "violences" lately committed at and near Birmingham, to the terror of many a sincere well-wisher to this Constitution both in Church and State. I detest the politicks of Mr. Paine, and the Christianity (if it *deserve the name*) of Dr. Priestley; the one strikes at the root of all my hopes of happiness in the next world, and the other cuts off every expectation of any thing like rest and peace in this; I heartily wish they were both banished from this country, never to return. But for Heaven's sake, Mr. Urban, let no man ever be warranted in bringing either of these two charges against the *Gentleman's Magazine*, that it puts a firebrand into the hands of a mob, and calls upon them to execute justice; for, supposing it were possible to raise a mob to answer a good purpose, there can be no security that they would not wreak their vengeance on the most innocent and deserving persons; and riots are always sure to end in plunder and robbery—or that it encourages the doing of a great and positive evil to prevent an uncertain one, that it calls forth the exertion of ungovernable resentment, though with a view to prevent that explosion which a certain reverend gentleman was looking forward to with anxious expectation, hoping that he and his friends would pick up some of the fragments it would be the means of scattering.

P. 869, col. 2. You are mistaken in asserting that the poor, unfortunate James Sutherland (whose catastrophe, occasioned by their negligence, certain persons will

will hear of another day) "destroyed his dispatches," as you will find by consulting page v. of the appendix to his *Dying Words*.

Trusting, Mr. Urban, that you will excuse me for sending you such a collection of miscellaneous, unconnected observations, considering the nature of your very pleasing and useful Miscellany, I subscribe myself, Yours, &c. E.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 8.

THE extensive circulation of your Magazine renders it a convenient vehicle for any hints which may tend to promote general information, or correct prevailing error.

Sir John Hawkins, in his Life of Dr. Johnson, relates, that the Doctor assumed a right of correcting Garrick's enunciation, and, by an instance, convinced him that it was sometimes erroneous. Garrick being requested to repeat the seventh commandment, thus laid the emphasis: "Thou *shalt* not commit adultery." Dr. Johnson said, as it was a negative precept it ought to be thus pronounced: "Thou shalt *not* commit adultery."

Mr. Boswell, on the information of Dr. Taylor, relates, that Garrick and Giffard, at Dr. Johnson's request, attempted to repeat the ninth commandment, and both mistook the emphasis, which should be upon *not*, and *false witness*.

Influenced, perhaps, by the authority of Johnson, and the acquiescence of Garrick, I observe many clergymen, who are attentive to their reading, place the emphasis on the adverb *not* in all the negative precepts of the Decalogue, which interrupts the flow of the period, and ascertains not the meaning of the commandment.

Dr. Gregory very justly disagrees with Mr. Garrick and Dr. Johnson on this point. He observes, that "Mr. Garrick, in placing the emphasis on the auxiliary verb *shalt*, was evidently wrong, as Dr. Johnson objected that the commandment was negative, and he accordingly placed the emphasis on *not*. It is plain, however, that this emphasis neither serves to explain the nature of the commandment, nor to point the attention to its principal object. The congregation are sufficiently aware, that the Decalogue consists of authoritative precepts, and therefore there cannot be the least necessity for dwelling upon the verb *shalt*. Most of the commandments

are of a negative kind, and of course there can be no occasion to make *not* the principal word of the sentence; and that too with a manifest risk that the principal object of the commandment shall not be heard, or, at least, attended to. Besides this, we are so accustomed to relative emphasis, that, by accenting either of those words, the ear is naturally led to expect something correspondent to them: thus, by saying 'Thou shalt *not* steal,' the auditor is induced to expect the antithetical *but*, with some correspondent appendage. The truth is, both these words should be pronounced with a full tone of voice, but the real force of the emphasis ought to rest upon the word *steal*, or whatever word distinguishes the commandment from the rest."

As to the ninth commandment, the adjective *false* claims the principal emphasis, as that constitutes the criminality of the action, and renders it the object of prohibition. Consequently, the passage should be thus accented: "Thou shalt not bear FALSE witness against thy neighbour."

In these details of Mr. Garrick's mistake, conviction, or acquiescence, by Sir John Hawkins and Dr. Taylor, I suspect misconception as well as palpable inaccuracy. Mr. Garrick might have ceased to contend with Dr. Johnson, and permitted him to enjoy his imaginary triumph, not from conviction of his own error, but from reluctance to offend his antagonist. This line of conduct appears to have been frequently pursued by the most respectable of Dr. Johnson's associates.

I have been informed by a most eloquent and venerable Divine, who is himself a model for imitation in reading the Liturgy, as well as in discharging every other branch of clerical and Christian duty, that no one could read the Liturgy with more *correct emphasis*, or reverent devotion, than Mr. Garrick; that he had heard him read it; that he had frequently conversed with him upon it; and had derived from him much useful information. This gentleman's sentiments would have considerable weight with the publick; and I hope neither his age nor infirmities will induce him to withhold that intelligence which he is peculiarly qualified to communicate.

Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, explaining the word *Hare*, thus remarks: "*Hare* and *Here*, differing in pronunciation

siation only, signify both an army and a lord." How can this be understood? How can *Here* and *Here*, so different in orthography, differ only in pronunciation? I should be obliged to any of your correspondents for a solution of this enigma.

EMPHATICUS.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 8.

NOTHING short of the words "*is not true*" should have induced me to trouble you with any remarks on the long letter relative to Oxford degrees in your last month's Magazine. I always fully understood that Mr. Price's *sole* fame arose from his supposed discovery of the philosopher's stone; his writings never fell in my way, nor did I ever seek them: but, as my adversary had *two* editions of his pamphlet at once lying before him, it rested with him to have shewn what *other* "chymical labours" distinguished Mr. Price beyond the hundreds of industrious artificers in this city, who brandish their pestles, and heat their crucibles, without dreaming of being created doctors in physick, any more than I should of being dubbed Archbishop of Canterbury. Your correspondent, who (when the choler which assailed him when he first took up the pen is a little evaporated) appears to be a communicative, good-humoured man, assigns three other reasons for Mr. Price's obtaining the academical distinction of M.D. all equally curious: his having been a gentleman commoner, and behaved with sobriety; his having changed his name from Higginbottom, and being considered as very rich; and, lastly, his not intending to practise physick in England, but to carry his degree into foreign parts. At either of these "*si foret in terris rideret Democritus*:" but I only remark on the third, that it shews exactly similar principles in the University with those laid to accuate some *conscientious* gun-founders, who lay apart all barrels so faulty as to be likely to burst when once heated, that they may not be used in home consumption, but all exported together to furnish the African Negroes with musquetry.

Oxford being a far greater mart for theology than medicine, if similar ideas prevail there in regard to *that faculty*, we may soon expect to hear of choice young divinity doctors issuing in shoals from its convocation, some of whose labours are restricted solely to *propagating*

the Gospel among the wild Indians, and instructing them what distribution to make of their numerous scalps when they *sack a village of their enemies*, and butcher its defenceless inhabitants; others might article to employ the whole of their days in teaching *Christianity* to those greatest of all European savages, the Birmingham rioters, and hinting to them that, when they next fully forth to advance the glories of our holy Mother-church by destroying the dwellings of their *quiet Presbyterian neighbours*, no pastor will look for any tithes of the money or strong liquors they carry off from thence; but that it will behove them to transmit every private letter found in the closet of a Dissenting teacher to their own *pious* rector, who may glean out of the heap such as he esteems a grateful offering to the Minister, our British Daniel: statesmen having penetration enough to discern the *honourable* means by which they are obtained, and gratitude to reward those who humbly lay them at their feet.

Of Abbé Raynal I am not particularly enthusiastic in my admiration; but if a man of his eminence and abilities thinks an Oxford degree worth paying the fees for (which I solemnly declare, obscure as I am, I should not), the *condescension* is all on *his* side, and the *honour* on that of the University. The rector of Whittington is a very respectable parish priest, a character highly to be valued at all times, especially now the breed of them is so nearly extinct; but the strain in which your correspondent speaks of the Abbé and him, is almost as farcical as if Lord Bacon and Thomas Hearne were to be introduced together on the stage, in order to draw a parallel between them, and give a superiority to the latter.

Men's sentiments are better collected from their actions than their words. If the patent of Lord Chief Justice Jeffries's creation be referred to, it will no doubt contradict his being advanced by James the Second to the peerage on account of his celebrated bloody Western campaign. Samuel Johnson had published his Dictionary and Rambles about twenty years before the Oxonians vouchsafed to make him a Doctor; but they did vouchsafe it just after his "*Taxation no Tyranny*" made its appearance. It was not likely that their Chancellor, the very Minister in whose cause he had been writing that pamphlet, or the Uni-

versity,

verity, obsequious worshippers of that Minister so long as he retained any power, should throw it in his teeth, or fail to assign other reasons both in the Letter and the Diploma. Various motives might co-operate; and I own I feel myself disposed to consider his Norfolk inscription, with the definitions he gave of the words *Revolution, Whig, Tory, &c. &c.* as having a far greater effect than that of mere drops in the bucket. In regard to Mr. Burke's proposed degree, I have been perfectly corrected to the best of my knowledge, and advanced nothing that can require the smallest apology. The heads of houses, a majority of whom rejected the motion with scorn, I consider as the sounder part of the University, for the following obvious reason; because they are not, like most other ecclesiastical dignitaries, recommended by Court favour, but freely chosen to the offices they fill by the members of their respective societies. As for the *Himsey* Address to Mr. Burke, which appeared in your Magazine, both the names and numbers of those who signed it are kept secret; and it can only tend to prove, that some pert and officious individuals fancy themselves of much greater consequence than they really are. Yours, &c. L. L.

THE INSPECTOR, N^o II.

Mr. URBAN, *Worcester, Oct. 25.*

I SEND you a schedule of charters to the city of Worcester; and will thank any correspondent to favour me with those of any other place. A collection of this kind would be useful to the Historian, the Lawyer, and Antiquary.

Charters.—Richard I.; Henry III.; 3 Richard II.; Henry IV.; Henry V.; Henry VI.; Henry VII.; Edward IV.; Edward III.; Philip and Mary; James I.; a perpetuity by James II.

Abstract of the Charter 48 Henry III.

"For the Citizens of Worcester.

"The King to all Archbishops, Bishops, and Barons, greeting. Whereas by our charter we had related to our citizens of Worcester, and their heirs for ever, for the increase of the farm of the said city, the privilege of a vessel of ale, which our constables of Worcester were accustomed to take in the times of our predecessors, Kings of England, for which vessel they were accustomed to render two-pence half-penny—And likewise for twenty-four pounds blanks which they were accustomed to render us by the year, they do hereafter render to us and our heirs

every year at our Exchequer thirty pounds, in number to wit, fifteen pounds at Easter, and fifteen pounds at Michaelmas; and that none of our sheriffs shall meddle with them in any thing appertaining to the city, saving pleas of the Crown, which ought to be attached until the coming of our justiciaries."

Then follow clauses empowering merchants to hold a guild with haufe:

"No person, who is not of that guild, shall trade in the city or suburbs without consent.

"If any one shall have guild haufe lot and scot for a year and a day without calumny, he shall not be remanded by his lord, but shall remain free in the said.

"The citizens shall have soc, sac, toll, theam, and infang-theof.

"And shall be quit through our dominions of toll, lastage, passage, pontage, stallage, and leve (to wit) licence, Danegilt and gay-wich, and all other customs throughout our realm (saving the liberty of our city of London), with liberty to have the return of writs of summons of Exchequer, as of others touching the liberty of our said city, and to plead and be impleaded therein. To these, for the good and laudable services which the said citizens have performed to us and our eldest son Edward, do grant to them and their heirs for ever, that their goods and chattels shall not be taken away on account of the offences or transgressions of their servants; and that none of the citizens or their heirs shall be impleaded without the walls of the said city for any thing done therein. We will also that they whom we appoint to tax the said city shall likewise go therein to assess the tollage. We also grant them, as far as to us belongs, that they may be free of murage, and of the prisage of their merchandize; and that they shall possess the said liberties without any fear of interruption. These being witnesses; Richard, King of Allemagne, our liegeman Henry, his son; Hugh de Bygod, James de Audley, Roger de Mortimer, Robert Wallorand, John de Gray, Humphrey de Bohun, Warren Bassingeburn, Ral de Bakepuize, Phillip Basset, &c. *al.*

"Given under our seal at Oxford this thirtieth day of March."

To forbear any comment, you may rest assured of the fidelity of the abstract and translation.

CHARLES CARLETON.

CONSISTENCY OF MR. BURKE.

(Concluded from p. 921.)

TO follow up my proofs of Mr. Burke's system of sentiment upon these matters being uniform and consistent, I proceed to bring forward some of his declarations, made in his public letter to the sheriffs of Bristol, 1777, on the subject of American affairs.

"All

"All the antient, honest, juridical opinions and institutions of England, are so many slogs to check and retard the headlong course of violence and oppression. They were invented for this one good purpose; that what was not just should not be convenient. Convinced of this, I would leave things as I found them. The old cool-headed general law is as good as any deviation dictated by present heat."

"I do assure you (and they who know me publicly and privately will bear witness to me), that if ever one man lived more zealous than another to the supremacy of Parliament, and the rights of this Imperial Crown, it was myself. Many others, indeed, might be more knowing in the extent or in the foundation of these rights. I do not pretend to be an antiquary, or a lawyer, or qualified for the chair of metaphysics. I never ventured to put your *solid* interests upon *speculative* grounds. My having constantly declined to do this has been attributed to my incapacity for such disquisitions; and I am inclined to believe it is partly the cause—I shall never be ashamed to confess, that where I am ignorant I am diffident. I am, indeed, not very solicitous to clear myself of this imputed incapacity, because men, even less conversant than I am in this kind of subtleties, and placed in stations to which I ought not to aspire, have, by the mere force of civil discretion, often conducted the affairs of great nations with distinguished felicity and glory."

"The King's negative to bills is one of the most indisputed of the royal prerogatives; and it extends to all cases whatsoever. I am far from certain, that if several laws which I know had fallen under the stroke of that sceptre, that the publick would have had a very heavy loss. But it is not the propriety of the exercise which is in question. The exercise itself is wisely forborne—its repose may be the preservation of its existence; and its existence may be the means of saving the Constitution itself on an occasion worthy of bringing it forth."

"To act on the principles of the Constitution, with the best men the time affords, has been from the beginning the rule of my conduct—and I mean to continue it as long as such a body can, by any possibility, be kept together. For I should think it the most dreadful of all offences, not only towards the present generation, but to all the future, if I were to do any thing which could make the minutest breach in this great conservatory of free principles."

At the election of representatives in parliament for the city of Bristol, in 1780, Mr. Burke, in his speech on that occasion, said, speaking of the unhappy event of the American war,

"I am a Royalist, I blushed for this degradation of the Crown—I am a Whig, I blush-

ed for the dishonour of Parliament—I am a true Englishman, I felt to the quick for the disgrace of England—I am a man, I felt for the melancholy reverse of human affairs in the fall of the first power in the world."

In another part, on another subject, he says,

"I did not obey your instructions; No. I conformed to the instructions of Truth and Nature, and maintained your interest against your opinions with a constancy that became me. A representative worthy of you ought to be a person of stability. I am to look indeed to your opinions; but to such opinions as you and I *must* have five years hence. I was not to look to the flash of the day. I knew that you put me in my place, with others, to be a *pillar of the State*, and not a weathercock on the top of the edifice, exalted for my levity and versatility, and of no use but to indicate the flittings of every fashionable gale."

"Such is my idea of the Constitution of the British empire, as distinguished from the Constitution of Britain; and on these grounds I think subordination and liberty may be sufficiently reconciled through the whole; whether to serve a *refining* *speculist*, or a *faction* demagogue, I know not, but enough for the ease and happiness of man."

It is the fear only of occupying too great a portion of your valuable Repository that prevents my bringing forward larger and more abundant proofs of Mr. Burke's consistency. Though this just consideration restrains me, yet I shall take leave to remark, that whoever diligently peruses Mr. Burke's writings, and examines his conduct, in a spirit devoid of party, and with an unjaundiced eye, will have occasion to admire the extreme and jealous attention which he always pays to the spirit of the British Constitution.

Men placed in an eminent situation in the State, and who by their talents and their high character are looked up to on every great occasion, are frequently obliged, in their considering the same and different questions, in different points of view, to treat them on principles very opposite to the original standard of their sentiments. But in Mr. Burke we see none of those obliquities, either to the right or to the left, whenever the Constitution of England was, either directly or collaterally, the object of his consideration. To preserve that pure and untainted from the undue exercise of power, or perhaps the more fatal method of refining or factious experiment, seems to have been the Polar star, as it were, of his public conduct;

conduct; as much as to promote the interests of society, and the happiness of mankind, appear to have been the great object of his labours.

I wish it to be understood, that I do not attempt the vindication of Mr. Burke's political writings. Though I very truly and very sincerely give my full assent to his sentiments in general, and to his late doctrines on our Government in particular, I do not feel myself qualified, nor is it my present object, to undertake his defence in those particulars. To do justice to his method of conducting an argument, and of his address in carrying conviction on topics of general law and government to the breasts of every sober and dispassionate enquirer after truth, would require a rate of talent commensurate at least to those great powers which have by him been so gloriously exercised in the support of that happy system of government, under which it is the good fortune of our age and nation to exist.

The gratitude which, in common with every contented citizen of this free and well-tempered government, I owe to Mr. Burke, would prompt me with zeal and alacrity to enter upon the defence of his writings; but as nothing but my gratitude would justify my aspiring to such an honour, I retire from the task, contenting myself with having done that, which; while it manifests my respect to his great labours in the political vineyard, is no difficult office; I mean the clearing him from the charge of inconsistency.

Though many wicked and many mistaken men have conspired to malign Mr. Burke, and to traduce him on every possible ground; yet I am persuaded that, in the greatness and the purity of his own mind, he seeks and finds that solace, which his own truth and integrity must necessarily supply. He knows that, notwithstanding he is abused by the ignorant, the discontented, and the seditious, by the far greater part of all that is amiable and worthy he is held in the highest respect and regard; he knows that, even if this consolation should fail him in this age and nation, posterity, the general arbiter of truth and falsehood, will look back to his memory with reverential gratitude. Posterity, as he hopes it will have occasion, so he trusts it will have the disposition, to place him in the class of those great men, and of those luminous minds, to whose exertions and to whose exam-

ples they will be indebted for every thing that is venerable in society and respectable in morals. W. K.

MR. URBAN.

Nov. 16.

ALTHOUGH I am unable to inform your correspondent I. R. (p. 21) where the speeches he enquires after are to be met with, yet he may possibly be glad to know, that Lord C. Clarendon's speech on swearing, in Mr. Justice Twissden is in the Supplement to the third volume of Clarendon's State Papers, lately printed at Oxford, p. 32, and is the more curious as it was delivered immediately after the Restoration, and contains the following seasonable exhortation:

"Judges must conspire together by their grave deportment in their conversation, and their strict administration of justice to all men, to dispose the people to such a veneration of the laws, and such an estimation of their persons, who justly execute those laws, that they may look upon those who would pervert the laws at home as enemies of the same magnitude as those who would invade their country from abroad."

Is there any speech of Lord C. Clarendon's extant at the call of serjeants in Michaelmas term, 1660? The motto on the rings given at that call was *adef Carolvs magnvs*, the letters in capitals making 60, the year of the Restoration. It is somewhat singular that, since the publication of *Philips's Grandeur of the Law* in 1684, there has been no attempt to preserve the memory of those who have filled the benches in the courts in Westminster-hall from that time.

Respecting the Bath antiquities (pp. 103, 221), Mr. S. Gale, in his *Tour in 1705*, remarks in that city

"A conspicuous bas-relief of Apollo laureated, and a flame coming out of his mouth, thereby plainly intimating the fire and genial heat with which these writers are so intensely endowed, to proceed entirely from the influences of this deity; another bas-relief he had also observed there representing the sun irradiated, *pi-no vultu* &c."

These are further evidences to shew how great honour the Romans at Bath paid to this deity, and the strong inducements they had to fix a representation of him on the superb temple which has lately been discovered there.

In the interesting correspondence between the Gales and their learned contemporaries, preserved in the second part of the same number of the *Topo-*

graphica Britannica, it appears that, when Dr. Stukeley practised physick at Grantham, about the year 1729, he made some collections of the antiquities of that town; and, in a letter to Mr. S. Gale*, desires to be informed what Brown Willis knew of St. Wolfran, who, with St. Symphorian and Ebryth, martyrs, were buried in Grantham church. May I, Mr. Urban, through your means, ask in whose hands these papers or collections of Dr. Stukeley's are supposed to be? Mr. Francis Peck's *Collections for the History of Grantham*, which, by his own advertisement, he was preparing for the press, have been sought for in vain by your correspondent

S. G.

BRIEF ESSAY ON STUDY.

THOUGH the theme be copious and extensive, our labour will be greatly lessened in treating it, by declaring on the outset, that the method of procedure in prosecuting the several branches, or indeed any one single branch, is not the point here aimed at, but the general view and intention of a young person's study, so as to give it a right direction at first, and to make *him* agreeable.

The first consideration is the *ne quid nimis*. *Health* is the most valuable article in life, and not to be countervailed by any acquisitions or accomplishments, howsoever brilliant, or lucrative, or useful. One topic is sufficient to evince this, *viz.* that *health* must give the relish to every enjoyment; that the want of it is sure to damp every exertion of the mind, or rather to extinguish and annihilate them: wherefore, the constitution ought principally to be attended to, and the preservation of *that* ought, consequently, to take the lead of every other consideration whatsoever. Intense application caused the death of the very learned and industrious Henry Wharton at the age of thirty-one.

Trabit sua quemque voluptas. The bent of genius, the *inclination*, is a gift of Nature, and will be regarded.

Naturam expellas furca tamen usque recurrit.

Now, the man of fortune, whose mind is emancipated by his station from all thought and care about any of the learned professions, may freely indulge himself in any pursuit he chuses, architecture, mechanics, botany, chemistry, mineralogy, musick, drawing, painting,

&c. Those again, who purpose to rise in the world by excelling in any art or science, such as public professors, or who wish to carry the arts on further, and to improve them; these may adhere closely, and almost solely, to the line of science they have chosen to cultivate, and to shine in, and need not trouble themselves much with any thing else.

But now the greatest part of students are destined for, and obligated to, a profession, whereby they are intended to support themselves, or, as we express it, *to get their living*; law, physick, or divinity; and it must be absolutely necessary for them to follow and prosecute *that*, whatever it be. Nothing is more disgraceful than for a man to be ignorant in the science he avowedly professes to study, or even to be but meanly qualified therein: and therefore it would be highly absurd for such, how strongly soever the inclination may bend towards other pursuits, to think of indulging in them to any immoderate or extravagant degree. Such can only take in the lateral branches of science, for so I would call them in this case, as *amusements*, without ever losing sight of their main and principal object. Whereupon it may be proper to observe, that, as amusements of some sort are necessary in every line of the three professions, such may consequently be chosen as are most congenial to the natural disposition of the party.

Few are born with such exquisite and sublime talents as to be capable of improving any art or science, or making any new and important discoveries in them, as Bacon, Locke, Newton, Halley, &c.; and therefore it seldom can be prudent for people to lay out their whole life in prosecuting any one single branch, unless when subsistence and emolument depend upon it, as stated above; and as in the case of architects, painters, sculptors, and the like. Wherefore, for the common run of mankind, who must not think of aiming at supereminence in any faculty, the most eligible qualification is an *universal knowledge*, a smattering in (though that word carries with it but a mean idea), or a superficial acquaintance with, *every* science. This is for the purpose of the *agreeable*, that in conversation you should know as much of history, chronology, geography, &c. as may enable you to understand what is said in company, to make an observation now and then,

then, and, on occasion, to bear a part in the discourse. Such a general and comprehensive view of literature, though not attended with any consummate accuracy, will always make you acceptable to your friends, and bring to yourself constant and infinite pleasure and improvement in all your parties.

I only add, that a competent skill in the languages and the classics ought never, in any case, to be neglected, since this must be the basis in every pursuit, both of the profession you may chance to be embarked in, and that species of amusement you have more particularly selected. In short, a thorough acquaintance with the best writers of antiquity will add a grace and ornament to all your other acquisitions, be they of whatever kind; it is indeed the *finis quæ non* of every one that pretends to the character of a scholar, according to the fine compliment which the poet Martial passes on the accomplished British lady, Claudia Rufina:

Romanam credere matres
Italides possunt, Atthides esse suam.

Yours, &c.

L. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Nov. 2.*

ON the South-west corner of Chelsea church is affixed a large mural monument to the memory of Dr. EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE, a man of celebrity at the commencement of the present century. The inscription, set up by his friend Dr. Harris, is so very singularly and quaintly couched, as naturally to strike a passenger's notice, and excite enquiry. We are told, that "*praises on tombs are idly spent*," what then shall we say for *puns*, of which the specimen subjoined is rather exuberant? The stone is placed on the outside of the wall, nearly perpendicularly above the spot where the body is laid.

1703.

Posteritati sacrum,

More majorum

Extra urbis pomeria,

Juxta viam publicam,

In tumulo editione,

Hæc prope inhumari voluit

EDWARDUS CHAMBERLAYNE,

Anglus, Christicola, LL. D.

Ex antiquâ Comitiss Tanquerillæ

Prospiciâ Normanicâ oriundus;

Oxfordoniæ natus 1616.

Glocestriæ grammaticâ,

Oxonii jurisprudentiâ,

Londini humanitate instructus fuit.

*æ Galliam, Hispaniam, Italiam, Hungariam,

Bohæmiam, utramque Germaniam, Daniam,

Et Sueciam migravit:

SUSANNA CLIFFORD, equestri familiâ
progenitam,

In matrimonium duxit 1658.

Novum liberum genuit, sex libros composuit.

Tandem, 1703, in terram oblivionis

Semigravit.

Benefaciendi universis, etiam et posteris

Adeo studiosus fuit, ut secum condi

Jusserat libros aliquot suos, cerâ obvolutos,

Serâ forsan posteritati aliquando profuturos.

Abi, viator, fac simile:

Deus te servet incolumem.

Hoc monumentum,

Non impunè temerandum,

In honoris juxta ac mœoris testamentum,

Poni curavit

Gualterus Harris,

M. D.

Amicus amico.

On the reading of the above its peculiarities raised a difficulty, which I am not the only *Quidnunc* that is very desirous to have solved. Among other particulars respecting his learned friend, Dr. Harris tells us, "that the deceased was so solicitous of doing service to all, and even to posterity, that he ordered *some* of the books which he had writen—*novum* liberum genuit, *sex* libros composuit,—to be covered with wax,—*cerâ obvolutos*, that is, tied up and sealed, and buried with him*. Which," continues he, "*may possibly be of use to those who come after him*—*Serâ forsan posteritati aliquando profuturos*."

The books alluded to, it is natural to conclude, were in MS: of their value who shall decide? Yet, from their author's paternal care to secure them in so assiduous a manner from the injuries of time, imagination would shadow forth a merit in them adequate to the writer's general character for worth and learning. I remember some years since to have been on the spot when the subject of this deposit was discussed; and the intombed papers were considered as a *debitum in presenti, solvendum puta, in futuro*. It was even said to have been

* This, as a mode of conveying information to the living world, is rather novel. The land of oblivion is not favourable to literary intelligence. *Non omnes composuit*, like the Trifler in Horace, Sat. I. ix. 28; and what he published, as the *Notitia Anglica*, appear to have merited existence. That of the buried books he could not say *sine nervis quicquid composuit puer esse putat*, is likely. They were not published. He was influenced, it is far more probable, by temporary political motives.

in contemplation to obtain a faculty, under proper sanction, for opening the tomb, to trace so mysterious a business: and for this measure, indeed, the wording of the inscription seems to have offered a fair challenge to the curious in literature.

Since that time it occurred to me to consult the Biographical Dictionary, published in 8vo, 12 volumes; in which I find the author's life very laconically given: and we are thence informed, that *the six books* recorded in the inscription are, 1. "The present war (1647) paralleled: or, a brief Relation of the Five Years Civil Wars of Henry III. King of England, with the Event and Issue of that unnatural War, and by what Course the Kingdom was then settled again. Extraſted out of the moſt authentic Hiſtorians and Records." It was re-printed in 1660 under this title, "The late War paralleled," &c. 2. "England's Wants; or, ſeveral Propoſals, probably beneficial for England, offered to the Conſideration of both Houſes of Parliament," 1667. 3. "The converted Preſbyterian; or, the Church of England juſtified in ſome Practices," &c. 1668. 4. "*Angliæ Notitia*; or, the preſent State of England, with divers Reflexions upon the antient State thereof," 1668. The ſecond part was publiſhed 1671, &c. "This work (ſay the Biographers) has gone through many editions; that of 1741, now lying before us, is the thirty-fourth." 5. An Academy or College, wherein young Ladies or Gentlewomen may, at a very moderate Expence, be educated in the true Proteſtant Religion, and in all virtuous qualities that may adorn that Sex," &c. 1671. 6. "A Dialogue between an Engliſhman and a Dutchman concerning the laſt Dutch War," 1672. Dr. Chamberlayne is alſo ſaid to have made three tranſlations from the Italian, Spaniſh, and Portugueſe, printed in London 1653*.

From the above accounts, therefore, upon collation it appears, that the books No. 2, 3, 5, and 6, are thoſe which the deceased ordered to reſt with him. But if ſo, why ſhould the broad hint in queſtion have been ſported by Dr. Harris, as if meant to hold out ſomething for a paulo-poſt-future entertainment and profit? Dr. Swift has, indeed, if I miſtake not, dedicated one of his pieces

to *Prince Poſterity*; but the immediate publication of the piece itſelf left no room to doubt what it was: and ſo far we are much obliged to him. One of our late prelates is ſaid to have directed *all* his printed ſermons (and I think they amounted to *one*, in double-gilt quarto,) to be buried with him; happy to have reſted from ſuch labours, and that his works ſo followed him. I never heard that either of them were diſincarcerated; and poſſibly it was of little conſequence to attempt it. But on the preſent ſubject a different opinion may be hazarded; and if any deſcendant either of Dr. Chamberlayne or Dr. Harris, or, if the ingenious Biographer can throw a light upon the ſubject, it will much oblige many others, and in particular, Yours, &c. INDAGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 3.
THE Poor Man's Prayer, which you have inſerted in p. 852, and there ſaid to be written by Dr. Roberts, [qu. Maſter of Eton ſchool?] was publiſhed in the great ſcarcity of corn in 1766. If it was read by Lord Chatham, it was leſs likely to produce the deſired effect than the addreſs from the city of London, which was preſented on the 23d of September, to the King, praying him to ſtop the exportation of corn. This addreſs produced a proclamation by the King in Council on the 26th, prohibiting the exportation*; a meaſure of the moſt abſolute neceſſity, but which furniſhed the Oppoſition of the day with a topick of accuſation, as being a ſtretch of prerogative. It was on this occaſion that that *conſiſtent patriot* Lord Camden, defending the meaſure, made uſe of the remarkable expreſſion, "That, if it was a tyranny, it was only a tyranny of fifty days."

In your Review for Septemb. 1766†, you mention this poem as ſaid in the title-page to be written by Simon Hedge, a Kentiſh labourer; but you obſerve that the character is aſſumed, and that the ſtanſas in general are both pictureſque and pathetic. S. H.

Mr. URBAN, October 26.
WHAT I am going to relate to you is a matter of fact.—At a populous town in this kingdom, a poor man wanted to bury his child in the church-yard of his pariſh wherein he lived, the

* See Biograph. Dict. 8vo. CHAMBERLAYNE, vol. III.

† Gent. Mag. vol. XXXVI. pp. 410. 490.
† Ibid. p. 430.

usual place of interment for the dead ; but, on enquiry, found the expence of digging the grave, and other rituals, would amount to eight shillings, or thereabouts: this the poor man could not afford to pay, but was necessitated to bury his child in a common-field adjoining the town. Now, though eight shillings is but a small sum to the rich and affluent, yet to the poor it is a great deal ; and though burying a child in a common-field is no injury to its soul, yet neither you nor I, Mr. Urban, would like to see children buried in this manner, if we had the least feeling as parents. It certainly must, and does, hurt the feelings of all parents to have their children interred in this way, and all owing to the hard-grasping hand of pompous custom. Pray would it not be a seasonable reform, if there were exceptions from fees of burials in church-yards for paupers, to be at the discretion of the Minister of the parish. In truth, I do think it would : for, as an old writer long ago has said, " The rich observe customs, and the poor pay dear for them."—You, Mr. Urban, who have a strain of gratitude for the dead as well as the living, will give this a corner in your *Miscellaneous Repository*, to oblige

Yours, &c. J. A. J.

P. S. There is a small error in your *Rev. correspondent's Tour*, (p. 511,) which he will excuse me in correcting. Chepstow Bridge is certainly not *all* wood, but part wood, and part stone*. The wood part is kept in repair by the county of Gloucester, on which it stands ; and the stone part is repaired by the county of Monmouth.

MR. URBAN, OZ. 21.

AS you say, in your Preface to your last volume, you would have no objection to insert in your Magazine " the Plan of the Institution for teaching Veterinary Medicine," I take the liberty of sending you the inclosed.

Yours, &c. J. HUNTINGFORD.

VETERINARY COLLEGE †, LONDON.
Established April 8, 1791.

For the Reformation and Improvement of
Farriery, and the Treatment of Cattle
in general.

PRESIDENT,

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

* The pillars on the Chepstow side are all stone, though no arches are turned.

† See our vol. LX. pp. 248. 496. 894.
271. 972. 1002. 1071. 1093.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Right Hon. Earl Grosvenor, Right Hon. Earl of Morton, Right Hon. Earl of Orford, Right Hon. Lord Rivers, Sir George Baker, Bart. Sir T. C. Bunbury, Bart. M.P. Sir William Fordyce, Knt. John Hunter, Esq.

THE object of this institution is to reform, and bring into a regular system, that important branch of medicine which regards the treatment of diseases incident to horses and other cattle, hitherto neglected, and much abused, in this country ; for which purposes, it is proposed to erect a building as a College, in which pupils may be admitted, and instructed by a Professor of Veterinary Medicine in every branch of the science.

The management of the institution is under the direction of a President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors, forming a Council, and a Weekly Committee, open to the attendance of any of the Members.

Any sum, not less than *Two Guineas*, is a qualification for an annual Member, and not less than *Twenty Guineas* for a perpetual Member.

A Committee is to be chosen annually, to be called the Medical Experimental Committee, for the purpose of suggesting and trying experiments, with a view to throw light upon the animal economy, and to discover the effects of medicines upon different animals, to be purchased for that purpose.

An Infirmary to be annexed to the School, with a view principally to illustrate the nature of the diseases, and their accompanying symptoms.

The General Quarterly Meetings are held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, on the third Tuesday in February, the fourth Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday in December ; the Meetings of the Council on the first Tuesday, and those of the Committee on the remaining Tuesdays, in each month, at seven o'clock in the evening.

A volume of the Transactions of the College and School is to be published annually, and a copy delivered gratis to each subscriber.

In order to carry the above object into execution, a contract has been entered into with the lessees of the Earl of Camden, for ground in Camden Town, Saint Pancras, which is thought to be every way eligible for the purposes of the College.

A house, near adjoining the above ground, is taken for the temporary residence of the Professor to deliver his Lectures, which will commence on the twenty-ninth of November instant, on the following terms, (to pupils who are not appointed by the College) :

Those who attend the several courses are to pay *Twenty Guineas*, which will constitute their perpetual pupils.

Those who attend the separate courses are to pay *Five Guineas* for the first course, and *Three Guineas* for each of the other courses.

Noblemen

Noblemen and Gentlemen, disposed to become Members of this institution, are requested to send their names to the Secretary, or to any one of the Bankers who are mentioned in a printed list now in circulation.

Any communications which may be thought likely to promote the views of the institution for the Improvement of Farriery and the Treatment of Cattle in general, addressed to the Committee, and directed to the Secretary, will be received with thanks.

N^o 10, *Welbeck-st.*

By Order,

October 4, 1791. J. HUNTINGFORD, Sec.

* * Twelve pupils are proposed to be accommodated with board and lodging at the Professor's house, at 30 guineas a year.

Mr. URBAN, April 22.

A S I was accidentally looking over Ritson's Collection of Songs the other day, I was somewhat surprised at finding, in vol. II. p. 57, one in praise of ale, which I sent many years since to Mr. Thompson, who published it (inaccurately) with the music.

Mr. Ritson, I apprehend, printed from that copy; but in the alterations, in my opinion, he has been far from successful. He has likewise copied the errors of the old song.—For instance:

Verse 1, line 1.—It is a glaring impropriety to attribute the quality of *chillness* to the *Siroc*; nor does it blow in the winter.

Verse 2.—Why *Saxon* Rumkin, rather than *Northen* Rumkin *despises Fate*, worse than *laughs at Fate*?—laughing being a concomitant to conviviality, but despising not.

Verse 3.—*Swedish drum*, no amendment of *warlike drum*; nor disputes with princes, disputes of princes.—*What's done and past*;—tautology! and worse than, *What was, what is*.

Verse 4.—In song, *A Plowman is no better than a Beggar*,—who ever heard of a *dainty sleep*?—*A gentle sleep* I hope we all have experienced. Besides, 'tis more poetical, and better sense.

Verse 5.—How can ale be the *daughter of Bacchus*? Surely she is the *natural daughter of barley*.

In short, the song is so altered throughout, that I think it is much worse, like many other good old things, for the new patchwork.

A COUNTRY BOOKSELLER.

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, Nov. 3.

IN your present volume, p. 789, one of your correspondents wishes for information about the inscription of John GENT. *MAG. November, 1791.*

Dryden, who was a cousin-german of the illustrious Dryden. The house alluded to* is at present entire, and inhabited by a Mr. Turner Dryden, which last name he took pursuant to the will of Sir John Dryden, who gave it to Mr. T. Dryden's wife for life, with remainder to her eldest son. The house carries a look of grandeur with it, although very ancient. It is situate on a very high spot of ground, and is ten miles from Banbury, nine from Daven-try, and sixteen from Northampton.—Within a mile of this house is a most magnificent seat, built within these two years, belonging to a Mr. Anncliff, and for elegance said to be the first in the county of Northampton.

If I should obtain any further information, you shall hear from

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, Liverpool, Nov. 9.
BEING desired by O. C. p. 896 of your present volume, "to add something on the subject of Dr. Jeremy Taylor's life, which may set the character of that good Bishop in the distinguished light it deserves, and to insert it in your favourite Magazine;" I must beg you will find a place for this paper when convenient.

Had O. C. favoured me with his address, I should have given him the trouble of a letter. I am not fond of intruding on the publick. Circumstanced, however, as I am, I must depend on its candour, and yours; for I cannot desert my favourite subject, when so invitingly called to it.

A wish to recommend one of the most able champions of the Church, and his writings, to a more general knowledge and attention, was the sole motive for the insertion of my first paper. Under the same influence I write this, and shall be happy if any materials, in my power to furnish, may serve to elucidate his character.

E. J. p. 514, "from a veneration for the memory of that able and amiable man, was induced to communicate to you all the intelligence that had *very recently occurred to him*, in consequence of his situation" at Uppingham.

This veneration has, I trust, disposed him to collect what particulars his extensive reading has furnished towards a history of this great man. In the nar-

* Of the inn at Northampton, see above, p. 995.

row

row circle of mine, I have occasionally picked up some materials, which, in papers hastily thrown together, fill some sheets.

These consist of: 1. Particulars in which the *Biographia Britannica* differs from the Oxford Antiquary in the account of the said Bishop.

2. A more correct catalogue of his writings than that in the General Dictionary or Anthony Wood; wherein the authenticity of the major part is proved, the spurious rejected, and the places where they were written and published ascertained.

3. A copy of Archbishop Laud's letter to the Warden and Fellows of All Souls College, recommending Mr. Taylor to their election as fellow, which was accepted, though under more than one statutable disqualification.

4. *Testimonia Auctorum*, and some other pieces.

These a long-continued state of ill health has prevented my methodizing and digesting, and debarred me from making any addition to the stock, by visiting some places from whence, I am confident, much important information might be obtained. I am sanguine enough to think, that, as a register of the troublesome times in which the Bishop lived is still extant, a Tour to Golden Grove and Dromore would give health and spirits to the literati, his zealous admirers, and amply gratify them for the expence of the journey;—to whom I warmly recommend it.

The papers above enumerated are most heartily, at the service of Mr. Urban, O. C., or E. J.; only under a promise from the gentleman into whose hands they are delivered, that he has a real intention of undertaking a Life of the Bishop *con amore*.

In the mean while, I must sit down contented in being the drummer of the regiment, not fighting myself, though animating others to the battle;—or, to change the metaphor, having started the game, must leave, to others more active, the pursuit of it. R. N.

Mr. URBAN, O^a. 10.

I SEND you an epitaph from the chancel of Southey church, Norfolk, which might almost be taken for a composition of the facetious Butler, and not ill-according with his time:

"HERE rests that just and pious Jane,
That ever hated all that's vain;

Her zeal for God made her desire
T' have dy'd a martyr in the fire;
Or into thousand pieces small
Been cutt, to honour God with all.
Her life, right virtuous, modest, sober,
Ended the 7th of October, 1682:
Her purest soul, till the body rise,
Enjoys Heaven's peace in Paradise;
Her virtues, hid from common sight,
Enforc'd her husband these to write.
Johan. Tyrrell, de Gypping in Suff."

In Upwell chancel, in the same county, this is in a different metre, more like Sternhold and Hopkins, and of their time.

"These following verses are alluded to JANE BELL, deceased, the last wife of Sinolphus Bell, esq. who, being aged 62 years, departed this life on Munday, being the 26 of february, 1621:

HERE lyeth buried of whome may be said
For parentage equal with most in this land,
Noe wyves, maydes, or widdows more heartily prayd,

Then she in her closet, whose liberal hand
Was ever releeving the poor in their neede,
For they and diseased of her did well speede,
Her name was Jane Caltrapp, as being a mayde,

Her mother a Rook wood of awncient discent,
She married a Bell, and never delayed
By deeds and good usage to give him content.
Children she had eleven, whereof daughters four,

Of whom remaine seven alyve at this howet.

Mr. URBAN, Rochford, Nov. 26.
WITH your agreeable and facetious correspondent, who subscribes himself A Wanderer, I have great reason to believe that, in August last, I had the pleasure of being half an hour in company at the Hotel de Bretagne, Boulogne. From some particular incidents, as well as a similarity of language in the Diary, and some other letters, the production of a celebrated late governor of a fort in Essex, I am induced to suppose that gentleman and the Wanderer equally claim a right to that well-known character P—p T—k—fle. During a short conversation, he mentioned his intention of publishing a letter to the Q—n. If my memory deceives me not, your Magazine was to be the channel through which he intended to introduce it to the world. Not having yet seen it there, I suppose it is either in some other periodical production, or not yet published. I presume you will be able to acquaint me where it is to be had. His native life has acted the part of a stepmother to him;

him; and a continued series of ingratitude and neglect, experienced from some of its leading characters, has brought him to a resolution of totally abandoning it. Though he intends no more to visit England *in propria persona*, yet many of your readers are happy to see he has not so totally forgot it as to deprive us of his entertaining pen. Your Magazine will at all times evince to mankind that (when he chose) he could shew himself the Gentleman, the Philosopher, and the Man of Letters; and for eccentricity of genius few stand superior to him: as a Traveller, he will be remembered by many in Spain as one of *monkey-driving* memory. Yours, &c. T. C.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

IN your Magazine for August, p. 693, appears a most furious Drawcanfir for the Quakers, M. N.; one of the most intrepid assertors that ever yet ventured to assert in downright contradiction to the truth of facts; inveighing most outrageously against W. C. for affirming that Leslie was well acquainted with the tenets of that sect, and had charged them with Deism; a heavy charge, indeed, against such good Christians, but, unfortunately for them, well supported. But the *Snake in the Grass*, says he, "was effectually answered by *A Switch for the Snake*, which wholesome correction presently whipped him into error, whence he never after ventured to peep out his head." Now (besides the impropriety of expression in *peeping out the head*, which could not be expected from a woman of *ability and character*,) this hero has asserted an absolute falsehood; for Leslie did actually demolish the *Switch* in 137 pages folio, vol. II. of his Works, 1721. It is rather unlucky for people to undertake to write upon subjects which they are not masters of, because they must be very happy not to expose their own ignorance. Had he read Leslie, he would have found the charge of Deism fully substantiated, and must have been convinced that he well knew how to detect them, having with infinite patience travelled through a vast heap of their writings, the best as well as the worst, from Barclay's Apology to the Journal of their leather-breeches prophet, the blasphemous George Fox. As to their being *incontrovertibly found in the Christian faith*, their numerous writings are so far from proving, that they plainly disprove it, by attempting to justify their rejection

of the Christian Sacraments, and other religious institutions, as mere carnal ordinances. And Mrs. Knowles herself, in that curious Dialogue (if genuine), acknowledges their disbelief of the resurrection, the fundamental article of the Christian faith. R. B.

EULOGY OF THOMSON THE POET.

Delivered by the Earl of Buchan, on Ednam-hill, when he crowned the first Edition of The Seasons with a Wreath of Bays, on the 22d of September, 1791.

GENTLEMEN,

IT has been the custom of that great and respectable nation, the French, to pronounce, at the meetings of men of genius, learning, and taste, the praises of the illustrious dead; and this custom has been adopted by other countries, as, emerging from barbarity, they became gradually sensible of the great superiority of men eminent in science, and endowed with learning and taste, over the ignorant and illiterate, however high in power, or dignified by titles.

They saw and deplored the rude institutions of their savage ancestors—institutions which covered men with honours according to the whim or prejudice of illiterate princes, and left the real benefactors and ornaments of society to languish in obscurity. Fortunately, born as we have been in the age of a Frederick the Great, and of a Washington, all men possessed of any feeling or taste have rejoiced, and do now rejoice, to behold the dignity of human-nature beginning to appear amidst the ruins of superstition and tyranny, and the immortal Prussian standing like a herald in the procession of ages to mark the beginning of that order of men who are to banish from the earth the delusions of priesthood, and the monstrous prerogatives of despotic authority.

I think myself happy to have this day the honour of endeavouring to do honour to the memory of Thomson, which has been prophaneely touched by the rude hand of Samuel Johnson, whose fame and reputation indicate the decline of taste in a country, that, after having produced an Alfred, a Wallace, a Byron, a Napier, a Newton, a Buchanan, a Milton, a Hampden, a Fletcher, and a Thomson, can submit to be bullied by an overbearing pedant.

Scotland, gentlemen, though now full of men who are above servile compliance with the power of the day, was, in

in the days of Thomson, a nation of proud and poor nobles, and dispirited vassals. Except Belhaven and Fletcher, whom he hardly saw, and Argyle, Stair, Marchmont, and other free spirits, whom delicacy forbids me to mention, there were few in the kingdom who could encourage the poet to rise above the mediocrity of a fettered student of divinity, or to inspire his mind with that noble sentiment of independence by which his life and his writings are characterised and distinguished. In the family of Jerviswood, to which he was introduced by the kindred of his mother, he received the earliest attentions; and some verses of his, addressed to one of that family, for the use of some books, are, I believe, still preserved as an early specimen of his genius.

That the lady, indiscreetly alluded to in the *Life of Thomson*, should have encouraged him to try his fortune in London, is highly probable; but that she should have deserted him afterwards agrees not with the nature of spontaneous patronage; for nothing is more natural to patrons than the desire of seeing due attention paid to their recommendations, and following out the objects of their protection to the attainment of honour that shall reflect upon themselves.

The trifling story about his losing his bundle on his way from Wapping to Mallet's house in London, and the want of his shoes, is in the peculiar style of malevolence which characterises the work of Johnson as a biographer.

The only occasion I had the mischance to meet Johnson was at old Strahan's, the translator of the first six books of the *Æneid*, in Suffolk street, where I found him and Mallet preparing these books for publication; and there I remembered to have heard them repeating this story with glee, after having cut down Dryden, Gavin Douglas, Trapp, and the other predecessors of poor Strahan, in the translation of the *Æneid*.

We are much indebted to Aaron Hill for his kindness to Thomson, and his handsome line in compliment to Scotland, now in every mouth. No more poetry and prophecy, but matters of fact!—How different an Aaron Hill and a Joseph Pennant from a Samuel Johnson!

Why, says Johnson, are the dedications to Winter and the other Seasons, contrary to custom, left out in Thomson's collected works? I will tell you,

shade of Johnson, "Because little men disappear when great men take their station."

Lord Chatham, Lord Temple, Lord Lyttelton, Sir Andrew Mitchell, Dr. Armstrong, Mr. Gray, of Richmond-hill, and Mr. Murdoch, I have often had the pleasure to hear on the subject of Thomson. All of them agreed in the testimony of his being a Gentleman as well as a Poet, far above the degree of most of our modern poets.

Of Johnson's criticism on the poem of Thomson, intitled, "Liberty," I shall say nothing; but I am sorry to be obliged to own that Britain, especially Scotland, knows but too little of the liberty that Thomson celebrates!

Of the elegance of Thomson's manners and taste, I shall give you a specimen in a letter of his to Lord Lyttelton, and of his heart in two* to Mr. Ross; and with these I will trust the effect of my encomium to your own reflections.

THOMSON to Mr. LYTTELTON.

"Dear Sir, *London, July 14, 1743.*

"I have the pleasure of yours some posts ago, and have delayed answering it hitherto, that I might be able to determine when I could have the happiness of waiting upon you.

"Hagley is the place in England I most desire to see; I imagine it to be greatly delightful in itself, and I know it to be so to the highest degree by the company it is animated with. Some reasons prevent my waiting upon you immediately; but if you will be so good as to let me know how long you design to stay in the country, nothing shall hinder me from passing three weeks or a month with you before you leave it.

"As this will fall in Autumn, I shall like it the better; for I think that season of the year the most pleasing, and the most poetical; the spirits are not then dissipated with the gaiety of Spring, and the glaring light of Summer, but composed into a serious and temperate joy.

"The year is perfect. In the mean time I will go on with correcting the Seasons, and hope to carry down more than one of them with me.

"The Muses, whom you obligingly say I shall bring along with me, I shall find with you;—the Muses of the great simple country, not the little fine lady Muses of Richmond-hill. I have lived so long in the noise, or at least in the distant din of the town, that I begin to

* These shall be given hereafter. EDIT. forget

forget what retirement is; with you I shall enjoy it in its highest elegance, and purest simplicity.

"The mind will not only be soothed into peace, but enlivened into harmony. My compliments attend ail at Hagley, and particularly her* who gives it charms to you it never had before.

"Believe me to be ever, with the greatest respect, most affectionately yours,
JAMES THOMSON."

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 22.

AS your excellent Magazine admits of criticisms and hypercriticisms, I beg permission, through it, to offer one to your readers. Sir William Trumbull, in one of his letters to Pope, speaking of Horace and his Epistle to Lollius, in which he has been highly commending Homer, quotes his *Quid non?* interrogatively, and professes himself wonderfully pleased with it. If Horace could be supposed to have so pointed it, he must have been guilty of the same omission that is with great justice charged by Swift upon the old Grecian Bard; who, though complimented with having comprized all arts, sciences, and inventions, in the compass of his poems, yet has never once made the least mention of that useful instrument, a save-all; and a very useful one it certainly is: for I am persuaded, that if Pope or Warburton had been masters of one, they never would have suffered such an egregious blunder of the old Baronet to have passed unnoticed. But their candles, I presume, being very nearly burnt out, neither the one in an answer, nor the other in his comment, had time to take notice of it; which they might have had, had either of them been in possession of that admirable utensil, to make the ends of their candles burn the longer. But, that I may not burn my fingers by being too busy with candle-ends and save-alls, nor waste too much time, lest my own farthing-light should be out, I shall only observe, that Sir William Trumbull was unaccountably mistaken; for *Quid non*, instead of being put in interrogatively, is plainly affirmative, answers to *utile*, just as *turpe* does to *pulchrum*, and means *utile*, or any other synonymous term.

I take the opportunity of sending you another remark on a criticism† of my

* Lucy Fortescue, Ld Lyttelton's first wife.

† I think the English *criticism* full as plain and expressive as the French *critique*.

old friend Kynaston, in your vol. XLII. p. 211, which occurred to me on reading it lately. He is censuring Silius Italicus, where he introduces Scipio into the infernal regions, for not mentioning, amongst the heroes shown to him, the two most distinguished male worthies of his country, *Aeneas* and *Romulus*; which, he says, must be considered as a capital error. How Q. could get into such a dark corner, and run himself into so capital an error, his learning and critical acumen considered, is really astonishing. For these two heroes had long been deified; they were *Dii Indigetes*, and to be looked for in the Pagan Heaven, instead of the Poetical Elysium, as every school boy must know, that has read Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, or the *Pantheon*. And Silius would indeed have committed a most egregious blunder had he misplaced them.

I do not find that Q. was criticised for this mistake. It must have escaped my notice at the time, if then read by me; but probably, however it might happen, I had not read it, because the case is so very plain; and in the same volume I had corrected Bishop Huet for as groundless a censure of Virgil.

Yours, &c.

R. B.

Mr. URBAN, Wharfedale, Nov. 8.

MR. Oldfield, in his "Anecdotes of Archery" (reviewed in p. 942), having placed the revival of that manly exercise at a period of little more than twenty years back, I am induced to trouble you with the following list of the names of a Society of Archers formed in Wharfedale in the year 1737, the insertion of which will oblige,

Yours, &c.

T. C.

W. Vavasour, Thomas Fawkes, Henry Atkinson, Ayl. Fawkes, Fr. Fawkes, Tho. Fawkes, William Bulkeley, Charles Vavasour, B. Knight, Henry Mitton, James Robinson, Anth. Foster, R. Mulgrave, Thomas Booth, Thomas Harrison.

N. B. The original articles entered into by the abovementioned Society are now in the possession of a gentleman in Wharfedale.

T. C.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 16.

THE philosophical countryman, Offellus, in Horace, allows people sometimes, and upon proper occasions, to relax, notwithstanding the general abstemious tenor of their conduct. He says,

Hic tamen ad melius possit transcurrere quendam,

on a birthday, when the body, after an emaciating illness, wants recruiting, or when they grow in years, Hor. Sermon II. So that *quondam* here must necessarily signify, not *formerly*, as usually it does, but *sometimes*, or *now and then*. But where do we meet with it in that sense? Dr. Bentley passes the place; but Mr. Baxter, one of our best interpreters of Horace, observes upon it, from the old Scholiast, "*quandocunque; adverbium medii temporis*." This, however, is but his *ipse dixit*, for he produces no example. For my part, I am of opinion, that *quondam* can never stand in this place, and that we should read *quodam*. It is a very easy mistake in writing; and *quodam* is an elliptical manner of speaking for *quodam tempore*; so that *tempore* is the noun to be understood here, just as *gradu* is in that other line of this author:

Eft quodam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.

Or, as in the adverb *quò, loco, modo*, or some such word, is understood. But, as I am not pertinaçious, let the classical reader judge. L. E.

MR. URBAN, *Nov. 8.*
SHENSTONE has this remark, in his "*Essays on Men and Manners*," p. 144:

"I have been formerly so silly as to hope that every servant I had might be made a friend: I am now convinced that the nature of servitude bears a contrary tendency. It is the nature of servitude to discard all generous motives of obedience, and to point out no other than those scoundrel ones, interest and fear."

He adds, "there are exceptions;" but they are so few, Mr. Urban, and I have suffered so much from their ingratitude, that I wish some of your correspondents would point out the *cause* of servants being more ungrateful than any other set of people. V.

MR. URBAN, *Norwich, Nov. 24.*
IT is a common saying amongst the common people in this place, when a person does not seem to recruit after a fit of illness, or when he does not thrive in the world, that such an one does not *modise*. Now, Sir, I have ransacked several of our English Dictionaries, both ancient and modern, but can find no such word, nor indeed any word that this is likely to be a corruption of; and, as I never heard it used any where else but here, and can find no one acquainted

with its etymology, I thought, perhaps, some of your ingenious correspondents might be able to trace its original; or, if not, that it might possibly be an addition to the long catalogue of non-descripts with which Mr. Croft's Dictionary is to abound. Yours, &c. M.

Letter to the Rev. Dr. PRIESTLEY from the COMMITTEE of the REVOLUTION SOCIETY.

REV. SIR, *Aug. 16, 1791.*

WE embrace the opportunity of the first Meeting of the Committee of the Revolution Society, subsequent to the atrocious Riots which have taken place at Birmingham, to express our concern and regret at those acts of lawless violence by which you have been so great a sufferer, and which have reflected such extreme dishonour on this age and on this nation.

It might have been presumed, that the most ignorant and lawless Savages would not have been induced to commit such depredations on the house and property of a man of such distinguished merit as yourself, to whom the whole scientific world has been so eminently indebted, and in whose Works those principles of equal Liberty have been asserted, and maintained, which would protect even the lowest of the human species from violence and oppression. As a Political Writer, you have been employed in disseminating the most just and rational sentiments of Government, and such as are in a very high degree calculated to promote general Freedom and Happiness.

The conduct of the Birmingham Riots implied in it a complication of ignorance and brutality, which it is astonishing to find, at the present period, in such a country as Great Britain. Nothing but the most execrable bigotry, united to ignorance the most contemptible, could lead any body of men to suppose, that such acts of violence as were lately exercised at Birmingham against yourself and other respectable Dissenters in that town and its neighbourhood, could be justified by any difference of opinion. We hoped that the age had been more enlightened; that it had been universally admitted, that no country can be possessed of Freedom in which every man is not allowed to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and in which he is not permitted to defend his opinion. We hoped, also, that the principles of Civil Liberty

Liberty had been so well understood, and so universally adopted, that few would have been found in this country who would not sincerely have rejoiced in the emancipation of a neighbouring kingdom from Tyranny, and in such events as are calculated to promote general Liberty and Happiness.

It is with exultation and triumph that we see the success of the late just, necessary, and glorious Revolution in France; an event so pregnant with the most important benefits to the world, that not to rejoice in it would be unworthy of us as Freemen, and as Friends to the general rights of human-nature; and to ascribe to the commemoration of the French Revolution the late devastations committed at Birmingham would be to insult the understandings of mankind.

We are sorry to find, that so many of our countrymen still need to be instructed in the first principles of Civil and Religious Freedom. But we still hope that the period is not far distant, when the common rights of mankind will be universally acknowledged; when Civil and Ecclesiastical Tyranny shall be banished from the face of the earth, and when it shall not be found practicable to procure any licentious mobs to support the cause of an ignorant and interested intolerance.

We again express our deep concern at the iniquitous Riots which have lately happened at Birmingham; at the acts of violence and injustice which have been exercised against you and your friends; and at the loss Science and Literature have sustained in the destruction of your Books, Manuscripts, and Philosophical Apparatus.

We rejoice in the security of your person, notwithstanding the malevolence of your adversaries; and at the magnanimity with which you have sustained the injuries that you have received.

Permit us to intreat you to convey our cordial and affectionate condolence to your fellow-sufferers in the cause of Freedom and public Virtue. As to yourself, we desire to testify in the most public manner the high sense we entertain of your merit; and we beg leave to subscribe ourselves, with great respect and regard, Rev. Sir, your most obedient, and most humble servants.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE REVOLUTION SOCIETY OF LONDON.
(L. S.) BENJAMIN COOPER, Sec.
The Rev. Joseph Priestley, LL.D.

A N S W E R.

Dear Sir, *Tottenham, Aug. 22, 1791.*

I beg you would make my acknowledgements, in the most respectful manner, to the Committee of the Revolution Society, for their very grateful Address to me.

Our principles are entirely the same; and, notwithstanding all opposition, must prevail in this as well as in other countries. Violence is temporary, but Truth is eternal. I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely, J. PRIESTLEY.

*To the Chairman of the
Committee of the Revolution Society.*

*Address of the STUDENTS at the New
College, Hackney, to Dr. PRIESTLEY, in
Consequence of the Birmingham Riots.*

REV. SIR,
WHEN various Societies are expressing their sense of your great merit, and sorrow for your late sufferings, we hope that, without any violation of modesty, we too may appear among the number; and young as we are, yet dearly loving truth and liberty, avow our warm attachment to their distinguished, their persecuted, advocates. The loss which the world of science and of letters must sustain, in the destruction of your MSS, and interruption of your studies, we deeply feel, and deeply lament; for how can we be lovers of our brethren, or even of our own selves, without deploring every hindrance of labours, excited by no sordid views, but intended to enlighten and improve mankind? We presume not to appreciate these labours; whatever be their value, they are sanctified by their object; and our indignation must be roused, when any daring hand violates the retirement of a person thus employed.

Yet we are sure that your studies, though for a while interrupted, will be soon resumed; we are confident that your future publications will display the same manly spirit, will contain the same open avowal of what you deem important truth, which has ever characterised your productions; for you sought not the applause of the multitude, you cannot then be disappointed at finding them ignorant of your value; and is not the hatred of all the hireling Advocates of corruption a proof that your labours have been successful? Why should they wish to extinguish the light, if it did not exhibit their own deformity?

ty? Your friends have long acknowledged the justice of your reasonings—but their judgements might be partial; this testimony of your enemies, however disagreeably expressed, is liable to no exception; they would not *hate* you if they did not *fear* you.

Another circumstance which must have alleviated your sufferings, is the ready attachment which so many of your friends have displayed; not a few have publicly expressed it, and doubtless there are many others who, formerly content with admiring your writings, will now extend their admiration to your character, and, powerful as those arguments may be by which certain of your philosophical opinions are supported, will acknowledge that their practical influence, displayed in your conduct, affords an argument still more forcible.

You have, Sir, one farther consolation. Though lawless violence may destroy your writings, may destroy yourself, it cannot extinguish that spirit of enquiry; it cannot eradicate those generous sentiments which you and the other enlighteners of Europe have excited; we trust that multitudes have, that multitudes will, imbibe them; we trust that our love of truth and liberty flows not from the wild and irregular enthusiasm of youth, but is the effect of conviction and principle. Our bosoms glow with the idea of one day pursuing, with however unequal steps, the course which you have pointed out; of entering, even in the lowest capacity, that glorious phalanx which, in contending for the rights, contends for the happiness, of man; we earnestly hope, that neither the blandishments of pleasure, nor the frowns of power, will be able to retard our progress; we earnestly pray that nothing this world can offer may draw us from the path of duty—for that path, we are convinced, leads to Heaven.

Hackney College, Sept. 20, 1791.

Dr. PRIESTLEY's Answer to the Address of the STUDENTS.

GENTLEMEN,

Your Address, as that of young men of sufficient age to think with justice, as well as to feel with ardour, gives me peculiar pleasure, as it holds out a certain prospect, that the cause of truth and liberty will not want supporters when all those of my age shall have finished their course.

You see in the riots at Birmingham how naturally a failure in *argument* leads to *violence*, and also how certainly that violence defeats its own end.—A Hierarchy, equally the bane of Christianity and of rational liberty, now confesses its weakness; and be assured, that you will see either its complete reformation or its fall. Be it your ambition, my young friends, to join the small but noble band of those, who by *action*, or what is more honourable, as well as more effectual, by *suffering*, maintain the rights of all men, civil and religious. Whether you be destined for speculative or active life, you will not want opportunities of distinguishing yourselves in this glorious cause; and of youth we naturally expect a generous ardour in favour of whatever is *true* and *right*, independent of private interest, or of that of any particular portion of the human race.

As good citizens, study the welfare of your country; but look beyond *that*, to those great *principles*, which will insure the happiness of all Europe, and of all mankind. Such principles as these now excite general attention, and your tutors will give you every assistance that you can want in the discussion of them. Shew then by your superior intelligence and activity the superiority of your advantages over those of other institutions, which, instead of expanding the mind, by encouraging freedom of enquiry, effectually fetter its powers, by a sworn attachment to a particular system, formed in an age of universal and acknowledged barbarism. Where the *sons* of those institutions are diffusing their *darkness*, do you bring your *light*; assured that the same grand luminary which has arisen on America, France, and Poland, and which has taught them all *universal toleration* in matters of religion, will illuminate the whole world, and that, in consequence of it, all mankind will be free, peaceable, and happy.

Give me leave to close this address with reminding you, how much the credit of the College depends upon the diligence and good behaviour of you who are students in it, and of the connexion which the good of your country and of the world has with the credit of that institution.

With sincere affection, and every good wish, I am, Gentlemen, your very humble servant,

J. PRIESTLEY.
London, Sept. 22, 1791.

179. *An Enquiry into the Expediency and Propriety of public or social Worship.* By Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

IF speculative minds can do away the doctrines and practices of the purest religion in the world by negative arguments, there must be an end of all religion. If "the stupendous doctrine of redemption from the consequences of Adam's transgression, by the achievement of immortality, through the medium of the Messiah, a doctrine proclaimed, exemplified, and ascertained by the life of the Son of God, his sacrifice upon the cross, and his restoration to life on the third day, was revealed amidst a most august display of celestial agency, accompanying this unexampled communication of the Deity, the completion and conclusion, it should seem, of all his religious dispensations to the human race," if this requires no return of gratitude by public and social acknowledgement, it would be a difficult task to keep the impressions of this most interesting of all communications alive on the human mind. An *infancy*, a *youth*, and a *manhood* are, as Mr. W. pertinently observes (p. 2), at once discernible in the several stages of religious communication. The first in the Mosaic dispensation till the Babylonish captivity; the second during that captivity, and onward to the appearance of the Messiah; the third under the Christian Revelation.

The first argument against social and public prayer is taken from our Saviour's praying by himself, and apart from his disciples and the multitude. Not one of the instances of this sort, here adduced, required society. Sensible of the *presumptive* and *hypothetical* nature of these arguments, Mr. Wakefield calls for *positive proof* of the existence of social worship among Christ and his Apostles; and throwing the *onus probandi* on those who hold a different opinion, he retreats, flushed with imagined victory, in terms which bespeak the tendency of his enquiry,—to shake off *custom*. and *priestcraft*. Established forms, and extemporary effusions, are all done away at one stroke, because the Founder of our religion says nothing about *public* and *social* worship. But are the precept and practice of his immediate followers of no weight in this case? When they were deprived of

his immediate presence and personal influence, they naturally betook themselves to social prayer, as public as it could with safety be. And this is explained by our Lord's own reason for the often fasting and praying of John's disciples, and his own observing a contrary conduct (Luke v. 33—35.) The work which our Lord had to do was instruction. The practice of social prayer among the Apostles is expressed or implied, as often as the occasions required it, both in the Acts of the Apostles and their Epistles, however it pleases Mr. W. to censure it among their "gross and inadequate apprehensions." This is to call the zeal and fervour of the primitive martyrs obstinate firmness now, in these cold-blooded days, we, removed seventeen centuries from the first impressions, call Faith Credulity, and Inspiration Enthusiasm. Their discharge of the duty of prayer, in common concert, is as plainly expressed as words can convey it in Acts iv. 24, & seq. § vi. 6; xiii. 3: the first, for assistance in their ministry; the other two, acts of solemn and general consecration. Their attending in the temple at the hour of prayer (Acts iii. 1), shews that there were public, stated prayers among the Jews, and that the Apostles sanctioned them, as their Master came not to destroy the law, but to fulfill it. Whatever Mr. W. may have learned from his own attendance at the Jewish synagogues, he may recollect that there are in print Jewish forms of prayer for public use; and is he still to learn, that, though circumcision was retained by the Apostles as an occasional conformity, the better to lead the new converts, it was a rite to which their Divine Master, who was to take away the hand-writing of legal ordinances, submitted, when he took our nature upon him, as he did also to fasting, that he might the better foil the grand adversary of our salvation? We have his express word for it, that the hour cometh, but is yet at a distance, when mankind can worship without secondary aids.

But the strongest argument brought by Mr. W. seems to be drawn from the *corruption* of the practice. On the same ground we may bid adieu to every moral precept in the Bible. If we attend to the advice of the writer to the Hebrews (x. 25), we shall "not forsake the assembling ourselves together, as the manner of some is."

This

This Enquiry is, however, only an apology for the author's own conduct, which has cost him several noble pupils,—their noble parent, however unwilling he might be that they should attend the established mode of worship, never meant they should attend no public or social mode at all.

180. *The History of Baptism.*

THE advertisement, dated Chester-ton, Cambridge, July 14, 1790, states, that "this volume, though it may be considered as a complete and distinct work, was put to the press by Mr. Robinson with the view only of exonerating the History of the Baptists, which he was writing, of the subject of baptism. Had the author lived, he would have published two, three, or more volumes of ecclesiastical history, under the title of *The History of Baptism*. From the researches which he had made into the authentic records of church antiquity, he flattered himself he should be able to exhibit the history of a class of men, whose title to be denominated the disciples of Christ was infinitely better founded than that of those who have hitherto proudly and exclusively assumed to themselves the name of the Church. In this work Mr. Robinson took great pleasure, and prosecuted his inquiries with such intense application as is thought to have impaired his health, and to have brought on the fatal disorder of which he died. The MSS. which he left on this subject are voluminous, but neither arranged nor finished. It is the intention of his family to submit them to the inspection of some of his learned friends, on whose approbation the publication of them will depend.—The whole of the present volume was finished, except the preface and recapitulation, before the last year of his life. He had engaged, in the spring, to preach the annual sermon for the benefit of the Dissenters' charity-school at Birmingham; and he promised himself great pleasure from an interview with Dr. Priestley, and other gentlemen of that place. The physician did not disapprove of the journey, though he wished it could have been deferred a week or two longer; and his family flattered themselves that the exercise and company would have the most beneficial effects on his health and spirits. On Wed-

nesday, June 2, he set off from Chester-ton, with his son, in an open carriage, and, travelling by easy stages, arrived at Birmingham on Saturday evening, apparently not at all the worse for his journey. On Sunday he preached twice, in the morning at the new meeting-house, and in the afternoon at the old. On Monday evening his friends were alarmed for him, from an excessive difficulty of respiration, under which he laboured for some time; but on Tuesday he revived, and entertained the company the greater part of the day, and the whole of the evening, with all that ease and vivacity in conversation for which he had ever been remarkable. He retired to rest about 12 o'clock, and probably died without a struggle, for on Wednesday morning he was found nearly cold, the bed-clothes were not discomposed, nor the features of his countenance in the least distorted. It was always his desire to die suddenly and alone. He departed this life, at the age of 54 years and 8 months, in the house of William Russell, Esq. at Showell-green, near Birmingham, and was interred by this gentleman, with every possible mark of respect, in the Dissenters' burying-ground. Dr. Priestley and several other Dissenting-ministers paid the due tribute of respect to the remains of our much-esteemed friend. We intend to publish an authentic biographical account of Mr. R. in a short time."

In a short, well-written preface Mr. R. gives a candid account of his work; the design of which was, to shew, among other arguments against infant baptism, how inimical it is to personal liberty and liberty of conscience.

The plan of this history may best be learned from his recapitulation of it.

"Chap. I. attempts to narrate the origin of baptism in an order of God, executed by John the Baptist.

"Chap. II. shews John's baptism was by immersion in water.

"Chap. III. treats of the persons baptized, and attempts to prove they were only true believers; and here Jesus is introduced as Lord of the New Oeconomy.

"Chap. IV. and V. enquire whether baptism were in use among the Jews before John, or among the Gentiles; and it is shewn not to have been, and that it was altogether a new and divine appointment.

"Chap.

"Chap. VII. treats of the improvement of the institution by Jesus Christ, who did not alter the subject or mode, but extended the commission to baptise so as to include the Gentiles of that age, and all mankind, who might become his disciples in future ages.

"Chap. VIII. shews that congregations collected by his immediate Apostles were baptised by immersion; and that none but believers appear on this occasion; and here ends sacred history, without exhibiting any infant, or any sprinkling.

"Chap. IX. X. XI. narrate the Eastern, Roman, and Mohammedan favourite practice of bathing; and Chap. XII. shews that the primitive Christians erected similar buildings for sacred bathing, and called them baptisteries, from baptism, which they practised by immersion then.

"The next four chapters describe several baptisteries of the East and West Christians, and prove that believers were therein baptised by immersion.—Chap. XVII. introduces artists deputing baptism, and unwarily obscuring what they meant to elucidate.—Chap. XVIII. treats of fonts, natural and artificial; and shews that a confusion of names introduced a confusion of things; by which means the original practice of baptism became more corrupted.

"The baptism of infants, that is, of minors, so called in general, follows; and here it is observable that the equivocalness of words went to add to the corruption of baptism.

"The next chapter shews that weak fondness of parents, and the enthusiasm of the monks, helped yet more to corrupt baptism, by transferring to babes an institute proper only for men.—Chap. XXII. and XXIII. shew that Africa, the least enlightened part of the world, cherished the baptism of babes; and that Augustine, a pretended saint, but an illiterate hypocrite, of wicked dispositions, brought it to perfection there in the 5th century; but the novel practice had no extent or duration worth mentioning.

"Chap. XXIV. shews how the Easterns depraved the institute, and brought it down gradually to children.

"Chap. XXV. examines a pretended canon of some poor African monks, who, to supply their wants, imported African baptism into Spain, in the 6th century.—Chap. XXVI. shews how the Emperor Charlemagne imposed on the

Saxons a law for infant baptism, to serve the political purpose of enslaving them and others, and how other despots copied his example, and turned the institute of Christ into an engine of state.—Chap. XXVII. accounts for the extensive progress of infant baptism by shewing how well it suited the interest of various classes of men, and the very corrupt manners of those ignorant, enslaved, and barbarous times.

"Next follows an account of the several consequences of making baptism necessary to babes, and so brings on the last stage of the corruption of it, by baptising infants unborn, who could not be immersed, but might by art be wetted; and so the priests found themselves obliged to affirm, that moistening a part was equal to bathing the whole. Baptism had been practised many ages, in divers countries, by all sorts of men; and it had been connected with a great variety of other practices. These connexions are treated of in chap. XXXI. and XXXII.; and they all imply that the institute had been made very free with, to serve secular interests, by men who had not regulated Religion by its only standard, the Holy Scriptures; and that even these abuses tell the original form.

"Chap. XXXIII. traces the history of aspersion, and shews that the monks introduced from Pagan rites the practice of sprinkling holy water, which, in the end, was mistaken for Christian baptism.

"Chap. XXXIV. treats of the real practice of primitive baptism; which, in some countries truly, and in others falsely, is called Anabaptism; and the three following chapters narrate the present state of baptism in various churches, Eastern, Western, Greek, Roman, reformed and renovated by the original pattern.

"Having narrated the several states of this divine institute, the subject closes with an attempt to shew the true ground on which religion in justice ought to rest; and as baptism is a positive institute, both commanded and exemplified; a list is given of all the first churches in which there does not appear any sprinkling, or so much as one infant; whence the conclusion is, that infant baptism is not of divine appointment, and that Christianity is not, in this institute, openly or covertly inimical to the birth-rights of mankind; on the contrary, by requiring personal knowledge and virtue, it is the best friend of a good system

of civil government, and deserves well of all mankind. It removes ignorance, the bane of virtue; and, by educating the world, teaches mankind at once to be rational and religious, fit members of civil society, and *meat to be partakers of an inheritance with the saints in light.*"

The work is written with much clearness and erudition, and enlivened with animated narratives, in strong colouring, though oftentimes rather too episodic, and with some peculiarity of style, but less warmth than some other pieces of this author. It is illustrated with eleven beautiful engravings of the modes of administering baptism, copied from different authors. Mr. R. shews himself master of his subject, and to have profited by the academical libraries.

Among some of his singular and novel opinions may be reckoned this, p. 24, that the fish that swallowed Jonas was a *subterranean river*, into which a great swell of water carried him, and brought him back.

"The truth is," says Mr. R. p. 155, "minor baptism began with young gentlemen under age at the Alexandrian academy, and, in after times, gradually descended to boys of seven years of age, where it obtained many centuries, and at length it settled on babes of a few days old; but this is only to be understood of Catholic hierarchies, for it does not appear that those Christians whom the domineering parties called Hereticks made any such alteration in baptism."

"It is not the *mode* but the *subject*, whether a natural infant or a minor that rises to view. The introduction of infants into the Christian church is such a singular innovation, that it hath attracted the eyes of many in Africa to spy out the cause. Baptism is a ceremony. Ceremonies are founded, not on moral but positive law. There is no law to baptise infants in either Testament; so that there is not even the pretence of Judaism to give a shadow of sanction to such a practice. Infants are mere machines, and utterly incapable of every thing relative to baptism. It subverts the very base of the Christian Church, by giving those the name who have not the thing, and by transferring the whole of Christianity from the wise and pious few to the ignorant and wicked multitude, who, being supposed Christians, interfere in religion, derange the com-

munity, invade the offices, and convert the whole into a worldly corporation. Had the Royal or Antiquarian Societies, or any of the Academies abroad, taken in their own infants in such a manner, they would have been lost in a crowd of Ignoramuses before now, because the qualities of the parents are not hereditary. All these reflections have weight; but there is another of more importance than all these to some people, who think it sinks the credit of Jesus Christ, by making him impose his name upon children before they know who he is, or what he teaches, as if he could not trust mankind to use their reason before he imposed his Gospel on their belief." p. 169.

Speaking of the Church founded by Quintilla, who gave themselves the name of "*Artoyrates*, i. e. bread and cheese eaters," he says, "Monsters! exclaim the serious Catholics, do ye offer bread and cheese in sacrifice to your Gods? Epiphanius, who wrote a history of what he did not know, as well as of what he did, gave these good ladies a place in his List of Hereticks; and though he says he did not know their history, yet he pretends to tell even their dreams, which probably they never told, except jokingly, in their dressing-rooms, where writers of folios seldom come, especially such as Epiphanius, who wrote *slander in folio*." p. 171.

"How those called Saints and Bishops in Africa expounded Scripture would be a misery to say in detail; but, without picking passages, and to take the nearest books at hand, and just as they open, the following three specimens will give a just though faint idea. The first is one of the African bishops, Optatus of Mela, and it exhibits their manner of debasing *morality* under pretence of refining it. The second is a Roman Paulinus, and he treats of Jewish *history*. This amiable man did not value himself, nor did the Saints value him, for acquitting himself justly and mildly in his consulship, and for not shedding blood, but for his spirituality and depth in the things of God; i. e. for finding out that Titus, one of the most just and moderate of Pagan governors, the delight of his contemporaries, was a savage the bear, the essence of brutality, besmeared with human blood. The

"third

"third is a Greek exposition of a *pro-
phecy* by Bishop Terebinthius." pp.
198, 190. We refer for the specimens
to the work itself.

Africa, and its corrupt Christianity,
are the writer's great butt; and he
thinks it no improbable conjecture, that
Fidus, one of the bishops there, be-
thought himself of baptising new-born
infants, as an expedient to save the lives
of the lambs of his flock, p. 193.—On
Augustine he is peculiarly severe; and
on the fraud and force used to introduce
the baptism of babes by him (p. 201),
in a council whose very name is scarcely
ascertained, and whose acts, as well as
the church itself, were dissolved by the
Vandals, A. D. 429. We have not
room for his account of this African
father's life; but cannot help observing
a marked partiality in Mr. R.'s defence
of the opinions of the several hereticks,
or, as he calls them, *Dissenters*, of whom
our countryman, Pelagius, alone drove
Augustine half mad. When Mr. R.,
however, observes, that "the history of
"Pelagius is a satire on uniformity of
"faith," p. 209, does he not forget
how much St. Paul insists on the *unity*
of *one* faith, in his Epistle to the Ephe-
sians, iv. 5, 13, considering the Christian
dispensation as calculated to produce
this blessed effect?

Mr. R. has waded through the ocean
of ecclesiastical antiquity, and traced
the change of infant into minor bap-
tism, or that of catechumens, capable of
professing their faith. "Baptism rose
"pure in the East; it rolled Westward,
"diminished in lustre, often beclouded
"with mists, and sometimes under a
"total eclipse: at length it escaped the
"eye, and was lost among attenuated
"particles, shades, non entities, and
"monsters: then it took a contrary
"direction, and, probably, in time, it
"will emerge from every depression,
"and shine in its original simplicity
"and excellence." p. 343.

"His Holiness the late Pope Bene-
dict XIV. was a man of extensive
"learning and elegant taste. Had not
"the pontifical tiara eclipsed every
"other honour, he would have been
"celebrated as an antiquary. His ca-
binet contains a great collection of
"antiques relative to John the Baptist,
"and himself was an exquisite judge
"of the authenticity of each, and the
"value of all, to church-history. Cups,
"patens, vases, seals, inscriptions, trip-
tychs, habits, altars, precious stones,

silver, gold, ivory, antiquities, both
"of the Greek and Roman churches,
"on this subject, enrich the invaluable
"Christian museum of this pontiff *.
"It is in such collections as these, and
"not in garret essays on Greek preposi-
"tions, that the history of baptism is to
"be studied. Some of these come alone,
"before records; others come in com-
"pany with testaments and deeds, and
"afford a sort of comment on the text.
"Last of all come deeds alone, to be
"expounded, however, by the customs
"that occasioned them." p. 361.

Among the circumstances with which
baptism was connected are reckoned
Monachism, Social Obligation, Human
Creeds, Judaism, Chivalry, Sacerdotal
Habits, and even Witchcraft; on which
last head a deal of ridiculous matter is
brought forward. To conclude: Mr.
R., p. 479, defines a baptist church by
Mr. Locke's idea of a church simply
considered, in his *Letters on Toleration*,
letter I. pp. 37, 38, 49, edit. 1765; and,
p. 484, censures Voltaire for considering
the Anabaptists as savages, who made
no figure in the world.

181. *Legendary Fragments. The Bedesman on
Nyd-syde.*

AN imitation of the ancient legendary
style, in the dialect used on the North
side of the Tweed; but with nothing
new to recommend it.

182. *The Book of Nature: a Sermon, preached
in a Country Parish.*

ORIGINALLY intended for the
reading only of those to whom it was
preached, and now published for the
benefit of a Sunday-school. It is a brief
abstract of Ray's *Wisdom of God in the
Creation*, or Derham's *Physico-Theology*;
books now too little attended to.

183. *Sermons; now first printed from the origi-
nal Manuscripts of John Wallis, D.D. some
Time Savilian Professor of Geometry in the
University of Oxford, Keeper of the Archives,
Member of the Royal Society, and Chaplain in
Ordinary to King Charles II. To which are
prefixed, Memoirs of the Author, with some
original anecdotes; and a Recommendatory
Introduction, by the Rev. C. E. De Coetlogon,
M. A. 8vo.*

WE announced, vol. LVIII. p. 286,
the intention of publishing these ser-
mons, by the Doctor's lineal great-
grandson, to whom we are much indebted
for the communication of his ances-

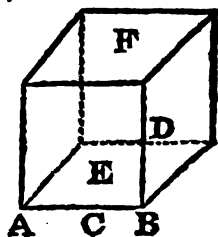
* Pacciardi, *Antiq. Christian. Diss.* VI. c. 5.
tor's

tor's papers and memoirs, from whence we made the extracts (ibid. pp. 380, 479, 576, 759*, 760*, 851; LIX. 3, 113, 293.) A portrait of this excellent man, who thought and spoke with so much candour of the Dissenters, was drawn and engraved by Cipriani, at the expense of the late Thomas Hollis, Esq. for 750 copies of a splendid edition of Dr. W's Latin Grammar of the English Language, printed by Mr. Bowyer; 100 copies of which were purchased by Mr. H. as presents to the Literati of Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c.; and 20 guineas were given by him as a present to Mr. B. for writing the short Latin preface*: yet, when application was made to the representative of that public-spirited patriot, for the use of his friend and benefactor's plate to a distressed descendant of Dr. Wallis, to prefix to the present volume, it was refused, lest it should wear out the plate.

These Sermons are dedicated to John Blencowe, Esq. of the Inner Temple, a branch of the venerable stock from which the Doctor issued, by William Wallis, the editor. The volume commences with a short Introduction, by the Rev. C. E. De Coetlogon, M. A.; the object of which is, to intimate his entire approbation of these discourses, after carefully examining them. This we should hardly have thought necessary, presuming that the name of WALLIS would of itself have been sufficient. Mr. De Coetlogon, however, thus characterises the sermons: that the doctrines contained in them "are the doctrines of the Reformation—" of the Church of England—and, which "is more than all, of the Sacred Scriptures, I apprehend, it is absurd and ignorant to deny. Of their style, we "have only to say, in their favour, that "they have at least the excellence of "plainness and simplicity. They contain a comprehensive view of every "thing that relates to the Faith, the "Hope, and the Practice, of the Christian Religion." The Introduction is followed by Memoirs of the Life of Wallis, more minute and particular than have yet appeared, the authenticity of which cannot be disputed, and which were communicated by him to Dr. Thomas Smith, of Magdalen College, Oxford, and printed, with some little variation, in Hearne's edition of P. Langtoft's Chronicle (vol. I. Pref.

p. cxi—clxx), but continued, with fuller particulars of his decyphering talent, and its disproportionate rewards, which were, from our Court *fifty pounds*, and from the Elector of Brandenburg, afterwards King of Prussia, a gold medal and chain, of 16 ounces 12 pennyweights, which his descendant was forced to dispose of as old gold, after having offered it first for sale to the Oxford and British Museums, and several antiquaries; but having most disinterestedly declined letting his secret go out of the kingdom, King William settled on him a pension of 100l. per annum, with survivorship to Mr. William Blencowe, son of his daughter, by Mr. Justice Blencowe. His own son, John, who was a barrister, was also acquainted with his method, having assisted him in it.—As the Doctor had always paid a particular attention to grammar, he undertook to teach some dumb persons, and others who had impediments in their speech, to speak, and succeeded. He published his method in the *Philosophical Transactions*, 1666. A catalogue of his mathematical and other works follows this account. Hitherto his time was principally taken up in academical studies; but from 1682 to 1692 (in which year he declined the deanry of Hereford) the Doctor published thirteen single sermons, and seems to have been engaged in several theological disputes; particularly that of the Trinity, of which he appears to have been a staunch defender, holding it to be both *possible and true*. And many readers will be gratified by finding at length this celebrated illustration of the Trinity, by a cubical body (as represented in the diagram annexed);—which, though it exhibits three distinct dimensions of height, length, and breadth, forms but one cube. We are bound in candour to acknowledge that to this illustration objections have been made, which, on the present occasion, we are not inclined to explain or refute; but the idea is certainly ingenious, and must have great weight with many.

He "appears to have been steady and inflexible (even to the last) in his religious principles, which were Calvinistical, according to the *literal sense* "of



* *Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer*, pp. 361, 362.

"of the Church of England, of which he was a sound member, yet by no means a bigot, as will evidently appear by the following letter, written to a friend, wherein the Doctor endeavours to remove some prejudice which his friend seems to have conceived against a particular class of Dissenters :

"For Mr. GEORGE KEITH.

"Oxford, June 3, 1700.

"I thank you for those sermons of yours you was pleased to send me; which I received by the hands of a very good friend; and which I have read with great approbation. I hope and pray, that the good pains you have taken, for some years past, in discovering the errors of the common Quakers, and instructing others formerly seduced by them, and your good example in embracing the communion of the Church of England, may be of good use (through God's blessing) for opening the eyes of some others who are yet blinded.

"What you alledge, in justification of your joining in communion with the Church of England, is a great deal, and is said with very good reason. Yet I think more might be said, which you either omit, or do but sparingly insinuate. For if those whom you seem to reckon as Dissenters, if I do not misunderstand you, the much the greater part, and the most judicious, however, as to some particulars, they may be unsatisfied, yet they do not disclaim communion with the Church of England. They come to our churches; they hear our sermons; they join occasionally in our common prayers; they are orthodox in doctrine; they do not renounce our baptism; they do not disclaim our communion at the Lord's table. If some of them, called Presbyterians, do not think Bishops so necessary but that they may be spared where they cannot conveniently be had, yet few of them think all Episcopacy unlawful, but can live quietly under that of the Church of England, and can admit of as much difference between *Presbyter* and *Bishops* as we do between *Bishop* and *Archbishop*, or *Patriarch*; which, though we look upon as different dignities (from that of a Bishop), yet not as different orders, and therefore not to need a new consecration. If they chuse to hear, in private meetings, some godly ministers (who, perhaps, are not so well qualified as to be permitted the public exercise of their ministry in a parochial congregation), yet they do not disclaim our ministers as not lawful ministers of the word of God. If they think the cross in baptism, or kneeling at the Lord's supper, or the use of a surplice, were better omitted (and therefore cannot fully approve the imposing of them), yet they do not think that these vitiate the service. If they do not think it convenient to be confined to our form of common prayer, or think that, in

some particulars, it might be altered for the better, yet they do not think all forms unlawful, or ours so vicious as not to be used. If they would rather chuse (where it may be had) to have a child baptized without the cross, or to receive the sacrament without kneeling, we are not thence to conclude them Dissenters from the communion of our Church. We well know that there are many Reformed Churches abroad, whose forms are not just the same with ours, but are not, therefore, to be thought to disclaim communion with our Church on that account, or we with them. If their ministers, though they hear ours, do not publicly preach in our churches, it is not because they think it unlawful, but because they are not permitted so to do, unless they will first declare their *unfeigned assent and consent to all and every thing contained and prescribed in and by the Book of Common Prayer*. So that, in fact, they are not so much Dissenters from communion with the Church of England as from that clause in the Act of Parliament which requires that *declaration*; for many, who heartily join with our Church, may possibly see, or think they see, some mistakes in so large a book, with which mistakes they cannot well comply. And if this clause were removed, perhaps, as to the rest, we should not have so many Dissenters."

His religion did not consist in theory, but had a suitable influence on his temper, which was sweet and amiable, and not easily ruffled; and he enjoyed the happiness of the connubial state 42 years. His wife died at Oxford, March 17, 1686; and himself Oct. 28, 1703, aged 87, and was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's church there. He left issue John, a barrister, who, by marriage, obtained a fair estate at Sondels, near Nettlebed; Anne, married to John Blencowe, a baron of the Exchequer; and Elizabeth to William Benson, Esq. of Towcester.

Of the present publication the editor gives this account :

"The following sermons are faithfully printed from the original manuscripts of the beforementioned great and good man, which were found among some old family papers; and, as I thought them too good to be buried in oblivion, I set about transcribing them for my own private use, without the most distant idea of printing them; but, upon shewing them to some ingenious friends (as it does not appear they ever were before in print), I was at length prevailed upon to publish them, as being the valuable relics (and as a tribute due to the memory) of so great a man.

"If it should be asked, how is it that these sermons should have lain dormant for upwards of a century, and not have found their

way into the world before? the answer is obvious: because they are written in such an intricate hand that no one would be at the trouble of making them out; nor, indeed, should I have undertaken the task, had not the gratification of my own curiosity been a greater inducement than any advantage I expected to receive by it.

"And though perhaps they may be thought too *puritanical* by some, yet, I trust, they will not be the less acceptable, on that account, to others, for whose benefit, chiefly, I am induced to make them public; and, should they answer that end, I shall not think my trouble ill bestowed. W. WALLIS.

Whitchurch, Oxon, June 28, 1791."

The sermons of that period must be perused with a suitable allowance for the manners which then prevailed, for the state of literature as it then existed, and for the local circumstances of the preacher, of which we cannot now be adequate judges. But, independently of all these considerations, the present volume will be found to contain what the most fastidious need not disdain, what the moralist will unequivocally approve, and what the humble Christian will peruse with pious pleasure and certain edification. They treat of plain, practical subjects, about which all capacities are alike able to decide, in a perspicuous and animated style; and the strong good sense which every page exhibits makes ample amends for those technical divisions which are now rejected, as alike embarrassing to the preacher and his hearers, as well as for certain peculiarities of expression, which, though now esteemed quaint, were once perhaps felt as energetic, and admired as excellent.

The volume contains XIII discourses, of which, if our limits would permit, we should be glad to speak at some length. They are on the following subjects:

"I. The Nature and Design of the Mission and Commission of the Son of God.—II. Christ's Invitation to Sinners.—III. The attractive Power of the Spirit of God.—IV. The Gospel Light a sure Guide to Eternal Happiness.—V. The Believer's inestimable Honour and Privilege.—VI. Salvation the free Gift of God.—VII. The inestimable Value of Faith in Christ.—VIII. The Duty of Brotherly Love.—IX. The Believer's Combat.—X. The Tendency of Divine Revelation to promote Holiness.—XI. The great Duty of taking Heed to our Conversation and Deportment in Life.—XII. and XIII. The Necessity of pleasing the Lord in order to the Enjoyment of Temporal Blessings."

Let a single specimen of our author's manner of writing suffice:

"And now, 'What shall we render unto the Lord for all his benefits?' Or, rather, what shall we not render? How can we but love him, who hath thus loved us first! and that too 'while we were yet enemies to him by wicked works.' And how should a sense of this love constrain us to live 'a godly, righteous, and sober life?' constrain us, from a principle of gratitude, to promote the glory of God! and not like Jehu, who destroyed the house of Ahab rather to establish his own kingdom than to fulfil the threatenings of God! We must not prefer our own ends to the commandments of God, and obey him but in a subordinate way, as far as it may be subservient to our own ends; no, but 'whether we eat or drink, or what ever we do, do all to the glory of God.' While piety and religion be in request and credit, there will be many professors, which, in time of trial, would prove to be false. Judas will follow Christ for the purse, or in hopes of a temporal kingdom; but afterwards, for thirty pieces of silver, will betray him. And Demas will forsake Paul, to embrace this present world. This sort of professors will follow Christ for his leaves and fishes, but seek him not for his miracles; they will follow him through cornfields, but will not help him bear his cross:

"If we are walking in any other way than that which is pleasing to God, it must surely be because we think it a better one: this, indeed, was the occasion of Adam's fall; he thought he had found out a better way than that in which God first placed him. But doth not God's infinite wisdom exceed ours? are we wiser than God, think ye? If then the ways of God are ordered by Infinite Wisdom, should we not submit to them? 'There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof is death!'

"Men think it is but a small matter that God requires of them; and that he is not so strict as his ministers would fain make him. They think that he is too good and too merciful to punish temporal sin with eternal punishment; not considering the spirituality of the Law, that if God was to proceed according to the rigour thereof, to mark what we have done amiss, we could not escape the damnation of hell. 'Cursed is every one' (saith God) 'that continueth not in all things' 'that is written in the book of the Law to do them.' And thus they go on deceiving themselves, crying Peace, Peace, when 'there is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked.'

"They entertain low thoughts of God; such as may be agreeable to their own hearts. They make a God of their own, in their fancies, and conform him to the model of their own brains. 'Thou thinkest I am 'such an one as thyself,' saith God †. But Christ instructs us otherwise: 'The way to

* Psalm cxvi. 12.

† Psalm l. 21.

'heaven

'heaven (saith he) is straight and narrow ; and few there are that find it.' Now men are loth to keep this straight way, but must have a way of their own, like him that blessed himself in his heart, and said, 'It shall be well with me, though I walk after the stubbornness of my own heart, adding drunkenness to thirst,' &c. To such an one Solomon's reproof would not be unreasonable : 'Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the ways of thy heart, and in the sight of thine eyes ; but know thou, that for all these things God will bring thee to judgment *.' These sort of men make the way to heaven broader than God ever made it ; and would fain find a way thither which God hath never pointed out. Which is just as if a man were to put on spectacles to go over a narrow bridge ; who, instead of making the bridge wider, falls headlong into the water. And though it would be hard to find one that will confess he desires not to please God, which, in the eyes of the most wicked, appears too notorious ; yet, if you seriously examine them upon interrogatories, they cannot but acknowledge those ways that they take to be very far from pleasing God.

"It is acknowledged by all (at least I am persuaded that there are none so wicked but will grant) that we ought to please God ; it should therefore be our chief care to walk in such a way as is most pleasing to him. Hence the Apostle Paul, 'That they may know what is that good and acceptable (or well-pleasing) will of God ;' and not that they should know it *easy*, but also that they should do it. 'That they might walk worthy of the Lord unto all pleasing, or pleasing him in all things.'

"The work of a Christian is no easy task. It is far more difficult to please the Lord than people in general are aware of ; and therefore it is not so easy a matter to be a real Christian as they suppose, who take such little pains to be so."

184. *The Theatre, by Sir Richard Steele. To which are added, The Anti-Theatre ; the Character of Sir John Edgar ; Steele's Cafe with the Lord Chamberlain ; the Crisis of P-perry, with the Sequel, Two Pajquins, &c. &c. Illustrated with Literary and Historical Anecdotes, by John Nichols. 2 Vols. crown 8vo.*

AS long as elegant Literature shall be cultivated in this country, the name of STEELE will always have a respectable portion of esteem and praise. It has been, till very lately, the fashion to regard him more as the friend of ADDISON and POPE, and as borrowing a reflected splendour from their superior

lustre, than as entitled to great reputation, on his own account, as an original writer, as possessed of genius diffusing no inconsiderable light from itself, as improving our language, and as a warm and steady friend to liberty and morals. But at this period, when prejudices of all kinds are the more rigorously examined, the more fixed they seem, and the more antient they are, it is clearly ascertained and acknowledged that Steele's talents as a man, and skill as a writer, required no adventitious aid. Whether we consider his polished diction, his acuteness in controversy, or the variety and depth of his observation, his claims to our esteem are so strong, that to us it seems probable they will be the more readily acknowledged the farther our advances in refinement shall incline us to examine them. We speak of that refinement which admits no claims without investigation ; and we allude to such an examination as is prompted by ingenuous curiosity, and conducted by liberality and candour.

To the Editor of the present work the friends and admirers of Steele owe many obligations. His industry, and, we may add, his acuteness, have been successfully exerted to render the cloud which obscured Steele's reputation less and less dense. His partial care has raised him from amongst the groupe in which he was sometimes confounded and often overlooked, and placed him on a separate pedestal, where he attracts and obtains his proper share of attention and praise.

There are but very few, partial as they may have been to Steele's writings, or curious in collecting the periodical publications of that period, who have seen an entire collection of the THEATRE ; and yet we may be justified in asserting that it would be difficult to produce better writing from either the *Spectators*, *Tatlers*, or *Guardians*. To those who are curious in investigating the history of the English stage, they must be peculiarly interesting ; and to the works of Steele already published in the same form and manner, they form a necessary and valuable Appendix. The author of the ANTI-THEATRE we should be very glad to know ; these papers are certainly the production of a man Steele's equal as a writer, and much his superior in erudition. The other tracts which accompany *The Theatre* tend to illuminate the history of a period

* Eccles. xi. 9.

period to which the Politician and the Scholar can never be indifferent; they prove the versatile powers of a mind comprehending various branches of literature, and which was at the same time friendly to the cause of morality, and firmly tenacious of the true rights and liberty of his countrymen. It gives us no small pleasure to find that Steele's *Epistolary Correspondence* is about to be reprinted in a size corresponding with the *Spectator*, *Guardian*, &c. &c. and the volume before us. We shall then possess, in one uniform collection, what the greatest talents and best writers which adorn our annals have combined to produce.

185. *The Happy Retreat*. By the Rev. James Thompson. 3 vols. 12mo.

THE style of this work is very unequal: there is a great affectation of fine words, set speeches, and soliloquies; nevertheless, when the author suffers himself to glide into the simple narrative, he has frequently the power of interesting his reader. Many shrewd remarks are interspersed throughout this work, some sound reasoning, and much morality; but it exhibits no great knowledge of the world, or its commonest forms: and there are some whole pages which bring Swift's "Fluttering spread thy purple pinions" strongly to remembrance. The second and third volumes are far, very far superior to the first; but we had often occasion to quarrel with the forced introduction of such words as *consentaneous*, *contradictions*, *erratic*, *spontaneity*, *capacitated*, and the like. On the whole, amongst the multitude of novels which are daily poured forth, this ranks on the better side of mediocrity.

186. *Iphigenia: A Novel*. 3 vols. 12mo.

THE name of a novel, as *times go*, is by no means an unimportant consideration; and how often, in things of far greater magnitude, do names lead the multitude with the easiest ductility! This novel was written by a lady under circumstances of the heaviest affliction. The name she had given her book was *Agatha*; the publisher, doubtless for sufficient reasons, changed it to *Iphigenia*. We are induced to think and speak favourably of this publication from every motive of sensibility and compassion. A woman, *deserted in her utmost need*, employing her pen, and retouching the impressions of an early

good education, to supply the urgent necessities of the moment, is a spectacle at which the critic's rigour melts into tenderness.—But, without suffering such impulses to mislead us too far from our duty, we are authorised in saying that this is an interesting tale, superior to the run of novels. They who are more inclined to point out faults than beauties would perhaps remark, that it is too much spun out, and that the events are sometimes too complicated and improbable. They might add, that the heroine, satisfied with acting right, disregards too much the opinion of the world. The reader's feelings, however, are kept alive, through the work, to so great a degree, that the various and wonderful discoveries which it involves provoke no disgust. Many of the characters are well drawn; particularly Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries. If the authoress shall again employ her pen in this manner, we venture to predict, that, under circumstances of more ease and leisure, which we sincerely wish may be her lot, she will be entitled to a still more considerable portion of regard.

187. *The Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, translated into Blank Verse*, by W. Cowper.

(Continued from p. 930).

WE before intimated with how great reluctance we found ourselves obliged to forego the pleasure of following our author with minute attention through his elaborate and valuable performance. We are induced to repeat this our regret from perceiving that the farther we proceed, the greater occasion we find to praise the best talents successfully employed; to perceive a correct judgement combined with elegance of taste, and altogether to admire a production which must ever be considered as an ornament to our country. The inaccuracies we have to point out are certainly not those of ignorance, far less of dulness, but such only as are unavoidably incident to every work of magnitude and labour.—In the opening of Book II. Mr. Cowper seems to have omitted a fair opportunity of adhering to that close interpretation which he himself deemed to be indispensably necessary to the accomplishment of his purpose.

Δια δ' οὐκ ἔστι μεδονας υἱος.

"But sweet sleep held not Jove."

This sweet and simple reddition, if it may be so termed, is by no means adequately rendered by

"But not the Sire of all."

Line 40. *Her fate is on the wing*, is an expression highly poetical and impressive, but there is nothing like it in the original. We cannot resist the pleasure of transcribing what we think a most happy and beautiful version :

Lines 67, &c.

"My fellow-warriors hear: a dream from heaven,
Amid the stillness of the vacant night,
Approached me; semblance close in stature,
bulk,
And air of noble Nestor. At mine head
The shadow took his stand, and thus he spake ———"

Line 146. *Strike truce* — will be objected to by some readers, as harsh and inelegant. The phrase of *striking hands*, *striking a bargain*, is common, but certainly vulgar. The *serire fœdus* of the Latins contained an obvious allusion to the venerable ceremonies of sacrifice, and was therefore, at the same time, forcible and familiar. Its correspondent term in English, to *strike a bargain*, being imperfectly understood as to its origin, is applied on the commonest occasions, without dignity or force, and has been always rejected from grave and sententious compositions.

Lines 165 to 184 are truly admirable, in whatever point of view they are considered.

Line 268. *In piercing accents Stridulous*. *Stridulous* is perhaps not a bad word, but it is of very rare occurrence, and never, we believe, to be found in our best writers. Besides, its proper meaning is, *making a small noise*; and thus it is properly explained in our Dictionaries; so that, applied to *piercing accents*, it involves a solecism. A little farther on, though from the mouth of Therites we object to the expression *but tush for be silent*, so we do also, in the following page, to many a bloody *ubshk*. Both are vulgarisms.

Mr. Cowper is very successful in rendering the speech of Agamemnon, lines 443 to 472; nor is he less so in his catalogue of the ships, by no means the easiest part of his labour.

Book III. line 46. *Cursed Paris*. The original is *Αἰσχροί* — *Unhappy Paris*. The same epithet is applied by Euripides to Helen. — *I would to all in heaven*, may be excepted to as an uncouth phraseology, and as not warranted by the original.

Line 62 :

"Thy lyre, thy locks, thy person, specious gifts

Of partial Venus, will avail thee nought."

See Horace, lib. I. 15 :

"Nequicquam Veneris præsidio ferox
Pectus cæsariem, grataque foeminis
Imbelli cithara carmina divides——"

Line 260 :

"He would his downcast eyes
So rivet on the earth ——"

Ovid, in his XIIIth book, describes Ulysses rising to speak in similar terms :

"Adstitit atque oculos paulum tellure
meratos
Sustulit ad proceres——"

Line 330. Agamemnon's invocation is very beautiful :

"Jove, father, who from Ida stretchest forth
Thine arm omnipotent, o'er-ruling all ;
And thou all-seeing and all-bearing Sun ;
Ye Rivers, and thou conscious Earth, and ye
Who under earth on human kind avenge
Severe the guilt of violated oaths,
Hear ye, and ratify what now we swear,"
&c. &c.

All-seeing and all-hearing express, with beautiful propriety, οὐρανὸς ὅρας καὶ πάντα ὁραῖναι. Mason uses a similar adjunct, to *all*, with equal force, in a prayer of Caractacus :

"My soul consides

In that all-healing and all-forming power
Who in the radiant day when Time was born
Plunged his broad eye amidst the wilds of
Ocean,

And calmed it with a glance——"

Line 458. *Twitched* her fragrant robe. *Εἰναξί*, shook.

Line 511. *Ἐκθύ* Menelaus is happily rendered by "Hero of the amber locks" —literally, yellow-haired.

The whole of the third book does the highest honour to the author of *The Task*. The beautiful episodes which it contains presented a favourable object for the exercise of his talents as a poet, of which he has most happily availed himself.

Book IV. line 4 :

"Pledging each

His next ——"

is too abrupt, and certainly inelegant.

Line 190. This *I know, know* surely. The repetition is, in this place, without force, and by no means equal to

Εὐ γὰρ ἴσα τοῦτ' οἶδα καλὰ φρονέει καὶ
καλὰ θυμῶν ——

Line

Line, &c. The rugged work of war. Rugged is a strong and pertinent epithet thus applied. The original is, "Shrink-
"ing from afflicting war."

With Mr. Cowper's animated description of the two armies advancing to engage we shall conclude our notice of the fourth book, and our observations of this month :

"As when the waves, by Zephyrus upheaved,

Crowd fast toward some founding shore, at first
On the broad bosom of the deep their heads
They east on high, then breaking on the land
Thunder, and o'er the rocks that break the flood

Borne turgid, scatter far the showery spray—
So moved the Greeks successive, rank by rank,
And phalanx after phalanx, every chief
His loud command proclaiming, while the rest,
As voice in all those thousands none had been,
Heard mute, and, in resplendent armour clad,
With martial order terrible, advanced.

Not so the Trojans came. As sheep, the flock
Of some rich man, by thousands in his court
Penned close at milking time, incessant bleat,
Loud answering all their bleating lambs with-
out,

Such din from Thrus's wide-spread host arose.
Nor was their shout nor was their accent one,
But mingled languages were heard of men
From various climes. These Mars to battle
raised,

These Pallas azure-eyed : nor Terror thence
Nor Flight was absent, nor insatiate Strife,
Sister and mate of homicidal Mars,
Who, small at first, but swift to grow, from
earth

Her towering crest lifts gradual to the skies.
She, foe alike to both, the brands dispersed
Of burning hate between them, and the woes
Enhanced of battle whoso'er she pass'd."

Of the above quotation may be said what Johnson remarked of Gray's Elegy : "It were vain to blame and
"useless to praise it."

(To be continued.)

288. *Paradise Reviewed: containing a Series of Essays, in which are deduced our Duties in Life from Man's Nature and Origin; and in which is attempted to be described the universal Power of Beauty; with a philosophical Essay on Love.*

OUR ideas of paradise being deduced from the beautiful descriptions of that primeval state of our first parents which we have read many years ago, and still continue to peruse with equal satisfaction, in Milton's works, we hope the well-meaning writer of this rhapsody will excuse our enlarging further than his own tale goes.

289. *Christianity compared with a Letter of Freedom; being an Answer to a Sermon lately published by the Rev. John Clayton. By Robert Hall, M. A.*

THE preface, dated from Cambridge, Sept. 17, states, that "these animad-
"versions did not arise from any con-
"viction of there being any thing even
"of plausibility in Mr. Clayton's rea-
"soning, but from an apprehension
"that certain accidental and occasi-
"onal prejudices might give some
"degree of weight to one of the weak-
"est defences of a bad cause that was
"ever undertaken. I have taken up
"more time in shewing that there is no
"proper connexion between the Unitari-
"an doctrine and the principles of
"liberty than the subject may seem to
"require; but this will not be thought
"superfluous by those who recollect
"that this idea seems to be the great
"hinge of Mr. Clayton's discourse, and
"and that it appears, among the ortho-
"dox part of the Dissenters, to have
"been productive, already, of unhappy
"effects. I shall only add, that these
"remarks would have appeared much
"sooner but for severe indisposition,
"and that I was induced to write them
"chiefly from a persuasion that they
"might, perhaps, in the present in-
"stance, have some additional weight,
"as coming from one who is not an
"Unitarian."—Mr. Clayton is repre-
sented, p. 2, as a Dissenting-minister, coming forth to the publick under the character of a flatterer of power, and an *accuser of his brethren*; his favourite maxim of the inconsistency of Christianity with political science as a servile maxim; and his argument, that a Christian cannot lawfully interfere in the administration of government, drawn from our Saviour's silence on that subject, as a circumstance of itself sufficient to support a quite contrary conclusion.

After detailing the accustomed arguments in favour of the Dissenting-ministers counteracting the Dignitaries of the Hierarchy, and promoting improvements in civil government, he confesses his disapprobation of the religious tenets of Dr. Priestley, as erroneous in the extreme, but pays high compliments to his abilities. All is panegyrick on this side; all is invective on the other. The objections to the doctrine, from Scripture, are by no means removed. "The
"zeal Unitarians have displayed in de-
"fence of civil and religious liberty is
"the

"the spirit natural to a minority, who are well aware they are viewed by the ecclesiastical powers with an unparalleled malignity and rancour. Let the Dissenters at large remember they too are a minority, a great minority; and that they must look for their security from the same quarter, not from the compliments of bishops, or presents from maids of honour." We know the Dissenters are a minority; and we know too, from their explicit declarations, how much they aspire to be a majority.

We understand Mr. H. is the successor of the late Mr. Robinson in his meeting near Cambridge.

190. *A Charge by John Clayton; a Sermon by Benjamin Davies, D. D., with an Introductory Address, by Thomas Towle, B. D. All delivered on Wednesday, July 29, 1791, at the public Separation of the Rev. James Knight to the Pastoral Office in the Church of which the late Rev. John Rogers was Pastor.*

WE have here the whole process of a Calvinistic ordination. The text of the sermon is Philip. ii. 1, 2. Mr. R. was pastor of a congregation in Southwark 45 years, and died, in his 74th year, Sept. 2, 1790.

191. *A British Freeholder's Address to his Countrymen on Thomas Paine's "Rights of Man."*

ARMED with becoming indignation, the British Freeholder censures and exposes the scurrility and absurdity of Thomas Paine.

192. *Plan submitted to the Publick by the Society for the Improvement of British Wool.*

THE directors have it now in their power to communicate to the publick a more particular account of their plan of directing their attention to the particular breeds of sheep, for the hilly parts, the lowlands, the islands, and foreign countries. Among various experiments on sheep take the following, for *cloathing them* with common, unbleached, or green linen, done over with Lord Dunsdonald's tar; by which the bad effects of wet, more prejudicial to them than cold, will be prevented. The covering of each does not exceed 7d. and will, with proper attention, probably last two or three years. This plan is signed "John Sinclair, Chairman."

193. *Wool encouraged without Exportation; or, Practical Observations on Wool and the Wool-*

len Manufacture. In Two Parts. Part I., containing Strictures on Appendix, No 4, to a Report made by a Committee of the Highland Society on the Subject of Shetland Wool. Part II. containing a brief History of Wool, and the Nature of the Woollen Manufacture as connected with it. By a Wiltshire Clothier, F. A. S. 8vo.

THIS Wiltshire Clothier and F.A.S. has united to twenty-five years experience on his subject no inconsiderable stock of reading. Both together have furnished him with a fund of useful observations. He controverts those of Dr. Anderson on the manufacture of wool in England, and contends that he was misled by Rapin as to the price of that article in 1337. Our author argues against the exportation of it, that on every 20 shillings worth sent abroad, there is above 60 shillings worth of labour taken from the community. Whether the exportation of raw as well as manufactured wool would, or would not, be a public benefit to the kingdom, remains still undecided. Mr. Wansey writes like a person well acquainted with his subject; and to his history of wool and the woollen manufacture, which Dr. A. appears to know little of, adds many valuable and useful facts. Such a writer deserves the title of F.A.S.; and if such essays were inserted in the *Archæologia*, where Mr. W. has already appeared, they would improve it: whereas Dr. A. is too miscellaneous and hacknied a writer.—Mr. W. throws out some judicious remarks on the use of machines in the cotton and woollen manufactures.

In order to determine on the expediency of exportation towards encouraging the growth of wool, three very material points are to be considered. First, Is it probable that, by exportation, a greater quantity of wool will be produced? Second, Will more employment be found for our own labourers, and of course more benefit accrue to the publick, from the exportation of wool? Third, Does the exportation of wool tend at all to the advantage of our rivals in trade, and consequently injure our own manufacturers? The well-informed and judicious writer of the work before us seems to have weighed these several particulars with mature deliberation, and to have proved, incontestably, that it will be more politic to prohibit than to allow the exportation of wool as a raw material. To demonstrate his opinion, he observes, p. 26,

"The

"The manufacturers of this island are the best purchasers of this native commodity; and where could the wool-grower get a better price? Holland and Flanders are now no longer what they were. The manufacturers of England are of themselves ten thousand rivals to each other."

In the markets at home the wool-grower will find sufficient encouragement; exportation, therefore, is needless. It is more than needless; it is productive of certain loss to the community; for, says the writer,

"It should be remembered, that while the clothier or manufacturer is working round his profit of 20s. the various people he employs make, on the same wool, at least an hundred shillings profit; two-thirds of which are laid out in purchasing the produce of the land, to the great advantage of the landholder. A good trade, fully encouraged at home, becomes the best possible encouragement to the wool-grower, who, generally speaking, is also a farmer. The subject is much misrepresented by those who assert that a foreign market, in our present state of improvement, would benefit the wool-grower. It should be always taken into the same argument, that on every 20s. worth of wool sent abroad, there is above 60s. worth of labour taken from the community, who, in lieu of that deprivation, must subsist on something, and that must ultimately fall on the landholder." p. 27.

"A pack of English combing-wool is worth about 12d. per lb.; but when made into sagathies, or fine camblets, will employ 202 persons for a week, who will earn upon that pack of wool 43l. 10s. If into stockings, 184 (additional) persons will receive wages thereon, to the amount of 56l. If, instead of being manufactured, this pack of wool is exported, it will employ one cart and one horse for one or two days, part of a ship's crew for three days, and produce, when at Lisle, about 16l.; but if first manufactured and then exported, would produce 68l.; balance of loss to this country on one single pack of combing-wool, 52l." p. 65.

The national advantage derived from the home-markets seems of itself a sufficient reason for prohibiting the exportation of wool. But, in addition to this argument for non-exportation is the consideration, that "the long combing-wool is coveted by the French for 'their *estifanes*, and other worsted stuffs." p. 32—34.

Under such circumstances, it is surely a justifiable policy to withhold from our competitors an article which we consider as conducive to their interest; since, by communication of that article, we

enable them to vie with our own trade in stuff manufactures.

In the First Part of his work the writer controverts some positions of Dr. Anderson, and gives a comparative view of the price and quantity of wool at different periods of this country. He states too, that "in the most flourishing times of Henry II. there were not near 500 weavers in the whole realm of England; a number so insignificant, that every petty town in Flanders and Brabant could produce as many." p. 18. Hence, by fair inference, he concludes the superiority of Flemish to English manufactures at that era.—In the Second Part he recommends the growth of fine wool; and intimates the means by which the increase of that article may be promoted. A separate breed of sheep, down-pasturage, and attention to the management of their flocks, are pointed out to the wool-grower.

Mr. W. concludes with pertinent remarks on the utility of machines, and combats the popular prejudice against the introduction of aids so indispensably necessary in the Western counties. "The adopting of these machines to the woollen manufacture will occasion an increasing demand of wool, and thereby greatly encourage the wool-grower, and enable the manufacturer to give a better price." p. 70.

The historical deductions in this pamphlet shew considerable research; the arguments against exportation seem to carry conviction, as they are founded rather on the experience of facts than on the theories of speculation.

194. *Lectures on Political Principles.* By the Rev. David Williams. (Continued from vol. LIX. p. 928.)

THE basis of these Lectures is, a close and regular review of Montesquieu's *Spirit of Laws*, carried down to the eighteenth book. Our readers acquainted with that popular work need not therefore be told the plan of this before us. Modern philosophers, having traced facts and experiments up to immutable principles in natural knowledge, are now transferring their acumen to the science of politics. In searching for these principles our author discovers considerable address. And though we mean to use the free permission given us in the preface, of doubting whether the principles he endeavours to establish

be

be demonstrable or visionary, we shall find no difficulty in admitting that he has frequently placed those of Montesquieu in the latter predicament, whose metaphysical dreams of the origin of society, whose flattering rhapsody on imaginary perfections in the English Constitution, and political mysticism in regard to the operation of physical causes on the mind, are perhaps treated with successful severity. As the author informs us, in his preface, that the design of these Lectures was rather to raise than to satisfy a spirit of inquiry in the young persons whose studies he directs, the reader will be the less offended though he should now and then remark a disposition to cavil about words, and to multiply minute and captious differences. He is, however, upon the whole, neither a weak nor illiberal opponent. As a proof that he ranks not under the latter imputation, the following fair and forcible sketch of his adversary's character will sufficiently demonstrate:

"The genius of Montesquieu is of an order commanding admiration and respect. It is fertile and inventive in the art of displaying wonderful treasures of heterogeneous knowledge. His talents in constructing the principles of a system are not equal to those he employs in drawing circumstances, from all imaginable quarters, to favour and support it. The predominant faculty of his mind is imagination: his theory is fabricated from common prepossessions; as is generally the case in the fable of epic poems and plays: but his address in giving it plausibility, the unaffected ease with which extensive knowledge is applied, the pertinence and beauty of the images and allusions, and the charms of his style, have raised him above the rank which he would have had a right to occupy with the first poets of any age or country. Montesquieu is, among Politicians, what Sterne may be among Divines; he assumes principles and truths; searches the universe for circumstances to corroborate them; warmly interests the heart in their favour; and points and directs his language with a delicate and irresistible hand. Hence the astonishing popularity of his writings. As grave, solid, and unornamented sermons are neglected for the more brilliant sallies of sentimental essays, the institutes of Justinian, the works of Bodin, Harrington, Grotius, Puffendorf, Bacon, Hobbes, Stuart, and Hume, are frequently discarded for the captivating charms of the *Spirit of Laws*. But I would not anticipate observations which may, in future, obviously arise from the subjects before us. I will only add, whatever reasons I may have to guard youthful candour, in studying Montesquieu,

from the effects of his address on doubtful principles, I have no inclination to check the most ardent sensibility on the subject of his humanity and benevolence. His talents will entitle him to admiration; but the goodness of his heart, an unremitting solicitude to meliorate the sufferings, and to promote the happiness, of mankind, will secure to his memory the esteem and affection of all ages."

Mr. Hobbes is also mentioned with considerable applause. While the political reader decides on the justice of this encomium on the author of *Leviathan*, let it not be thought invidious if we remark, that the panegyrick on this writer involves a sophistical and pernicious insinuation, which surely the author could not design to convey.

"The prepossessions against Mr. Hobbes are evaporating; and his works might be as popular as they are abhorred, if not degraded by a circumstance still more exceptionable than atheism; I mean insincerity. His political disquisitions are warped by mean and interested dispositions to pay court to the Stuart family at its restoration to the English crown."

But will any one seriously maintain, that despotic notions in politics are really less exceptionable than atheistical doctrines in religion? So gross a solecism in the principles of Hobbes, Mr. Williams himself, who has borne such ample and ready testimony to his abilities, cannot but attribute to the meanest insincerity. And if this be one of the prejudices against his writings, we are sorry, if the fact be true, that it is beginning to evaporate.

It is now time to observe, that our author's work is not a mere cavil upon Montesquieu; his critique on that writer is rather the form in which he chuses to exhibit his own opinions. In support of them, the reader will find much ingenuity and strong writing. Yet it may not be inapplicable to observe, that a free use of physical metaphors in the discussion of moral subjects has a tendency to mislead and perplex the reader, and to render the style turgid and intricate. The collected force of our author's reasoning would go to prove, that no facts recorded in history, nor arguments adduced by Montesquieu, affect the possibility of creating a body "which shall controul its members without impeding their particular offices."—Thus dismissing all tenderness for prejudice, all regard to habit, all respect to antient usage, he would have the ground cleared,

cleared, and a constitution laid *de novo*, corresponding with this perfect model in the minds of political philosophers.

Reserving, for the present, our private opinion of such a plan itself, and the arguments made use of to support it, we acknowledge, with pleasure, that he has dropped many valuable and important hints; among which are his spirited and manly arguments on the subject of a supposed equality of the human species. This idea, he confesses, is as absurd as a proposal would be to render men of equal height, or to make them weigh an equal number of grains; and supposes that a design to correct such imaginary errors of nature might give rise to the fable of the bed of Procrustes. After this strong and pointed ridicule of the ravings on the subject of an equal distribution of power and property, we were surpris'd and concern'd to find him, in the sequel, an intemperate declaimer against the order of nobility, which, under proper regulations, is certainly one of those wholesome inequalities.—Before we conclude our extracts, we wish to recommend his striking observations on the alarming and increasing influence of lawyers in our legislature; to the serious consideration of our countrymen :

“Men educated to the law, accustomed to public speaking, pertinacious in the pursuit of objects, and flexible in their talents and consciences, are thought fit instruments by leaders of political parties, and introduced into legislative assemblies in the face of a general and acknowledged maxim; ‘those who may be interested in the execution of laws should have no influence on their formation.’ Modern statutes are contriv'd for the benefit of lawyers, not of the community, where they are generally abhorred.”

It is a pity that the author's zeal against despotism should have led him, in one instance, to misunderstand and misrepresent what Montesquieu has advanced on the simplicity of civil and criminal laws in governments of that nature. He maintains, on the contrary, that Montesquieu is neither “justified” by fact, nor warranted by possibility.” And why? “Because decisions must be as variable as the dispositions of all the pachas and governors of enslaved provinces.” But who does not observe that Montesquieu speaks here of simplicity as it respects the easy process and operation of laws, not of inflexible uniformity in their application; which, absolutely considered, can never

be accounted a blessing, under any form of government. Mean time, it is a pious fraud in the votaries of liberty to pretend that despotic governments are not, from their simplicity, adapted to business and dispatch. It is in vain to argue that the best form of human policy cannot be exempt from some mark of human imperfection. Each will have defects peculiar to itself; and it can be proved to demonstration, that free governments have as natural and unavoidable a tendency to corrupt the morals as despotic forms have to depress the spirits of a people. Finally, it rests with the reader to determine whether the presumption of natural philosophers does not lead them a little too far, when they would persuade us that it is possible to constitute a government on mere principles of mechanism; whether those technical allusions, which lead a fictitious colour to such hypotheses, do not, in fact, mislead, by arguing from analogies which we really do not comprehend? Mathematical people are fond of recurring to them. And the work before us teems with passages similar to the following, an attempt to refute that assertion of Montesquieu which would limit republics to a small extent of territory.

“The beauty or utility of a machine does not depend on the quantity of matter employed in it, but on the skill with which it is constructed. It is true, in our first mechanical essays we confine ourselves to small spaces and portions of matter. This is owing to defect of skill, not to fixed relations of certain quantities, to certain kinds of machinery. Our first attempts are improved upon until the inventions we modeled as toys occupy any spaces we chuse to assign them. This is the case in government,” &c.

If this sort of *media* be admitted upon such questions as the present, we may look to see, in due time, a system of ethics, as well as politics, constructed on the newest principles of mechanism; such as shall evince what a mistake it was in Alcæus to assert,

Οὐ λυδοί, οὐδ' ἔλλαο,

Οὐ τυχὸν κελόντες αἱ ἀνθρώπων νομοί.

In the mean time, as we have our doubts concerning the possible application of such principles in combining those contractable materials called men into machines and engines, we had rather stand by while the experiment is making in France and America, than be practis'd upon even by that great political mechanick Dr. Adam Smith himself,

295. *A Treatise on the Tropical Diseases; as well as the Venereal, and on the Climate of the West Indies.* By Benjamin Moseley, M.D. Sec. Soc. (Continued from vol. LXX. p. 838.)

WE now proceed to the further examination of this valuable work, which we resume with pleasure; and, notwithstanding the interval has furnished several medical tracts on West Indian diseases, the circumstance has proved most flattering to our author, as they have chiefly been compilations, and doctrines selected from this extensive and original performance, without either compliment or acknowledgement.

In the Dissertation on the Climate of the West Indies, Dr. Moseley has embraced every thing which relates to climate, and has given the peculiarities of this and almost every other climate, together with their various phenomena, and the effects and impressions of their transitions, to which Dr. M. chiefly attributes most febrile diseases in tropical countries.

This part of the work is enriched with a concise history of *pulmonary phthisis*, with such observations on its treatment, as far as relates to climate and sea-voyages, as make it highly important to those who have the care of people afflicted with this endemic of our own climate, and who may not have had those opportunities which Dr. M.'s medical pursuits have afforded him, in almost every part of the globe.

Our author has considered the construction of buildings for houses, hospitals, barracks, &c. with great judgement; and his directions for seasoning the habit of body, living, cloathing, and guarding against diseases, are such as must enable every person going to the East or West Indies, or to any hot climate, to preserve their health. This subject is so methodically treated, that those destined for tropical countries may have a perfect knowledge of what is most proper for them, from their going on board the vessel which carries them, to their arrival; and for their guidance afterwards, during their residence, under every situation and circumstance. This part of the work is of great importance to those who have the command of ships and regiments, as well as to individuals.

Dr. M. discusses very fully the treatment of the bite of mad dogs, and the mischiefs from venomous insects and serpents. He describes the epidemic

catarrh madness in St. Domingo and Jamaica, in 1783; and shews, with great clearness, that it arose spontaneously, and originated in the atmosphere. This entirely refutes the commonly-received notion, that "this disease can only proceed from the poison of an external bite; or that it originates in some particular dog, from internal disease, and from thence is disseminated."

Dr. M. (as we have observed before) is decidedly of opinion that primary putrid diseases are not so common in hot climates as is imagined; that petechial and purple spots are generally the offspring of heating medicines and regimen; and thatazy blood and inflammatory diseases occur oftener than otherwise, except after much rain, and in the fall of the year.—Dr. M. also observes, "the great endemic in the West Indies is the *nervous remittent fever*, which is unattended with any putrid symptoms, and which has its seat in the nervous system, or, as I have often thought, in the brain itself."

Among other curious facts, Dr. M. informs us, that "In tropical countries people are seldom affected with dangerous *pulmonic diseases*; *idiotism* and *mania* are very uncommon; and though the moon has unquestionably great influence on crises and relapses, in continued and intermitting fevers, yet *lunacy* is almost unknown; and *scarvy* and *gravel* are diseases seldom to be met with, and the stone scarcely ever."

Dr. M. then relates the case of an officer of the 79th regiment, who had been greatly afflicted with the stone in England, but by going to Jamaica, and residing there three years, the disease gradually diminished, and entirely left him. The stone was so large, and the disease so violent in England, that, on examination, Mr. Pott recommended the extracting it by lithotomy; to which the officer had consented, but which operation he fortunately avoided by being suddenly obliged to join his regiment.

Many are the useful thermometrical observations in this essay. The seasons of the year are delineated with interesting accuracy; and hurricanes, which our author has witnessed, are described in the most masterly manner; and, indeed, we may venture to assert, that this is the only just description of the horror and devastation which accompany these

dreadful

dreafeful disturbances in nature we have ever met with.

Dr. Moseley concludes this dissertation with judicious remarks, and cautions against the evils of itinerant and transient medical people diffusing their unpractical notions, through the medium of theories; which, applying to all countries alike, frequently secure the grossest impositions from detection, and cause the deaths of thousands.

In this we entirely coincide with our author's benevolent and just intentions towards mankind; as we well know that a short residence can afford but scanty opportunities for a medical work; and as little should we expect that a physician, who had begun and finished his residence in London, within the space of a few years, could be capable of directing the practice of the metropolis, as that a transient medical man should be acquainted with the diseases of any country. A physician must acquire the confidence of the people before he will be entrusted with their lives; and extensive practice must be the result of public opinion. Doctor Moseley, from these considerations, appears to be the only author, hitherto, who has had these necessary advantages in the West Indies. The practice of Towne and Hillary was founded chiefly on theories which have long been exploded. *(To be continued.)*

196. *Sermons on practical Subjects. By the Rev. A. B. Ridd, M.A. The Second Edition, with Additions. 2 vols. 8vo.*

THE first edition of these Sermons, comprehending the first and part of the second volume, now under consideration, not appearing in London, we had not an opportunity of reviewing it. The present edition has prefixed to it a numerous and respectable list of subscribers. The subjects are,

"The Design and Object of Christianity, considered and illustrated.—The Divinity of Christ asserted by the Evidence of the Centurion and his Attendants, at the Crucifixion. A fixed Belief in the Divine Attributes the true Support of Man in this Life.—The true End and Design of Baptism considered.—The Christian Warfare, Faith triumphant over Death.—Divine Justice appeased by contrite Guilt.—The great Importance of an early and virtuous Education.—The Benefit of General Infirmeries illustrated.—The Excellency of the Gospel considered as a System of Faith and Manners.—The Christian's Hope in Death.—On the Sacrifices of the Law, as a sacrifice of the Death of Christ.—On the

double Sense of Prophecy.—The Second Psalm illustrated, as descriptive of the Temporal State of David, and the Spiritual blessings of the Kingdom of Christ.

"The Caution and Reserve of Christ, in not declaring himself to be the Messiah, otherwise than by the Miracles that he wrought, stated and accounted for.—Elijah triumphant, and the Prophets of Baal destroyed.—On the Day of Judgment.—The Mission of John the Baptist, and the Nature of his Doctrine, considered.—The Utility of Public Charity-schools.—On the Resurrection.—Liberty without Licentiousness.—The Union of Mercy and Truth in the gracious Act of our Redemption.—On the Comforter.—Jacob's Prayer considered.—The Necessity of laying-up Treasure in Heaven.—On Death.—The Christian's Concern.—On the Last Day."

The reader will see that much doctrinal is intermixed with practical matter, and that it is the doctrine of the Church of England. But this is rather matter of praise than censure. It may be perhaps objected, that the author is too desultory in the arrangement of his sermons, too fond of metaphors, and not sufficiently diffuse on metaphysical subjects. We shall, however, give his excellent observations on the subject of the resurrection, referring to some late inquiries:

"The objector has cavilled at the doctrine of the resurrection of the same body, by asserting, that the body never long continues the same; that the particles that compose it are in continual fluctuation; and that the different periods of life produce a different constitution. Though this should be admitted, it must still be allowed, that this insensible diminution or alteration of particles does not affect personal identity; and whilst this continues the same, it is all that can be contended for, in the idea of an individual resurrection.

"In the same body that the man dies, in that will he rise to judgment; and in that will he become either the subject of reward, or the victim of punishment.

"The explicit manner in which the sacred writings have recorded this subject is sufficient to assure us, that there is no doubt of the fact; and is an argument, above all others, to induce us to cultivate holiness of life.

"Existence here, within this narrow space, the limits of which we can easily see through, is too often sufficiently irksome to the disquieted soul of man.

"But existence here can be but momentary. Let us then suppose, that, oppressed by those nameless calamities which so afflict the sons of men, in some evil hour the genius of Desperation arms the hand of man against himself;

himself; that, without a confidence in a God who made, or an interest in the blood of the Son of God who saved and redeemed the world, self-destruction violates the first law of nature; and, to escape the miseries of time, the devoted victim rushes into the torments of eternity.

"But, were his mind conscientiously impressed with the sacred truths of religion; were he assured that, by the resurrection of Christ, his own is ascertained, he would then manfully resist the most impetuous torrent of earthly misery, from the conviction that it must be transitory as the cloud that sometimes darkens the brightest meridian sun; that his own depraved thoughts could alone constitute misery, and that trust in God must alone secure triumph to himself."

Mr. Rudd is vicar of Diddlebury, in Corve-dale, Salop.

197. *A Sermon on Repentance; preached the 5th Day of June, 1791. By the Rev. Thomas Walker, Curate of East Grinstead, Sussex, and Perpetual Curate of Crowhurst, Surrey.*

MR. WALKER has in this sermon, delivered, we suppose, to a plain congregation, a few plain and incontrovertible truths, in language perfectly suited to their capacities, and, we hope, with proper effect. That he has a just sense of the blessings derived from our excellent constitution, and a becoming attachment to his Sovereign, the following paragraph is a proof:—"Happy in living in a country where Religion is protected, whilst the little distinctions of non-essentials is tolerated. Happy in having the sacred oracles in our native language entrusted to our care, and more happy in a Monarch, the protector and defender both of civil and religious liberty." Happy climax!

198. *Rational Religion; or, The Faith of Man: a Poem; in which is introduced a new Discovery in Philosophy, viz. the Cause of Suspension and Motion of the Earth and Planets.*

THE close of 67 pages of bellmanish verses, where *ministry and majority, nature and creature, corruption and seduction, monastic and characteristic*, rhyme, in "This be your creed, your only aim and end, To reverence God, and be to man a friend."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Academy of IRELAND have received an anonymous letter, inclosing a bank-note of 100l. value, to be divided into two prizes for dissertation. The subjects proposed are, "the formation of a plan of national education," and "the means of employing the industry of the people of Ireland."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

NORWICH, when he shall again carefully examine the book to which he refers, will find that Mr. P. has not omitted the consideration of his arguments. NORWICH's criticism also on the connexion of the verse is founded on a mistake.

AN ENQUIRER wishes to know in what county SUTLEY is situated. It is mentioned by Leland, Itin. l. 108, as a religious house, or perhaps a church, under the patronage of Thomas the first Earl of Rutland.

We shall be much obliged to PASTOR CORVENSIUS for any illustrations he will favour us with respecting the county of Salop; and so, we are persuaded, will be the Editor of the new edition of Camden's *Britannia*, whether addressed to him or our Printer.

A Correspondent wishes to be informed why the language of Wales is by some called *Welsh*, by others *Wibb*. Which is best?

To the first query of CORVENSIUS we answer "No."—To the second, he will scarcely obtain the same kind of answer from any two persons of whom he may ask it.

A CONSTANT READER, having seen, in various publications, some minutes of the expence of building Westminster bridge, so contradictory as to differ from each other by no less a sum than 170,700l. would be much gratified in being informed what the real expence was. The expence of building Blackfriars bridge was 152,840l.; and as Westminster bridge is not more than 200 feet longer than Blackfriars, it probably did not cost 70,000l. more.

A STUDENT OF THE INNER TEMPLE is referred to "The Lawyer's Magazine."

The "particular Statement" of a Case in Surgery shall be used when J. A. J. sends it.

To satisfy the anxiety of EDMONTONENSIS, we mention that his communication will be used; but to him and others we repeat that it is an absolute impossibility even to ENUMERATE every letter we receive; nor need they suppose them lost if unacknowledged. They may rest with confidence on the regularity of the Post-office; and they may also be assured that such articles as, in our best judgement, we think most likely to be of general utility or entertainment, will regularly have precedence. It may be as well, however, to mention, that those which contain subjects for the Engraver are sometimes unavoidably under the necessity of being deferred till prior engagements are fulfilled.—MR. FALL's "Electrical Machine;" BOSCOMB HOUSE; the "New Bridge" over the Tame; MR. ELBERTON's several communications; with those from MR. MOSSOP; E. R. of Daxington; LICE; MONTIVAGUS; L. H. & A. V.; &c. &c. shall be used as soon as possible.

The Shrine of St. WENSAWON, a View of BRISTOL, &c. &c. shall appear in our next; with MR. MILNER on "Pagan Antiquity;" ANTIQVARIUS SECUNDUS; Original Anecdotes of "HESIOD COOK," &c. &c. &c.

SONNET,

S O N N E T,
TRANSLATED FROM PETRARCH.

A LONE and pensive, through deserted
meads,
Slowly, with measur'd step, I wandering go;
My eyes intent to shun each path that leads
Where printed sands the human footsteps
show.

No other refuge left, but, in despair,
To shun the world's discernment I retire;
Since now in Pleasure's train no part I bear,
My outward mien betrays my inward fire.

Metethinks, henceforth the mountains, groves,
and plains,

And rivers, know my melancholy mind,
But only these, to all beside untold;
And yet, what savage track unfought re-
mains, [find,

However rude, but Love my haunts will
And he and I alternate converse hold?

S. D.

S O N N E T,
FROM THE SAME.

I 'tis not love, what passion rules my
heart? [love?

And, if it is, O Heaven! then what is
If good, why flows such poison from the
dart?

If bad, the torment why do I approve?

If with my choice I love, then why com-
plain? [ment?

If not with choice, how fruitless to la-
O living death! O most delightful pain!

Thy power subdued, tho' I deny consent.

Thus, like some fragile bark by adverse winds
Expos'd to sea, when no skill'd pilot steers,

Contending passions sway my soul by
turns;

It seeks for knowledge, fatal error finds,
Nor knows itself, or what it hopes or fears;

Freezes in summer, and in winter
burns. S. D.

MR. URBAN,

THE following lines are from the pen of
Mr. Pratt, author of the celebrated
poem of Sympathy.

TO MRS. ROBINSON,
ON READING HER ODE TO THE
NIGHTINGALE, &c. &c. &c.

OH, if thy pensive Muse can tell
The story of her woes so well;
If thus the anguish of thy lyre
Can more than mirth's gay notes inspire;
If more of gentle pleasure lies
In the soft magic of thy sighs;
If, as thy plaintive tale we hear,
More wisdom flows with ev'ry tear,
Than ever joy's extatic pow'r
To folly brought in rapture's hour:
If thus thy tuneful griefs impart
A charm that melts, and mends the heart;
And if, as found the trembling strings,
Thy *Philomel* more softly sings

In *Laura's* verse, than in the *grove's*;
Ev'n on the night the lost *har lot's*;
Ah, who can wish that bird, or *obscure*;
From such sweet sorrow wholly free?
Or who, that heard you once complain,
But *listens for the sounds again*?

Yet who, that sees that gentle breast
In life's fair prime depriv'd of rest;
That hears thee tell, in truth-taught *lays*,
"How full of grief have been thy *days*;"
But would that magic verse forego,
Could silence ease thy weight of woe?

Yet to the *Muse* since pow'r belongs,
For such the force of sacred song,
To calm Misfortune's troubled mien,
And give the "patient smile serene";
"Till, by its blest and cheering ray,
"The clouds of sorrow fade away:"
O may the Nightingale and thee
Still share our tender *SYMPATHY*,
Which, join'd to thy responsive strain,
May steal from both "THE THORN OF
PAIN!"

SONNET TO A LADY.
WRITTEN IN AN ALCOVE IN KENSING-
TON GARDENS.

OFT as the low'ring clouds portend
The might of that All-seeing Power,
Who bids the storms arise, and rains descend,
Remembrance fondly dwells on such an hour,
Once pass'd (ah, never to return!) in this re-
treat [pervade,

With thee,—whose breast may calm content
Serene and placid as yon silent glade:
Concenter'd there, may ev'ry virtue meet!
That thro' life's storms, which, frequent and
severe,

Bring chilling, wintry blasts on all below,
Ne'er may'st thou shed of grief the bitter
tear,

Or pine in anguish and unpitied woe!
Upheld by hope, may thou be every blest
With the bright sunshine of a peaceful breast!

T. T. S.

S O N N E T.

WHAT tho', with recollection fond, I
trace

The calm indifference I once possess'd,
And bid my memory recall the place,
Where no afflicting care my soul distress'd:
Since but my former joys the pains increase
Which Love's sharp dart hath kindled in
my heart;

Nor can they bid my rankling torments cease,
Nor banish from my mind its present
smart.

Not ev'n the men whom Fate's all-ruling
hand [to burn,

Hath doom'd o'er slow, protracted fires
Such pity from the feeling heart demand,
As they who love, but meet no kind return.
Such are the torments I am doom'd to prove,
The agonizing pangs of slighted love.

J. LIND.

Mr.

Mr. URSIN,

THE following poem, which appears not altogether destitute of poetical merit, was transcribed from a black-letter sheet, printed, as I conjecture, at Edinburgh, by R. Letzprewitz, in 1567, and may possibly be thought worthy of a place in your interesting Miscellany. The subject, as I take it, is the murder of Henry Stewart, commonly called Lord Darnley, second husband to Mary Queen of Scots, which was perpetrated in that year.

J. R.

THE COMPLAINT OF SCOTLAND.

ADEW all glaidnes, sport, and play,
Adew, fair weill, baith nycht and day,
All things that may mak mirrie cheir,
Bot sith rycht foir in-hart, and say,
Allace to graif is gone my deir.

¶ My lothsum lyfe I may lament,
With fixit face, and mynde attent,
In weiping wo to peruseir,
And asking still for punischement,
Of thamehes brocht to graif my deir.

¶ Bot long allace I may complaine,
Besoir I find my deir againe,
To me was faithfull and inteir,
As turtill trew on me tuke paise :
Allace to graif is gone my deir.

¶ Sen nathing may my murning mend,
On God maist hie I will depend,
My cairfull cause for to vpreir :
For he support to me will send,
Althocht to graif is gone my deir.

¶ My haue hap, and piteous plicht,
Dois peirs my hart baith day and nycht,
That lym nor lyth I may not steir,
Till sum reuenge, with force and mycht,
The cruell murder of my deir.

¶ This cureles wound does greif me foir,
The lyke I neuer felt besoir,
Sen Fergus first of me tuke steir,
For now allace decayis my gloir,
Throw cruell murder of my deir.

¶ O wickit wretche infortunat,
O sauage seid insatiat,
Mycht thou not, frantik fule I forbeir
To sla with dart intoxicat,
And cruellie deuoir my deir.

Wa worth the wretche, wa worthe thy
Wa worth the wit, that first began, [clan,
This deir debat for to vpspeir,
Contrare the lawis of God and man,
To murder cruellie my deir.

¶ Throw the now lawles libertie,
Throw the mischeif and crueltie,
Throw the fals men thair heidis vpspeir,
Throw the is banefit equitie,
Throw the to graif is gone my deir.

Throw the ma Kingz than ane dois ring,
Throw the all tratourz blythelie sing,
Throw the is kendit ciuill weir,
Throw the murder wald heirthe swing,
Throw the to graif is gone my deir.

¶ Throw the is raff sturum-stryfe,
Throw the the vippal breith of lyfe
Is him bereft, did with the beir :
Quhen gallow pin, or cutting knyfe,
Suld stranglie the, and saik my deir.

¶ Ungraitfull grome, sic recompence
Was not condigne to thyne offence,
With glowing gunne that man to teir,
From doggis deith was thy defence :
To the sic mercie schew my deir.

¶ O curst Cain, O hound of Hell,
O bludie bairne of Ishmaell,
Gedaliah quhen thou did steir,
To vicis all thou rang the bell,
Throw cruell murder of my deir.

¶ Allace my deir did not foirfe,
Quhen he gaif pardone vnto the,
Maist wickit wretche, to men sinceir
Qwhat paine he brocht, and sauerie,
With reuthfull reue to my deir.

¶ Bot trew it is, the godly men,
Quhilk think na harme, nor falsit ken,
Nor hairtent dois to vther beir,
Ar souest brocht to deithis den ;
As may be fene be this my deir.

¶ Thairfoir to the I say no moir,
Bot I traist to the King of Gloir,
That thou and thyne fall zit reitair
Zour campz with murning mynd richt foir,
For cruell murder of my deir.

¶ O nobill Lordis of renown,
O Barronis hault, ze mak zow boun
To fute the feild with fresche effair,
And dintis douse, the pryde ding down
Of thame that brocht to graif my deir.

¶ Reuenge his deith with ane assent,
With ane hart, will, mynde, and iustit,
In faithfull freindschip pensereir :
God will zow fauour, and thame schent,
Be work or word that slew my deir.

¶ Be crous, ze Commouns, in this case,
In auenture ze cry allace,
Quhen murderars the swing fall beir,
And from zour natie land zow chace,
Unles that ze reuenge my deir.

¶ Lat all that fische be trapt in net,
Was counsall, art, part, or refet,
With thankfull mynd and hartie cheir,
Or zit with helping hand him met,
Quhen he to graif did bring my deir.

¶ Defend zour King, and feir zour God,
Pray to auoyde his feirfull rod,
Lest, in his angrie wraith austeh,
Ze puneif be, baith euin and oil,
For not reuenging of my deir.

¶ And do not feir the number small,
Thocht ze be few, on God ze call,
With faithfull hart, and mynde sinceir,
He will be ay zour brasin wall,
Gif ze with speid reuenge my deir.

¶ Remufe all sluggische slewth away,
Lat lurking inuy clane decay, Gat

Gar crown'd with aegis and banner heir,
And peace and concord it display,
Quhen ze pas to revenge thy deir.

With fobbing sych I to zow fend
This my complaint with dew comment,
Desiring zow all, without feir,
Me pure Scotland for to defend,
Sen now to graif is gone my deir.

TIBULLUS, ELIO. X, LIS. I

BOLD was that mortal, who the cavern'd
bro [an'd;
(His kindred mould) to falcions first re-
Then slaughter rose, and fields were stain'd
with gore,

And fates more rapid ravag'd human-kind.

Yet, exercis'd alone on savage foes,
Once innocently blush'd the hunter's dart;
Mis-taught by gold, it plung'd in human woes,
And pierc'd a brother's, for a monster's
heart.

When beechen bows the temp'rate sideboard
crown'd, [scowld;
No fiends of havock o'er the champaign
No battlements, nor gloomy fortrefs frown'd;
And safe the shepherd slumber'd in his
fold.

Ah, tranquil days! no tumults then were
known;

My heart had flutter'd at no trumpet's call;
Nor doom'd, as now, the vot'ry of renown,
Met hostile lances menacing my fall.

But ye, the Guardian Powers, that view'd
benign

My sportive childhood in the peaceful cell,
Your care extend! nor scorn the wooden
shrine, [dwell.

Where long your holy spirits deign'd to
Fair Virtue bloom'd; while humble Zeal
ador'd

The sculptur'd patron of her poor abode;
When grateful goblets from the vintage pour'd,
Or oaten garlands, reconcil'd the god.

Then a few wafers on his altars strew'd,
For pray'r indulg'd, by pious hands were
given;

A virgin child the nectar'd comb bestow'd,
And simple homage gain'd the smiles of
Heaven.

Avert, ye Gods, the winged javelin's wound!
Your shrines a porker; mystic gift! shall
stain; [crown'd,
White-robb'd, my brows with myrtle-chaplets
I'll pay the solemn honours at your fane.

So speed my peaceful vows!—War's troph-
ied spoils [tled line:
Ye champions reap, and break th' embat-
Sing me o'er mirthful cups your dang'rous
toils, [wink.

And stain the board with mimic camps in
Thro' fields of bloodshed why solicit death?
Unought he drives us to th' infernal caves:

No garden trim, no harvest shines heavenly
But led the transept out the Stygian way.

There Cerberus howls; and crows, with
locks oblique, [stretches
Dim-visag'd shadows, haunt the dreary
Oh, happier far, a cottager serene,
'Midst a lov'd race to woo life's latest
gleams!

Toply, with tender sons, the shepherd's cares,
Home-welcom'd to the housewife's even-
ing blaze,

Be this my lot!—thus long, with hoary hairs,
Lingering to sing the tales of antient days.

Peace, calm my sylvan reign with long re-
pose! [stretches

Thou first the furrow broke with tab'ring
Hence blooms the orchard, hence the vintage
flows, [years.

With mellow'd hoards to gladden distant

Then shine the rustic arms, and trailing snare;
A canker'd pile the warrior's weapons lie:
Carousing swains from festive groves repair,
And homeward with their latest household
hie.

But sfter wars this halcyon rest presents:
Th' invaded fair with wild resentment
burns;

Her livid cheek and flutter'd locks harrows;
While, self-condemn'd, the fiery lover
mourns.

Soon cease the soft reproaches of desire,
And Love sits arbiter between the foes:—

Yet know, hard-hearted wretch, such savage
ire [came.

Invokes down heavenly vengeance on thy

From beauteous limbs to strip the silken vest,
To loose her tresses, Love's deceitful snare;
To force a tear, be all: and, youth thrice-
blest, [fair.

Whose rising rage can melt the mournful
Harra's'd on distant plains with spears and
shields,

Let ruffian-hands the spoils of love forego;
Peace, crown'd with bearded garlands, walks
our fields,

And thy white lap with ripen'd fruits o'er-
flow. HARFAGER.

THE DYING AFRICAN.

STRETCH'D on the ground the panting
Slave was laid,
Around his temples stifling breezes play'd;
Faint mov'd his pulse; his glistening eyes were
dim;

Wither'd and feeble was each toil-worn limb:
While thus unheeded sinking to the grave,
No heart to mourn him, and no hand to save,
Amid his frequent sighs and lab'ring throat,
These faltering accents from his lips arose:

"With joy I haste to yield my vital
breath;

With joy I view the lifted hand of death:

Soon

Soon shall my sufferings fly before his arm,
And this torn heart shall taste th' eternal
calm.

Ne'er from my mind I yet have chav'd the
hour, [pow'r,
Which doom'd me, sorrowing, to the tyrant's
Snatch'd me for ever from my much-lov'd
shore, [more.

And had my deep-pierc'd bosom hope no
'Twas then the ruffians from my close em-
brace

Dash'd my fond wife, and tore my clinging race;
'Twas then they spurn'd my parents from
their knees, [tears;—

And scoffing dragg'd me to the whitening
Fore'd me from heaven's fair light, and
wholesome air,

To close and noisome prisons of despair;—
The sick and dying strew'd th' infected ground,
And ceaseless groans were heard to murmur
round.— [to weep

Ah! would the thundering storm had burst,
The guilty vessel from the weltering deep!
Amid the tempest's howl and swelling wave,
Joyful I'd leap'd upon the op'ning grave.—

Here, in the scorching of a fiery sun,
My hours of woe their weary course have
run; [gash;

Here my faint limbs have borne the bloody
Here have I sunk beneath the tyrant's lash:

But still, while rolling on the parched land,
I felt the tortures of his ruthless hand:
Soft fons of luxury, I toil'd for you,
To grace your feast, and swell your empty
shew:

The rich ingredients of your costly boards,
Our sweat, our pangs, our misery affords:
Think, think, amid your heaps of needfuls
food, [blood:

How much is tainted with your brother's
Mal hours of frolic hear this feeble moan;
Let my shrunk ghost arise, and startle at my
groan.

Oh, if among the guardians of your laws,
Some nobler son of feeling pleads our cause,
Our constant blessings shall his steps attend,
First in our prayers shall rise the sufferer's
friend: [ful eye,

While those who view his hopes with scorn—
To pangs of guilt we leave, and infamy.—
I well remember, when the robber-train
Led me on deck, I cast across the main
A wistful look:—Ah, if ye ever knew
A sigh which anguish from your bosom
drew,

Think then on me! my joys for ever lost!
My wife, my children, and my native coast!
My early years, in feats of glory spent!
My friends, my sports, my hours of calm
content, [more!

Burst on my sinking soul.—He spoke no
His quiv'ring lips had lost their wonted pow'r!
His eyes were fix'd! he feebly mov'd his
head!

His pulse no longer beat! his spirit fled!
S. 3.

SONNET TO CHARLOTTE CECILIA

WRITTEN ON READING HER SONNETS.

OF thee, sweet plaintive Bard, e'er whole
fair face
Fortune hath spread the sickly tints of Grief,
Whilst Poesy, thy sorrows keen to chase,
In strains enchanting brings thee kind re-
lief;

An emblem meet my search far-roving finds
Amid the infant spring's first-opening
flowers; [wink,
The snow-drop trembles in the rustling
Droops its fair head, all wet with chilling
showers.

Its simple form, in rudest season born,
More lovely far does seem to Fancy's eye:
How piteous then, this flower should bear
the scorn

Of ev'ry furly storm that passes by! [Now
How far more piteous furly storms should
'Gainst thee, whose song is echo to thy woe!
Nov. 1. T.

EPITAPH ON TWO YOUNG MEN, WHO
WERE KILLED BY LIGHTNING ON
ROOKSHILL, DEC. 23, 1790.

By MR. HAYLEY.

READER! this stone solicits not thy tear;
Deem not this sudden stroke of Heaven
severe;

But justly bear upon thy heart impress
This awful lesson which the deal suggest:
The rich may need (if stain'd by worldly
strife) [healthy life;
Slow death's repentant pangs to purchase
The virtuous poor require no chast'ning rod,
Lightning may waft them to the throne of
God!

EPITAPH ON AND BY HIMSELF
IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD.

O'ER the proud tomb let martial banners
wave,
And glorious emblems decorate the grave;
Thi' historic genius trace with golden pen,
And raise to gods the rich, who died—but men;
Transmit to future times the titled name,
And bid the offspring emulate their fame.

These, Grandeur! are thy works—but this
poor clay

Requires no Muse its virtues to pourtray;
Asks of the good alone the sigh sincere,
And on the new-bid too the pitying tear
Of thee—who, piously addressing Heaven,
Hope with their own sin sins may be forgiven.
Fairy Camp, June 20. SAGITTARIUS.

TO M I R V A.

'TIS not the lily nor the rose,
Which to adorn thy features meet;
'Tis not the beauties these disclose,
Nor is't thy smiles so soft and sweet;
Tis

'Tis not the brightness of thine eyes
(Whence I drink such daintious pleasure);
But 'tis thy gentle heart I prize
Far beyond an empire's treasure:
That heart where ev'ry virtue glows,
Pities the wretched and distress'd,
Humanely melts at others woes,
And mourns for Innocence oppress'd.
Ah! may that heart ne'er know a stain,
Nor sharp distress its firmness try!
Ah! may it never feel a pain
Enough to swell it with a sigh!

LLEWELLYN.

EPITAPH.

SACRED to the memory of
JAMES FISHER, Esq.
Who died October 3, 1791, aged 42.
Ah! how uncertain is the date of life!
Not all the piety of friendship, love,
Of unremitting care, of social ties,
Of tenderest charity for others' faults,
Himself though faultless;
Nor the warm glow of manly sensibility;
No! nor the thought perpetual how to ease
The wayward fortunes of this fickle world;
Into the wounds of suffering innocence
The healing balm of comfort to infill;
No! nor yet all affection's dearest sighs
Could plead, or its most earnest prayers in-
treat,

To lengthen his inestimable hour,
Against Death's dart this short-lived scene
could guard.

Else, not his ashes would this urn inclose,
Nor this cold marble his warm heart record.

TRANSLATION OF THE LATIN EPI-
TAPH INSERTED IN OUR LAST, P. 967.

HERE lies buried
JOHN FARR, D.D.
Of the University of Oxford;
A native of that city;
Of both the father:
For at the time of his decease
There was not an older citizen,
Nor, of the University, a Doctor.
This man lived in vain,
for he laboured in vain!
Desired no more than
The moderate necessities of life;
But failed to procure even these,
either for himself or family.
Fifty-three years a public preacher,
A Doctor in Divinity XLIII.
Yet still in vain!
For, when composing this, tho' sunk in years,
He had never obtained a living
That yielded fourscore pounds *per annum*.
Astonishing!

When told that he was a priest
in the reign of George III.
King of Great Britain,
And "Head of the Church" of England.
Faithful as a subject to whose family,

Faithful, even to his own detriment,
Neither was his political fidelity,
Nor were the labours of his ministry,
Crowned with any reward.
Hence may his life be compared
To the growth of a naturally-fertile tree,
That, shaken by perpetual tempests,
Bending to the blast, and at length subdu'd,
Resigns its life and fruit together,
just as if originally barren.
Thus it pleased the Great Creator
To bind-up and to untie his work:
"And is it thus," as says the Psalmist,
"That all the sons of men were formed to woe;
"The victims of deception?"

If this be so,
Then to those low and dark abodes,
The dread of ancient credulity,
This earth may well be joined,
a seat of torment;
In which, constantly deceived,
Traversing intricate paths, at every turn
Insidious snares beset us;
And, after the most arduous exertions,
Hope sinks, entirely frustrate.
How cruel!

'Tis past a doubt, we're brought into this
world,

Always to suffer something;
And, what amongst men is justly esteemed
The severest punishment,
Amidst sufferings—to die!

Is not this penalty in the extreme,
When death alone, to which we are born,
As the last great stroke of retribution,
Crowns the work?

Ask we, wherefore it is so provided?
For punishment alone?
Come we into this from another life,
Or from another state of Nature?
Peace to enquiries so delicately obtrusive,
Far better left unbroached!
God only can decide,
Where man in vain may boast to know.

Go, Passenger:
You too must tread life's labyrinth:
Think then betimes, and turn to life
The wise King's dark saying,
"Vanity of vanities; all is vanity!"
Of this aphorism,

Its veracity, and its usefulness,
Consult the evidence below;
Who, in the days of his deception,
(His life was such,) observed
The just man perishing in his integrity,
The villain in his guiltiness triumphant—
Set prudent limits then
To integrity, and to knowledge;
For all beyond is danger:
And why should man persist
To self-destruction?

* P. 469, l. 22, for MARTIN MORTON.
P. 852, col. ii. ver. 5, r. 'care.'
P. 853, col. i. ver. 13, r. 'nor;' above.
21, r. 'fara.'
ibid. ver. 15, r. 'thy children.'

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE; continued from p. 956.

ON the morning of Saturday the 1st of October, the new Deputies, who had assembled in the Hall to the number of 434, formed themselves into a Legislative Assembly, chose a President, and, after proceeding through all the necessary forms, as prescribed by the former Assembly, on the 5th of October they entered upon business, by hearing the result of the Report of the Deputation sent to his Majesty on that occasion.

M. Ducaetel, the Vice-President, said, that, having taken the opinion of the other Deputies of what he should say to the King, they went up to the palace at six in the evening. They saw the Minister of Justice, who told them, that his Majesty had appointed the next day at one o'clock to receive the Deputation. The Vice-President stated to the Minister, that it was of the utmost importance to the public affairs of the empire, that the notice with which they were charged should be made known to his Majesty without delay; and they could not, consistently with their duty to the Legislative Assembly, postpone their commission. The Minister of Justice represented this to his Majesty, who was pleased to appoint nine of the clock of the same evening to receive the Deputation. Accordingly, at nine o'clock, they went up again, and were received by his Majesty in the Council Chamber; when M. Ducaetel made his reverence, and delivered his commission in the following terms:

"Sire,
"The National Assembly is finally constituted, and we are appointed a Deputation to intimate this to your Majesty."

The King desired to know the names of the Deputation. The Vice-President told him, that he had not a list of the names, and that in truth he did not know them all.

His Majesty was then pleased to say, that he would come in person to the Assembly on Friday next.

This delay was so ill received, that many gave up all for lost.

During the two vacant days, the shock given to public credit, and the general alarm which suddenly spread through all ranks, very soon convinced the Assembly of their misconduct, and furnished an opportunity of shewing, that the moderate men had the majority; and it was fortunate for the Revolution that they had the good sense to make manifest this important circumstance, as the King was much exasperated, and might have regarded this opposition as an act of hostility sufficiently strong to separate him from the Assembly for ever.

The moment of Democratic enthusiasm being over; on Friday the 7th of October the King came to the Assembly, and, with as

much cheerfulness as ever, delivered the following speech:

"Gentlemen,
"Assembled by virtue of the constitution to exercise the powers which it delegates to you, you will undoubtedly consider as among your first duties, to facilitate the operations of Government; to confirm public credit; to add, if possible, to the security of the engagements of the Nation; to shew that liberty and peace are compatible; and, finally, to attach the people to their new laws, by convincing them that those laws are for their good.

"Your experience of the effects of the new order of things, in the several departments from which you come, will enable you to judge of what may be yet wanting to bring it to perfection, and make it easy for you to devise the most proper means of giving the necessary force and activity to the Administration.

"For my own part, called by the Constitution to examine, as first representative of the people, and for their interest, the laws presented for my sanction, and charged with causing them to be executed, it is also my duty to propose to you such objects as I think ought to be taken into consideration in the course of your session.

"You will see the propriety of fixing your immediate attention on the state of the finances; and you will feel the importance of establishing an equilibrium between the receipt and the expenditure, of accelerating the assessment and the collection of taxes, of introducing an invariable order into all parts of this vast Administration, and thus providing at once for the support of the State and the relief of the people.

"The civil laws will also demand your care, which you will have to render conformable to the principles of the Constitution. You will also have to simplify the mode of proceeding in Courts of Law, and render the attainment of justice more easy and prompt.

"You will perceive the necessity of establishing a system of National Education, and of giving a solid basis to public spirit. You will encourage commerce and industry, the progress of which has so great an influence on the agriculture and wealth of the kingdom; and you will endeavour to make permanent dispositions for affording work and relief to the indigent.

"I shall make known my firm desire for the re-establishment of order and discipline in the army; and I shall neglect no means that may contribute to restore confidence among all who compose it, and to put it into a condition to secure the defence of the realm. If the laws in this respect are insufficient,

sufficient, I shall make known to you the measures that seem to me to be proper, and you will decide upon them.

"I shall in the same manner communicate my sentiments respecting the navy, that important part of the public force, destined to protect trade and the colonies.

"We shall not, I hope, be troubled with any attack from abroad. I have taken, from the moment that I accepted the Constitution, and I still continue to take, the steps that appear to me the most proper to fix the opinion of Foreign Powers in our favour, and to maintain with them the good intelligence and harmony that ought to secure to us the continuance of peace. I expect the best effects from them; but this expectation does not prevent me from pursuing with activity those measures of precaution which prudence ought to dictate. [*Loud applause of Vive le Roi!*]

"Gentlemen, in order that your important labours and your zeal may produce the effects expected from them, it is necessary that constant harmony and unalterable confidence should reign between the Legislative Body and the King. [*Renewed applause and acclamations.*] The enemies of our repose are but too studious to disunite us; the love of our country must therefore rally us, and the public interest render us inseparable. [*Form applause.*] Thus the public force

will be exerted without obstruction; the Administration will not be harassed by vain alarms; the property and the religion of every man will be equally protected; and no pretext will be left for any person to live at a distance from a country where the laws are in vigour, and men's rights respected.

"It is on this great basis of order that the stability of the Constitution, the success of your labours, the safety of the empire, the source of all kinds of prosperity, must depend. It is to this, Gentlemen, that we all ought to turn our thoughts, in this moment, with the utmost possible vigour; and this is the object that I most particularly recommend to your zeal and to your patriotism." [*The most lively testimonies of applause were given to the King on this conclusion.*]

Information was received from the Department of the Rhone and the Loire, that M. Phocas had fled, with 246,000 livres of the public money.

The Assembly decreed, That this sum, having been appropriated to paying the pensions of Ecclesiastics, should be instantly re-placed from the Treasury; and referred it to a Committee, to examine and report whether or not the Administrators of the Department were responsible.

Saturday 8.] The President read a letter from the King, the contents of which were:

"I request of you, Mr. President, to inform the Assembly, that I will wait upon them to-day, at one o'clock. Inform them also, that I have appointed M. Bertrand de

Molleville to be Minister of the Marine, in the room of M. Thevenard, who has given in his resignation."

The Municipality of Paris presented themselves. M. Bailly, who was at their head, expressed himself in the following terms:

"The city of Paris comes to offer you the sentiments of its inhabitants. You are constituted a National Legislative Assembly—you have fulfilled a sacred duty—we thank not you for doing so, but we thank you for the example which you have set. We thank you for the solemnity that embellished your oath. We have seen, as in the ancient world, your old men carry the sacred book of the law into an Assembly collected in Majestic silence. Gentlemen, the Revolution is terminated—the people are eager for the laws that must follow it. The two powers are limited—the people desire that they may be balanced, but that they may be respected.

"It is time that confidence should descend from this Assembly, and the Throne, to diffuse itself over all the empire. Legislators, whose only business is to do good, turn your attention to the city of Paris, so courageous in danger, and at the same time so calm; it will continue to afford this glorious example, in defending itself against enemies who wish to excite disturbances in its bosom."

The President replied:

"The National Assembly hopes that this city, distinguished by the enthusiasm of freedom, will distinguish itself still more by its attachment to the laws: it is only necessary to guard the people from seduction; their own impulse will always lead them to virtue. They have chosen you as their Magistrate—as their friend. You have been so hitherto; you now are so; and will always support the same character."

Sunday 9.] A messenger from Lyons informed the Assembly, that M. Phocas, who had run away with 246,000 livres of the public money, was stopped, and in custody.

On the report of the Committee to whom the matter had been referred, the Assembly decreed:

"That, as by the principles of the Constitution a constant and unbroken responsibility exists among all the agents and depositaries of public money, it should be referred to the Executive Power, to obtain from the proper persons the re-payment to the Treasury of the sum of 246,700 livres, voted by the Assembly to re-place the like sum carried off from the Department of the Rhone and the Loire by the Secretary."

On the application of the Commissioners of the Treasury, it was decreed, to appoint ten Members of the Assembly to take an account of the money in the Treasury, in order to ascertain whether or not it corresponded with the sum reported to the Constituting Assembly on the day of their dissolution.

The order of the day being the arrangement to be made for conducting public business, the discussion was adjourned, in order to receive explanations from the Ministers or the several Departments.

They were introduced in the form prescribed; and the President informed them, that they had leave to speak.

The Minister of Justice spoke first. He presented the impossibility of preparing the information expected by the Assembly in a short time; but that he hoped in a fortnight or three weeks he should be able to comply with their demands.

A Member desired to know, why the greater part of the National Guards sent to defend the frontiers had been sent without arms?

The Minister of War said, he should be able to present all the details the day after tomorrow.

The Minister of Public Contributions said, he had very lately presented assessments and taxes to the former Assembly, and engaged to present in a short time accounts similar to the present.

M. de Montmorin was called upon to inform the Assembly of the intercourse which France maintained with Foreign Powers.—He answered, that the intercourse with other nations had ceased during all the time that the Royal Functions had been suspended;—and that it was only since the cessation of that violent order of affairs that the correspondence had been resumed. Immediately after the acceptance by the King, said M. de Montmorin, couriers were sent to all the Powers, but their answers have not yet arrived; so that on this subject I can add nothing to what his Majesty himself said the day before yesterday.

"I move," cried M. Lacroix, "that the Minister of Foreign Affairs be obliged to answer more pointedly the several questions put to him. In supposing that the suspension of the Royal Functions has caused a cessation of our political intercourse with other Powers, have we not, notwithstanding that, always continued to maintain Ambassadors at their Courts? Now these Ambassadors are informed of what passes, of which they ought to inform M. de Montmorin, that this Minister, in his turn, may inform the Assembly, by laying open the correspondence."

Many Members adopted the sentiments of the last speaker; but the Minister remained for some time silent and unmoved, which caused considerable clamour.

The Minister of Justice, M. Duport Daurade, at last spoke. He observed, that it was contrary to the principles of the Constitution to require that a Minister should answer to every question that might be put to him by individuals. "If the Assembly orders him to speak, he will do so."

It was then put to the vote, Whether M. de Montmorin should answer the interroga-

tory that had been put to him? and, after much debate, it was decreed he should.

M. de Montmorin then entered upon the detail, which was afterwards much enlarged by the information of other Ministers, and occasioned much murmuring in the Assembly, which was occupied in forming severe laws to prevent emigration, and to deter the revolting Princes from their treasonable proceedings; which, however, the King refused to sanction.

These, taking advantage of the favourable disposition of the neighbouring Powers, and of many of the National Representatives, towards them, caused the following Counter-Proclamation to be published, and redoubled their exertions to increase their numbers.

"PROCLAMATION

OF THE

BROTHERS OF THE KING OF FRANCE,

"To dispel the suspicions which have arisen of their intention to deprive their Brother."

"OUR honour induces us loudly to publish a profession of faith, to which we mean to adhere on the present and every future occasion.—To re-establish the respect due to the Christian religion and its Ministers; to restore to the King his freedom and legal authority; to the different orders of the State their proper rights, founded on the laws of the Monarchy; to every Citizen, his property; to the Kingdom, its ancient and immutable Constitution; to all Frenchmen, and particularly to the inhabitants of country places, security, tranquillity, and the administration of justice, of which they have been deprived: Such is the only end we propose, and for which, if it is necessary, we are ready even to spill the last drop of our blood. Never did any personal ambition sully the purity of these views!—We here declare it on the honour of Gentlemen; and, at the same time, give the formal lie to every contrary allegation."

Monday, Nov. 14.] One of the Secretaries read the following letter from the King:

"Mr. President, Paris, Nov. 14.

"I am informed, that, on the application of the Minister of Marine, made by my orders, and on his responsibility, for the sum of 10,370,912 livres, to defray the expence of an extraordinary armament, which the disastrous situation of the colony of St. Domingo renders necessary; the Assembly has resolved, that there is not room to deliberate, on account of the unconstitutional form in which the application was made.

"I find no article in the Constitution which prescribes a form different from that adopted by the Minister of the Marine in the present instance, and which the Constituting Assembly sanctioned, both before and after my acceptance of the Constitution, by voting all demands of the same nature presented in a letter from the Minister, and addressed by my order to the President. The Legislative Assembly followed this example, voting

300,000 livres for the support of the Invalids, on the simple application of the Minister at War.

"I cannot dissemble how much I shall be grieved to see, that, in a moment of danger to the empire, when murder and fire are ravaging the most valuable of our colonies, and threatening with total ruin manufactures, commerce, and agriculture, the Assembly could think so trifling a difficulty a sufficient ground for refusing to deliberate on a matter of such importance. The wishes and alarms of the principal towns of the kingdom, manifested in their addresses, shew but too strongly the urgency of applying the most efficacious remedies to an evil of such magnitude as essentially to involve in it the subsistence of the people, who must always be the object of my vigilance and most lively solicitude.

"I trust that a consideration of so much weight will determine the Assembly no longer to defer voting the extraordinary supplies which I have directed the Minister of the Marine to demand.

(Signed)

"LOUIS.

"By the King, DEBETRAND."

IMPERIAL ORDERS

RESPECTING THE FRENCH EMIGRANTS.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty at Brussels has communicated the two following official notices; the one to M. de la Queuille, the other to M. d'Uzes.

NOTE TO M. DE LA QUEUILLE.

"In answer to two notes of M. le Marquis de la Queuille, containing the one four, the other five demands, I have the honour to inform him:

"1. That the Government cannot admit of establishing a rendezvous for French recruits, neither at Henri Chapelle, nor any other spot of the Emperor's dominions in the Low Countries, as it would interfere with the recruiting for the National regiments in the service of his Majesty, which, since the disturbances, are still far from being complete.

"2. That every Frenchman, furnished with a passport, may travel the Low Countries without obstruction, in any direction he thinks proper; but repeated parties of fifteen men may give rise to more than one inconvenience; and, particularly, it will be impossible to permit them to pass armed, and under the form and denomination of a party for regiments which have no existence legally recognized out of the kingdom of France.

"3. Any French Officer may go into the province of Luxemburg, and remain there on any particular business he may have occasion, provided he comply with the usual legal forms, and do not give to his business the air of any mission or commission whatsoever.

"4. I have already had the honour to in-

form M. le Marquis de la Queuille, that French soldiers, travelling the States of the Emperor in the Low Countries without passports, must be considered as deserters, and given up, as if legally demanded, in virtue of the cartel—This is a principle which can admit of no deviation.

"5. I have already informed M. le Marquis de la Queuille, that it is not in the power of their Royal Highnesses to consent to any collective meeting of French Gentlemen, Officers or others. I instantly require him carefully to avoid whatever may give this air to the residence of Messieurs the French Refugees, that Government may not find itself obliged to interpose, or, compelled by the relative situation in which it stands, formally to oppose a practice which cannot be tolerated, and which is entirely inconsistent with the laws of hospitality, and with that protection which it is zealous to observe; and to cause to be observed."

NOTE TO M. LE DUC D'UZES.

"The Government-General, being informed that Messieurs the French Officers continue to take refuge in great numbers in the Low Countries; that they assemble in the cities and towns of the frontiers; that they form new corporations, distinguished by new uniforms; and that they perform military exercises and evolutions, which, though they are not armed, cannot fail to produce a sensation too strong for that state of ferment in which the disturbances of the provinces have left many minds; the Minister Plenipotentiary thinks himself bound to inform Messieurs the French Refugees, through M. le Duc d'Uzes, to whom he has the honour to address the present note, to this effect:

"That it cannot be permitted that Messieurs the French Officers should assemble in the town of Antwerp, or that they should form a body of too great a number in the same spot, particularly on the frontiers.

"That it cannot be permitted that they should perform in a body, even without arms, military evolutions; and still less that they should retain, on any part of the territory of his Majesty, soldiers, deserters from the French troops; and that instructions shall be given to the Officers commanding the troops of the Emperor, to watch over these objects, as well as every part of the conduct of Messieurs the French Officers, which may extend beyond the hospitality which they have demanded. They may be well persuaded that there is no intention entertained to deprive them of the asylum which has been granted them.

"The cities and towns of Roux, Lons, Chievres, Seignies, Braine le Comte, Engheim, Lessines in Hainaut, de Nivelles, Velvorde, and others in Brabant, a number of cities and towns in Flanders, furnish Messieurs the Officers Refugees commodious habitations, and all sorts of advantages to pro-

cure, at a cheap rate, provisions, utensils, and moveables, necessary for their temporary residence."

NEW CIVIL CODE OF PRUSSIA.

The New Code of Laws for Prussia was lately published at Berlin. It is the work of M. Klent and M. Saurez, under the direction of the Great Chancellor Cramer; and, with due regard to ancient customs and prejudices, displays a humane and enlightened spirit.

Punishments are rendered much less rigorous and cruel.

Left-hand marriages are allowed only to Gentlemen, King's Counsellors, and persons of the same rank with these; but the party contracting such a marriage must declare, upon his honour, that he has not sufficient fortune for a right-hand marriage.

The left-hand wife is not to assume the name of her husband, nor even that of spouse; she must be contented with that of *bouf-keep-er*.

The children of such marriages are legitimate: but the father is not obliged to give them an education suitable to his own rank; and they cannot inherit his real property, unless where there are no children or relations by a right-hand marriage.

Every young woman seduced, against whom it is not proved that she is a common prostitute, shall be juridically married to her seducer, as wife by the right-hand, if she be of the same rank, and by the left-hand, if of inferior rank.

The declaration of the husband, that he does not chuse to live with her, is sufficient, however, to obtain a divorce.

This declaration, with the juridical act of the marriage, is then to be delivered to the woman, who, by virtue of it, is placed in the same situation with a woman divorced from her husband, and saved from shame.

The marriage of a Noble with a Peasant, which was formerly prohibited, is now allowed, provided the King, or three of the husband's family, consent to it.

A certain part of the fortune of deceased bachelors, above the age of forty, goes to the fund for the relief of the poor.

The simple obligation of a banker, merchant, manufacturer, landholder, or the persons acting for them, is as good as a bill of exchange.

Whoever saves the life of another, at the risk of his own, is intitled to a letter of thanks and a gratification from the Magistrate.

Talking disrespectfully of any of the Royal Family is punishable only by a short imprisonment in one of the fortresses.

But the most remarkable Article of the Code is the following:

"The Sovereignty consists in the power of conducting the actions of the subjects to the public good; but this power appertains

"not to the King as a RIGHT, but merely as a DUTY."

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

East India House, Nov. 23, 1791.

The following are the particulars of the information communicated by Mr. Parley; and the publick are desired to place no confidence whatever in any other account, until something more authentic can be published, and which shall be done when any farther accounts are received.

Mr. Parley left Pondicherry the 6th of July, in the *Beauty*, Capt. La Belle, arrived in twenty-four days from the Isle of France, and from thence, in two months and eleven days, in the *Medusa* frigate, to Europe. He has brought with him the Madras Couriers; but, being packed up with his baggage, they are at present on the road.

From the best of his recollection, it doth not appear that Lord Cornwallis ever received the slightest check from Tippoo during his march from Bangalore towards Seringapatam.

That, during his march, Lord Cornwallis had been joined by the Maharratta horse, from 12,000 to 15,000 in number.

That, on Lord Cornwallis's approach to Seringapatam, he prepared for attacking the out-works on the —, at two o'clock A.M. but, the rain falling with great violence, the army did not reach the rendezvous till between ten and eleven A.M. by which means the enemy had time to prepare. The attack, however, immediately commenced, and the out-works were carried by storm. Tippoo and his army were compelled to shelter themselves in Seringapatam, where, it was reported, a famine prevailed.

The rains continuing to fall, Tippoo's army was thereby saved, and Lord Cornwallis, being under the necessity of retreating, had reached Bangalore; nor doth Mr. Parley recollect that Tippoo made any attempt to harraßs him during his march. The loss is supposed to have been considerable; the 36th regiment, in particular, has distinguished itself on every occasion. The mortality amongst the cattle must have been great in consequence of the rains; and Lord Cornwallis was obliged to leave part of his heavy artillery behind, after having rendered them useless.

In the Madras Couriers are the General Orders issued by Lord Cornwallis, which contained the strongest expressions and effusions of gratitude towards every part of the army for their conduct.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

By letters from New York we learn, that an alarming fire broke out there on the 20th of September. It began in Mile-street, where the flames raged with the greatest violence; and, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the citizens, in the course of a few hours,

hours, eight houses in Duke-street, and eight in Mile-street, besides storehouses, stables, and coach-houses, were burnt to the ground.

The Custom-house, and the large stores and dwelling house of Mr. Richard Yates, were in the greatest danger, and with difficulty preserved; the Custom-house caught fire three different times.—Fortunately no lives were lost, though several of the citizens were much hurt. A great quantity of grain, tobacco, rice, and cotton, was destroyed.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Oct. 18. Last Sunday the felons in the New Prison seemed determined to carry into execution some preconcerted desperate plan for a general escape. They all positively refused to go into their cells at the locking-up hour, and denounced vengeance against the present turnkey, who, having been but a few days in that office, did not think it prudent to venture among them without a party of the military. This only served to make the prisoners more outrageous; they assailed the guards with stones, brickbats, and hard pieces of mortar, so violently, that they forced them to give way, as they had no orders for firing; nor was it without the utmost difficulty that the desperadoes were, on the day following, brought to observe any degree of order.

Cork, Oct. 18. J. Lynchee, of Gurnetunbrid, was committed on the 16th to the county gaol, by R. Hutchinson, esq. charged on oath with being concerned in feloniously setting on fire, in the dead hour of the night between the 14th and 15th, the house of Abraham Morgan, of Ballinakerry, in the parish of Balivourney, with the malicious intent of destroying Thomas Wray, esq. inspector-general of hearths, Dennis Flynn, esq. supervisor, Mr. Robert Martin, collector, and a serjeant, corporal, and twelve soldiers, who slept in the house, and had been on duty in collecting his Majesty's hearth-monies.

The above diabolical attempt on the lives of Mr. Wray and his party had nearly proved fatal to them. The fire was first discovered by Mr. Wray, near the head of his bed; he had just time to alarm the party and family, who were but a few minutes out of the house when the roof fell in, and the house, furniture, barn, and every thing therein, were consumed to ashes. The Gentlemen left part of their cloaths behind in effecting their escape; and two pair of loaded pistols in their room were successively discharged by the fire, immediately on their quitting it.—An express arrived at five o'clock in the morning to Col. R. Hutchinson, near Macroom, about seven miles from the place; he instantly went to the spot, and, from the information and circumstances discovered, no doubt can arise that the spirited exertions of this active magistrate will bring to justice the

perpetrators of this horrid transaction, disgraceful to any civilized country.

Monaghan, Oct. 31. This town has suffered much for near a month, by a gang, consisting of eight robbers, headed by the noted Ryan, who escaped lately from Newgate. These villains broke into several houses about the suburbs, and made much plunder. After their depredations, they always absconded to the terrerts and the old castle by the Lough-side. Sir James Hamilton, when the outrages became general, placed a patrol in every street, and ordered the great bell to be rung as soon as any of these offenders were discovered.

On the second night this had the desired effect; for they were seen attempting to scale the wall of Sir James's court: the bell accordingly rang, and the greater part of the inhabitants, headed by Sir James, pursued the villains to the above-mentioned place, called the Terrerts, where they had crept into holes in the old ruins.

When day appeared, the whole eight were taken out of a vault; not out of the door of it, as that place was strongly blocked-up with stones of an enormous size, but out of a part over-head, which was opened by crow-bars. Some of the stones, which fell into the place below while the townsmen were making an opening of sufficient dimensions, fractured the legs of two of the offenders in so shocking a manner, that they were sent to the infirmary; the other six were committed to gaol.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Nov. 10. On Tuesday morning, about twenty minutes after nine, a newly finished glass-house at Dumbarton, supposed to be the largest in Great Britain, the cone being 120 feet in height, suddenly fell down. At this time there were twelve men in the inside, employed in removing the scaffolding, all of whom were buried in the ruins. The greatest exertions were made to remove the rubbish, and six of the men were got out alive, but two of them are since dead; so that eight out of the twelve have lost their lives, and the other four are not out of danger. The hour of breakfast was unfortunately altered the day before from nine till ten o'clock.

COUNTRY NEWS.

October 30. About three-in the morning, Mr. Kirk's cotton-mills, at *Barnsford*, co. Derby, were destroyed by fire; which was so rapid, that only the walls of that great work were left standing. The damage is computed at 8,000l.; and a considerable number of men, women, and children, are for a time deprived of the means of getting their bread.

Cambridge, Nov. 4. A few days since, as some men were employed in draining a pond

at Hinton Abbey, they found a human skeleton, in a sitting posture, the skull not above six inches covered with mud. It is supposed to be the remains of Walter Robinfon, esq. uncle to the late Stocker Robinfon, esq.—He was drinking at a public-house in the neighbourhood about fifty-two years since, and was supposed to have been murdered in his way home, as he had not been seen or heard of since. The sum of a thousand pounds, with interest, is among the unclaimed dividends at the Bank in his name. A pair of high-heeled shoes were found whole, a small distance off.—The bones were carefully buried in the church-yard.

Birmingham, Nov. 7. Between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday night, the family (after they were gone to bed) at the Bull's Head public-house, in Erdington, being disturbed by a violent knocking at the door, Mr. Gorton, the master of the house, got up to his chamber window, and, leaning out of it, he observed three men, one of whom, upon his enquiring what they wanted, fired a pistol at him, the contents of which lodged in his body, and he expired in great agony yesterday morning. We have not learned what could compel the murderer to this sanguinary deed.

Harborough, Nov. 14. This morning, about three o'clock, a distressing circumstance presented itself to the passengers of the Manchester post-coach. Three ladies, one gentleman, and a soldier who was outside, having all been overturned in the Leeds heavy-coach about an hour and a half before, were sitting by the road-side, nearly perished with cold, about five miles from the nearest inn. One of the ladies was so much hurt, that it was with the greatest difficulty they could get her into the coach; and she is since said to be dangerously ill. The accident happened between this town and Northampton, by the carelessness of the coachman; for it was moonlight. The passengers suppose he was asleep, as they perceived the coach reclining for several yards before it went over.

Southampton, Nov. 19. On Wednesday morning last, about two o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at Eagle-hall, in this town, occasioned, it is supposed, by the fires which were daily kept in the house to dry it, it being then uninhabited, and undergoing great alterations. As the wind was remarkably high, the engines exceedingly out of repair, and there being a scarcity of water, that large and ancient building was soon reduced to ashes. It was formerly the residence of the Earls of Southampton, but lately bought, and greatly improved, at a considerable expence, by William Gunthorpe, esq. who intended shortly to inhabit it. As the fire first began over the coach-house, Mr. Gunthorpe's coach and phaeton were consumed, together with several chests of linen, and a quantity of deals, which had been sent there a few

days before; all the library, valued at dock and many valuable writings, were likewise burnt. By a fortunate circumstance, a very large stock of furniture, expected from London the Monday preceding, was detained on the road; otherwise that would have shared the same fate. The adjoining house received but little injury.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LATE STORM.

A letter, dated *Tunbridge Wells, October 22*, says: On Thursday last, at about half an hour past eleven o'clock in the morning, we had a most awful clap of thunder; and in a few minutes after we perceived from Mount Ephraim one of our parish churches (Speldhurst) to be on fire. Two men saw the ball enter about the centre of the shingled part of that beautiful steeple, and almost instantly smoke issued from the top, flames succeeding. The few persons residing near it happily saved the chest of writings, plate, and pulpit cushions. Had any person been on the spot capable of directing the men, in all probability the chancel (built by the Duke of Orleans, who was taken at the battle of Agincourt by Richard Waller, and kept at his house in this parish four years, and in England twenty-five years) might have been preserved, and probably great part of the church; instead of which, every thing contributed to its destruction.

Very soon the heavy rain and hail ceased. The high wind drove the flames from the steeple directly on the church, and continued blowing, without rain, the whole afternoon. In about four hours, this ancient and most beautiful church was reduced to a heap of ruins. The fiery furnace into which Shadrach and his companions were cast, I think, could bear no comparison to the fire inclosed within those walls, when every thing on which the fire had power was burning together on the floor.

The bells are melted. The monuments (one of which was very ancient, belonging to the Waller family, on a large scale, and a most curious piece of workmanship, in marble) are crumbled to dust.

The next morning a small space was cleared within the chancel door, and a couple actually married; but the bride's new shoes were completely spoiled.

The stone work of the steeple and the church is in the most ruinous condition, not a material in the whole remaining for future use. What is very extraordinary, the flag, entire, was turned upside down.

At the same time, about three miles from the church, fell a storm of hail, or rather of pieces of ice; it lasted about ten minutes with the greatest violence. The pieces of ice were in all shapes, many of which were six inches long, the round stones about the size of a marble. In the direction from the hail to the church, the ball of fire left such a sulphureous smell behind it, as to induce the

the inhabitants to conclude that their houses were on fire. Some persons, by the clasp of the stroke, were nearly thrown from their seats, and one man was beaten from a causeway into a hedge, at a very great distance from its direction. Much damage is done to the tomb and head-stones nearest the church. Providentially the wind from the West saved several buildings from what appeared to have been inevitable destruction. A person shooting, near a mile from the church, at the same time, had his gun twisted out of his hand by the lightning, which alarmed him so much, that he left the gun on the spot.

Thursday night, and Friday morning early, we had succeeding tempests; when two sheep, at a little distance from hence, were killed by lightning, at about half a mile asunder. A good deal of damage was done at the same time to the windows in Tunbridge town by very large hail, as well as many other parts around us; but the hail here was very trifling, and little damage done, though the tempest was very awful.

Rainham, Kent, Oct. 22. During a thunder-storm, a very vivid flash of lightning, succeeded by a most tremendous clap of thunder, fell on the round tower of the church, the wall of which it cracked for the space of several feet, and passed down the flight of stone steps, many of which are shivered in a surprising manner. It forced out the West door, and split the stone work into several pieces; it then passed into the body of the church, where it left several marks of its force; and from thence went through the East window of the chancel, near the Earl of Thanet's monument, and entered the family-vault, the door of which was forced off its hinges.—The whole damage is estimated at £50l.

Ipswich, Oct. 22. Thursday last, about three o'clock in the afternoon, we had several awful claps of thunder; soon after which, intelligence was received that a barn was set on fire by the lightning at Bournhall, about a mile from hence, in the occupation of the widow Rivers. The engines belonging to the town were immediately sent, and vast numbers of people attended; but, very little water being at hand, their endeavours were not of much avail; for the flames were so rapid, that the barn, together with most of the corn therein, and also a stable and stack adjoining, were destroyed. Fortunately the wind blew very strong from the dwelling-house and the rest of the premises, otherwise the whole must have inevitably shared the same fate. There were eight horses in the stable, which were with great difficulty got out. Two men were at work in the barn at the time the lightning struck upon it: they were much alarmed, but at the moment could scarcely tell at what; and as soon as they got out they discovered the fire. Another man, standing under the cart-

lodge opposite the barn, was sensibly affected on one side by the flash that occasioned the above accident.

Chilington, Cornwall, Oct. 23. We had yesterday the most violent storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, ever remembered in this county. It began at the time the Corporation were assembled in the Town-hall, to which it did considerable damage, and very much alarmed those within. It has entirely destroyed the excellent green-houses of the Mayor, and done considerable damage in many parts of the county.

PORT NEWS.

Falmouth, Oct. 21. Last night we had a most dreadful storm of wind, hail, and rain, attended by the most tremendous peals of thunder, and vivid flashes of lightning. I am sorry to add, that a large brig was wrecked off the Lizard, and every creature on board unfortunately perished. By the boat which was driven on shore this morning, it appears to be the *Fanny of Exeter*. This afternoon, the bodies of two of the drowned mariners belonging to the above wreck were washed on shore.—The storm still continues, and seems to threaten as severe a night as the last; so that we are under the greatest apprehension of hearing that more vessels are lost on the Cornish coast.

October 22. The rudder of a ship drifted ashore at *Seaford*, the iron-work of which, it is supposed, will weigh upwards of five hundred weight.

On the same evening, a Dutch vessel, laden with sugar, was, by the violence of the storm, driven from her coast, and had very nearly perished on the *Beggar Rock*, having lost her rudder, and being otherwise much damaged. On her making signals of distress, a small vessel ventured out to her assistance; but an unfortunate man, named Powell, was by a violent sea driven overboard. He was heard to cry out several times, but no assistance could be afforded him.

The mariners who went in this vessel speak of this night as one of the most tempestuous and dreadful that they had ever experienced. At one moment the lightning glared in awful brilliancy, and the next was enveloped in pitchy darkness; while the mountainous seas, that every instant seemed ready to destroy their crazy bark, formed a scene of horror, which an absent person cannot sufficiently delineate.

Gosport, Nov. 7. Saturday last, a Court-martial was held on board the *Vengeance* guard-ship, of 74 guns, now at Blackthames, and commanded by Commodore Thomas Pasley, on John Brown, boatswain of the *Thunderer*, of 74 guns, in ordinary at this port, for embezzling about two hundred weight of junk; when, upon the clearest evidence, Brown was found guilty, and broke, agreeably to the sentence of the Court.

CEREMONIAL OF THE DUKE OF YORK'S MARRIAGE.

Berlin, Oct. 1. The day before yesterday, in the evening, the wedding of Princess Frederica was consummated with the Duke of York.

About six o'clock, all persons who were of Princely Blood assembled in gala in the apartments of the Dowager Queen, where the diamond crown was put on the head of Princess Frederica. The Generals, Ministers, Ambassadors, and the High Nobility, assembled in the White Hall.

Immediately after it struck seven o'clock, the Duke of York led the Princess his spouse, whose train was carried by four *Dames de la Cour*, preceded by the Gentlemen of the Chamber, and the Court Officers of State, through all the parade apartments, into the White Hall. After them went the King, with the Queen Dowager; Prince Lewis of Prussia, with the reigning Queen (the Crown Prince was absent, by indisposition); the Hereditary Prince of Orange, with Princess Wilhelmina; Prince Henry, third son of the King, with the Hereditary Stadtholders, his aunt; Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, with Princess Augusta, the Duke of Weimar, with the spouse of Prince Henry of Prussia; the reigning Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, with the Hereditary Princess of Brunswick.

In the White Hall, a canopy was erected of crimson velvet, and also a crimson velvet sofa for the marriage ceremony.

When the young couple had placed themselves under the canopy, before the sofa, and the Royal Family stood round them, the Upper Counsellor of the Consistory, Mr. Sack, made a speech in German. This being over, rings were exchanged; and the illustrious couple, kneeling on the sofa, were married according to the rites of the Reformed Church. The whole ended with a prayer; and twelve guns placed in the garden firing three rounds, the benediction was given. After which, the new-married couple received the congratulations of the Royal Family, and they returned in the same manner to the apartments, where the Royal Family, and all persons present, sat down to card-tables; after which, the whole Court, the High Nobility, and the Ambassadors, sat down to supper.

The supper was served at six tables. The first was placed under a canopy of crimson velvet, and the victuals served in gold dishes and plates. Lieutenant-General Bornstedt and Count Bruhl had the honour to carve, without being seated.

The other five tables, at which sat the Generals, Ministers, Ambassadors, all the Officers of the Court, and the High Nobility, were served in other apartments.

Those who did the *dumetiers* at these tables
Genl. Mac. November, 1791.

were—At the first, Prince Sacker, Minister of State—At the second, General Mollendorf—At the third, Count Jmckenstein, Minister of State—At the fourth, Count Schumleburg, Lieutenant-General and Minister of State—At the fifth, Major-General Bichoffswarder.

During supper, musick continued playing in the galleries of the first Hall, which immediately began when the company entered the Hall.

At the desert, the Royal table was served with a beautiful set of china, made in the Berlin manufactory.

Supper being over, the whole assembly repaired to the White Hall, where the trumpet, timbrel, and other musick, were playing; the Flambeau Dance was begun, at which the Ministers of State carried the torches. With this ended the festivity.

The new couple were attended to their apartment by the reigning Queen and the Queen Dowager.

The Duke of York wore on this day the English uniform; and the Princess Frederica was dressed in a suit of *drap d'argent*, ornamented with diamonds.

The Palace of the Margrave of Anspach was illuminated.

CEREMONIAL of the RE-MARRIAGE.

London, Nov. 23. At seven o'clock in the evening, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Bishop of London, came to the Queen's house; the Archbishop attended by two pages and his train bearer; and the Lord Chancellor in his full robes, with the Great Seal of England carried before him, and his train borne.

At half past eight o'clock, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Duke of Clarence, entered the Queen's house, and were immediately conducted to her Majesty's drawing-room.

The Bishops and the Chancellor were in a separate room for near three quarters of an hour, preparing the form of the register.

At nine o'clock, the Bishops and the Lord Chancellor having intimated that they were ready, they were admitted into her Majesty's drawing-room; upon which the procession, attended by the Officers of the Chapel Royal, proceeded to the Grand Saloon—Books of the marriage ceremony were delivered to all the Royal Family by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At the request of the Archbishop, a table was directed to be placed in the Saloon, which was formed as an altar, and was narrow enough for the Archbishop to reach across, and join the hands of the Royal Pair.

At half past nine the ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London; his Majesty standing at one end of the altar, and her Majesty at the other extremity; the Duke and Duchess of York in the centre; the Arch-

Archbishop opposite to them, and the Lord Chancellor standing behind him; the Prince of Wales next to the Dukes of York, and the Duke of Clarence next to the Duke of York. The Princesses were seated on chairs at a distance from the altar, in the Saloon.

As soon as the ceremony was finished, the Dukes of York went to his Majesty, and attempted to kneel, which his Majesty, with some difficulty prevented; and, raising her in his arms, affectionately embraced her.

The certificate of the marriage was then signed by their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Clarence, and, lastly, by the Lord Chancellor. After which, the Bishops and the Lord Chancellor retired, and immediately left the Queen's house.

The Royal Family returned to the Queen's drawing-room; and, at a few minutes before eleven o'clock, the Duke and Dukes of York went to York house, where they were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence; an elegant supper having been provided, by the direction of his Royal Highness of York, for their entertainment.

The Prince of Wales gave the Dukes away.

The Dukes were dressed in white satin, with tassels and fringe of gold, and a number of diamonds; in her head-dress she wore feathers, and three brilliant pins, presented to her by the King at the Royal visit on Tuesday. The Duke was in his regimental tab—the Prince was in a chocolate-coloured dressed suit—and the Duke of Clarence in his full uniform.

The Royal Family have presented her Royal Highness the Dukes of York with a most elegant and valuable assortment of diamonds, consisting of ear-rings, necklaces, ornaments for the head, &c. &c.

The Dukes of York takes place (after the Queen) of every female in this country.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

September 14.

About half past ten o'clock at night, a dreadful fire broke out near Cherry Garden Stairs, Rotherhithe, which, from the tide being low, and but little water to be had, burnt with great fury for a considerable time. It began at a chandler's, but how is not known: several barrels of tar were on fire before it was discovered. A number of engines attended, both on the river and on the shore; but, from the difficulty of finding water for the latter, and the impossibility of bringing the latter near enough, the flames for a long time spread with the utmost fury. It was six or seven o'clock in the morning before the violence of the flames was any way got under, by which time above fifty houses were burnt down, many of them warehouses, containing property to a very considerable amount, of which very little was saved. The flames having communi-

cated to the shipping in the river, great fears were entertained, that a number of vessels would fall a prey to the rage of the fire, as there was no possibility of drawing them off, owing to the water being ebb. The *Ranger*, Capt. Swain, from the South Seas, and a small brig, were burnt; but, by great exertions, the flames were prevented from communicating to any other vessels; at least from destroying any other.—Many poor families are burnt out, and their little all destroyed.

October 20.

During a thunder storm, a large oak, which has stood time immemorial in Dean's Yard, Westminster, was, by a sudden squall of wind, broken short off within three feet of the ground. Luckily no damage was done.

October 27.

About seven o'clock in the evening, Mons. Verteillac made his escape from the Fleet prison in a manner so unsuspected by the Keepers, that the first intelligence, leading to a discovery of his having found means to get out of the prison, was given by the master of the Bell-savage inn, through which he was found to have passed. He is the person who some time since was imprisoned in the King's Bench, and endeavoured to make his escape from thence. The debt for which he was detained is said to amount to 5,000l.—A rope-ladder, with steel steps, was thrown over the wall, by two foreigners, from a window of the Bell-savage inn which overlooks the prison. By this ladder he ascended, and afterwards passed through the inn without suspicion or interruption.

Wednesday, November 2.

The following very melancholy accident occurred in the house of Mrs. Clitherow, a firework-maker, at the upper end of Halfmoon-alley, near Bishopsgate-street.—Mrs. Clitherow, with two journeymen, and her eldest daughter, being at work in her shop, to complete some orders against the 5th instant, about half an hour after one o'clock some tea was proposed as a refreshment; while they were drinking this, some of the materials upon which they had been at work, by unknown means, took fire, when Mrs. C.'s eldest daughter ran up stairs to alarm her three sisters, who were in bed.—Her sisters pressing her as to the safety of their mother, she came down again, but not till the flames had got to such a height, that every attempt to get out of the front door proving abortive, she, with one of the men, got into the yard. She there first perceived that her cloaths were on fire, which the man had scarcely extinguished, by assisting her to get into the water-tub, before a beam fell, with the explosion of the roof, and broke his arm. At the same time, both the roof and the gable-end of the next house, Mr. Gibbs's, was forced into the street, by which a person, who lodged in the garret, was thrown

thrown out of his bed upon the ground at several yards distance : this man's thighs were broken, and he was otherwise much hurt.—It was not till some time after the principal explosion, that the two unhappy people in Mrs. C's yard were found by the populace, almost intombed in the smoking ruins. The young woman was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the two men to St. Thomas's.—It is supposed, that the mother, and the other journeyman, fell a sacrifice to an attempt to extinguish the flames in the shop below, as the principal part of the powder, which was deposited in the garret, was a considerable time before it took fire.—Five lives were lost : Mrs. Clitherov, her three daughters, and one journeyman ; and no persons were hurt besides those abovementioned. Mrs. C's house is entirely consumed, but the two adjoining are only considerably damaged ; as were the windows and tiling of almost all the houses as far off the spot as Broad-street-buildings. The explosions were very audible, so far off as Fleet-street, and was at first supposed to have been an earthquake, and the flash seen as of lightning in Aldergate-street.—Among the shocking remains of the sufferers discovered in the following day, were the three children's skeletons, and one of Mrs. C's arms, which was known only by two rings upon the fingers.—It is remarkable, that the late husband of Mrs. C. had a similar accident, on the same spot, about thirty years since, when, several lives were lost.—Her eldest daughter died on the 14th instant, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Her eldest son was not present when the accident happened ; but (we are sorry to add) a son of his, who was apprentice to a lighterman, fell over the side of a lighter on the Wednesday following, and was drowned in the Thames.

Thursday 10.

Between twelve and one in the morning, a fire broke out in the second floor of the house of Mr. Wilkins, Blackwell-hall factor, near Cooper's-hall, Basinghall-street, supposed to have happened by the maid-servant carrying a candle into a closet. She had the presence of mind to prevent a communication in the outer room, whereby the house was saved ; though the whole floor, with all the wearing-apparel, bedding, &c. were destroyed. The family, returning from spending the day at Mr. Wheeler's, apothecary, on Ludgate-hill, were stopped at the alarm of fire, and told it was in their own house.

Wednesday 30.

In p. 962 of our last Magazine, mention is made of the separation of the Jury on a trial for an assault, at the Quarter Sessions at Sudbury, without agreeing on their verdict. Since which, the opinion of Counsel has been taken on that transaction, which was as follows :

"There can be no doubt (says the Counsel) that the Jurors were guilty of a misdemeanor, for which a Superior Court might

attach them, as for a contempt ; though perhaps it might be questionable whether the Quarter Sessions have such an authority.—The Jurors, having been guilty of a misdemeanor, are also punishable by indictment ; which, if any course were to be taken against them, would be more constitutional than the process of attachment. But wise policy, in my humble apprehension, forbids any criminal animal verifications at all.

"The institution of Juries, like every human institution, has its defects. That of a compulsive union of sentiment and opinion is one of them : this effect of it seldom happens ; and, happening so seldom, is better passed over, than, by criminal process against Jurors, incurring the risk of weakening, in the public mind, the reverence so justly due to the great palladium of our freedom.—Their crime, in the present instance, does not appear to have been corruption ; and, where no motive is assigned, one should suppose the best. They possibly might have been guilty of the violence to escape corruption. Their verdict undoubtedly cannot now be received, neither can they be re-assembled : the trial must be *de novo*.

"J. COX HIPPISLEY."

STATE OF AFFAIRS ABROAD.

The Political State of European Affairs has received but little alteration since our last publication. The emigrations from France have indeed much increased by opposition ; and there is now no hope left of establishing the new Constitution without bloodshed.

It appears to be the wish of the surmuling nations, that the ancient form of the despotic government of France may be restored ; and some very extraordinary steps have been taken to get the King wholly into the hands of the Fugitives for that purpose : but those steps seem to have been taken by men who have more at heart the gratification of their own ambition, than either the life of the King, or the happiness of his people. It is by no means possible for a bystander to fathom the true motives by which his Swedish Majesty is governed on the present occasion. His conduct is past finding out ; and the Declaration of War against his subjects by the Algerines is not more mysterious than his proposition for war against the French nation. Time, however, will soon develop these mysteries.

If we see reason to conclude, that neither the disaster that has befallen our troops in the East, nor the insurrection so fatal in the West Indies, is so great as was first represented, we hope not to be suspected of partiality in our representations : we believe both to be much over-rated. The cry that has been set on foot to raise the price of sugar is certainly a trick of trade. Were the whole island to be sunk in the sea, there would be sugar enough left to supply the wants of the rest of the world.

P. 970. The late Sir Herbert Mackworth, to the great good luck of the heir to his title and estate, left no other will than that which he made on his marriage, about thirty years ago; by which he settled on Lady M. 1000l. per annum, and 12,000l. in money to be partitioned among the younger children. His real estate (not an acre of it entailed) is near 5000l. per annum; the personalities of which Sir Herbert died possessed are expected to amount to 60,000l.

P. 974, col. 1, l. 11, read, "in England, 1780; paymaster," &c.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, in Rutland-square, Dublin, the Lady of the Hon. Mr. Forward, a dau.

OS. 20. Mrs. Alexander, of Bellamyle, in Ayrshire, a daughter.

21. The Lady of Samuel Smith, esq. M.P. for Leicester, a daughter.

29. At his house in Harley-street, the Lady of Henry Calveley Cotton, esq. a daughter.

30. At the Palace, the Lady of the Bishop of Waterford, a daughter.

Nov. 3. Mrs. Wemyss, of Cuttlehill, in Scotland, a son.

4. Lady Susannah Thorp, of Cumberland-place, Oxford road, a daughter.

The Lady of Geo. Arnold, esq. of Ashby-lodge, co. Northampton, a son and heir.

6. At North Merchiston, the Lady of Sir Jn. Sinclair, bart. of Ulbster, M.P. a daughter.

8. At Canterbury, the Lady of Egerton Brydges, esq. a son.

9. At his house in Essex-street, the Lady of Henry Dealtry, esq. a daughter.

10. In New-street, Spring-gardens, the Lady of John Drummond, esq. a daughter.

At his house in Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the Lady of James Dawkins, esq. M. P. for Chippingham, a son.

At their lodgings in York, the Lady of the Hon. G. A. Chetwynd Stapylton, a dau.

11. At Edinb. Mrs. Marjoribanks, a son.

13. At Montague house, in Privy-gardens, Viscountess Stopford, a son and heir.

14. The Lady of Cosmos Neville, esq. of Holt, co. Leicester, a son.

17. At Tunbridge-wells, the Lady of Lewis Montolieu, esq. a daughter.

Lady of Alderman Le Mesurier, a daughter.

20. At the Earl's house in the Stable-yard, St. James's, the Countess of Harrington, a dau.

21. At his house in Clarges-street, the Lady of Sir Wm. Wake, bart. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Sep. **A**T Epsom, in Surrey, Rev. Joseph Thomas, late chaplain of the Vanguard man of war, to Miss Parkhurst, daughter of the Rev. John P. of Epsom.

24. John Hooper, esq. of Yeovill, to Miss Parsons, eldest daughter of Rev. F. C. P.

26. At Storrington, Sussex, Hen. Jackson, esq. of Mark-lane, to Miss Harriet Bishopp, second daughter of Harry B. esq.

27. R. Curting, esq. of Sandwich, to Miss Harvey, daughter of John H. esq. one of the captains in the fleet under Lord Rodney at the capture of St. Eustatius.

28. Mr. Lee, merchant, to Miss Terry, daughter of Mr. T. merchant, both of Hull.

29. At Hornsey church, co. Middlesex, Sir John Peter, his Majesty's consul in the Austrian Netherlands, to Miss Parker, eldest daughter of John P. esq. of Muswell-hill, banker in London.

John Benjamin Humphreys, esq. of Kibworth Harcourt, co. Leicester, to Miss Charlotte Buckby, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. of Seagoe, co. Armagh, in Ireland.

OS. 1. At Russell, near Uxbridge, Mr. Davison, man's-mercier, of Oxford-street, to Miss Ewer, of Russell.

3. By special licence, Tho. Sinclair, esq. jun. of Belfast, Ireland, to Miss Jane Bland, you. dau. of late Capt. B. and niece to Gen. B.

4. At Edinb. Capt. Tho. Inglis, to Miss Jean Balfour, dau. of late Hen. B. esq. of Dunbog.

6. At Hull, Mr. Moxton, merch. to Miss Richard, daughter of Mr. R. brewer there.

9. At Lambeth, Tho. Sadd, esq. to Miss Anna-Maria Footitt, both of Vauxhall.

At the same place, — Cullimore, esq. of Nine-Elms, to Miss Eliz. Sadd, of Vauxhall.

10. Mr. Jn. Delval Wilton, of Portland-st. to Miss Louisa Farrer, of Lawrence-lane.

Rev. John-Francis Browne, of Magdalen Coll. Oxf. to Miss Marnock, of Hortham.

11. At West Grinstead, Sussex, Timothy Shelly, esq. M. P. for Hortham, to Miss Pibford, of West Grinstead.

12. At Sluffall, co. Salop, Rev. Jn. Hep-tinstall, to Miss Sambrooke.

13. Rev. Wm. Hughes, M. A. rector of Pitchcott, Bucks, to Miss Wyckham, of Salisbury, co. Northampton.

Mr. Goodacre, mercer and draper, of Oxford-street, to Miss Barron, of Cambridge.

Mr. Jos. Butterworth, of Fleet-street, to Miss Anne Cooke, of Trowbridge, Wilts.

At Barthomley, in Cheshire, Thomas Andrew Knight, esq. of Mary-Knowle, co. Hereford, brother of Richard-Payne K. esq. M. P. for Ludlow, co. Salop, to Miss Felton, daughter of the late Humph. F. esq. of Woodhall, Salop.

15. Mr. Charles Martin, attorney, to Miss Weststead, both of Mile-end.

Joseph Howgate, esq. of Norwood-house, Herts, to Miss Price, of Fleet-street.

Mr. Alex. M'Leary, of Bush-lane, to Miss Barclay, of Fleet-street.

Capt. Dalrymple, of the 3d reg. of guards, brother to Sir Jn. D. bart. to Miss I'wedell, daughter of Jn. T. esq. of Northumberland.

16. John Masters, esq. of Petty-France, Westminster, to Miss Anne Wood, of Quean Anne-street West, daughter of John W. esq. of Rochester.

18. At Edinburgh, William Kerr, esq. of Spring garden, in the island of Jamaica, to Miss Margaret Hunter, youngest daughter of the late James H. esq. of Frankfield.

At Bristol, Dr. Ludlow, to Mrs. Gibbs, relict of G. O. esq. of Heywood-house, Wilts.

19. At Uttoxeter, co. Stafford, Richard Bateman, esq. of Derby, to Miss Keelinge, only child of Rev. Tho. K. of Uttoxeter.

20. Tho. Walton, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Mary White, of Lambeth.—Mr. Rob. Hillier, of Chandos-street, Covent-garden, to Miss Anne White, sister of the aforesaid.

23. Rich. Walker, esq. of Ecclell-hall, Staff. to Miss Charlotte Peake, of Offley-park.

24. At Prestbury, near Cheltenham, Rev. Jos. White, D. D. rector of Melton, Suffolk, Archbp. Laud's professor of Arabic at Oxford, and prebendary of Gloucester, to Miss Turner, of Gloucester.

25. Rob. Bloxham, esq. M. D. to Miss Caroline Heydon, both of Guildford.

At Corwen, Rev. Thomas Roberts, M. A. master of Ruthin school, co. Denbigh, to Miss Eleanor Jones, of Cefn-Rug, co. Merioneth.

27. Rev. James Wiggott, to Miss Lyde, daughter of Sam. L. esq. of Ayot St. Laurence, Herts, and-niece to the late Sir Lionel L. bart.

At Leicester, Rev. Wenman-Henry Langton, B. A. rector of Warham, co. Norfolk, to Miss Arnold, eldest daughter of Dr. A. physician, of Leicester.

29. At Coventry, Mr. Joseph Soden, to Miss Sarah Vale, youngest daughter of the late Alderman V. of Coventry.

30. At Odiham, Hants, Wm. Powell, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Brett.

At Lisbon, by the Rev. Mr. Hill, his Serene Highness the Margrave of Anspach and Bareith, to the widow of Lord Craven, and sister of the Earl of Berkeley. The ceremony was performed before a number of respectable witnesses; the ambassadors of Russia, Naples, Holland, Vienna, and all the English gentry that could be collected together. Capt. Dorset officiated as father; and the whole company supped with their Highnesses, after the ceremony, at the Prussian Minister's hotel, where the Margrave had taken up his residence.

31. At Radwell, Herts, Mr. J. L. Siordet, jun. merchant, of Great Winchester-street, to Miss Maria Sampson, of Radwell.

Lately, at Orléans, the Chevalier le Sieur de Colleville, son to the present Marchioness de Colleville, of Normandy, a French officer in the infantry, to Miss M'Intosh, youngest daughter of Wm. M. esq. of Grenada.

Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cork, to Miss Mapletott, daugh. of the Hon. Mrs. M.

At Dublin, Wm. Thompson, esq. late high sheriff of that city, to Miss Isabella Ferguson, of Dawson-street.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Lord Grantley, to Miss Midgley, eldest daughter of the late Jonathan M. esq. of Beverley, and niece to the late Lady Denison.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Henry St. John, only son of the Hon. Henry St. J. late captain of the Torbay man of war, to Miss Logie, daughter of the late Capt. L.

By special licence, Peter Everard Buckworth, esq. of Shackerly, in Cheshire, captain in the 40th regiment, to Miss Blackall, only daughter and sole heiress of Sir Ibo. B. of Dorset-street, Dublin.

Rev. Mr. Willis, to Miss Sarraude, daughter of Rev. Mr. S. of Sutton, near York.

Nov. 1. Robert Busick, esq. of Epsom, to Miss Parker, of Mitcham.

2. Francis Deuce, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Mrs. Price, widow of Rev. Henry P. late of Bellevue, in Ireland.

3. Christopher Hill Harris, esq. of Woolwich, Kent, to Miss Boyfield, of Lee.

4. Gen. Wm. Ricketts, esq. of Bishop's Sutton, Hants, to Miss Letitia Mildmay, daughter of Carew M. esq. of Shawford-house.

5. At Stoke Newington, John Freeman, esq. of Great Braxted, Essex, to Miss Ellis, sister of Tho. E. esq. of the Palentine-houses.

6. Mr. Oakley, attorney, of St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, to Miss Frances Swain, one of the daughters of the late Alderman S.

Mr. Charles Bowring, fuller, of St. Leonard's, near Exeter, to Miss Sarah Jane Anne Lane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Tho. L. of St. Ives.

7. Mr. Medley, bookseller, of East Retford, to Miss Barker, daughter of Alderman B.

8. At Reading, Rich. Sheldon Collicott, esq. of Weston, Somerset, to Miss French.

10. Dan. Douglas, esq. of Folkeham, co. Lincoln, to Miss Pinckney, of Peterborough.

11. Westgaith Snaith, esq. of Mansour-house-street, banker, to the eldest daughter of his partner, Tho. Sykes, esq.

Charles Wynch, esq. of Henley-castle, co. Worcester, fourth son of the late Alex. W. esq. governor of Madras, to Miss Folliet-Augusta Perfect, eldest daughter of Dr. P. of West Malling, in Kent.

12. At the seat of her father, at Mitchelstown, in Ireland, the Hon. Miss King, eldest daughter of Lord Kingborough, to the Earl of Mount Cashel, of Moor-park.

Mr. Charles Hague, of Cambridge, to Miss Harriet Huxley, of Clapton.

17. Mr. Thomas James, jeweller, of St. Anne's-lane, Alder-gate, to Miss H. Thomas, of Doctors Commons.

18. Mark Gibberne, esq. of New Broad-street, to Miss Rebecca Sharpe, niece of Mr. Charles S. of Fleet-street, perfumer.

19. Theophilus Collins, esq. M. D. F. R. S. to Miss Eliz. Whittell, daughter of Henry W. esq. of Bermondsey.

21. Mr. Joseph Daniell, of Winbourn, surgeon, to Miss Spear, of Steppney.

Wm. Green, esq. of Friday-street, to Miss Wilson, of Bread-street, Cheap-side.

23. At Sturstock, co. Warwick, Charles Pack, jun. esq. of Prestwold, lieutenant-colonel of the Leicestershire militia, to Miss Geast, dau. of Rd. G. esq. of Blythe-hall.

24. Alex. Fotheringham, esq. to Miss Juliette Garden, second daughter of the late Dr. Alex. of Charles-town, South Carolina.

DEATHS.

Aug. **A**T Nottingham, after a short illness, in his 54th year, the Rev. Richard Plumbe, M.A. near twenty years minister of Castlegate meeting. As a divine, his extensive knowledge in theology was well known; and it is to be lamented that his modesty led him to resist the importunity of his friends to publish some pieces of importance. He has left, to regret his loss, three young children, who were, about two years since, deprived of their amiable mother. To them he was a tender father and diligent preceptor, having begun in them the foundation of a liberal education. As a friend, he was social, cheerful, sympathetic, and faithful; as a minister, deservedly approved by an affectionate and numerous congregation: and, among the many pleasing features of his character one was, his easiness of access to all persons, with whom, of every denomination, he was particularly careful to cultivate peace.

Sept. 12. At St. Mary del Pianto, the Abbe Paul Mancini, at the age of 70, and with the reputation of a saint. He maintained 112 poor people; among whom was Benoit Joseph Labre, a Frenchman by birth, who died also in the odour of sanctity.

18. At Antigua, Archibald Shannan Buchanan, esq. of Drumhead, co. Dumbarton.

19. In Port-royal harbour, Jamaica, Alex. Robinson, esq. naval officer, of Kingston, third son of James R. esq. late of Bishop-mill, Moray.

Oct. Near Lagny, in the Isle of France, in the course of an excursion for his health, M. Massou; who, by mere dint of uncultivated genius, had produced some capital pieces of painting: among them, "Christ healing the blind men of Jericho," a very masterly scripture-piece, after an original of Poussin's; and a portrait of Louis XIV. which did the highest honour to this self-taught artist.

2. At Warsaw, aged 74, the Princefs Sangursko, consort to the Grand Marshal of Lithuania.

4. At his house at Blawith; near Cartmell, occasioned by a fall he got in Eggerslach, when returning from Cartuwell, Mr. William Gibson. He was born in the year 1720, at a village called Boulton, a few miles from Appleby, in Westmorland. At the death of his father, being left young, without parents, guardians, or any immediate means of support, he put himself under the care of a reputable farmer in the neighbourhood, to learn the farming business, where he remained several years. Having obtained some knowledge therein, he removed to the distance of about 30 miles, to be superintendant to a farm near Kendal. After being there some time, and arrived at the age of about 17 or 18, he was informed that his father

1 been possessed of a tolerable estate, in real property; and that, in the beginning

of the last century, he had descended from the same family with Dr. Edmund Gibson, then bishop of London. He spent the little money he had acquired by his industry to come at the truth of the business; when he found, to his sorrow, that the estate was mortgaged to its full value, and upwards. He therefore continued his occupation, and soon afterwards rented and managed a little farm of his own, at a place called Hollis, in Cartmell Fell, not far from Cartmell, where he applied himself vigorously to study. A little time previous to this, he had admired the operation of figures; but laboured under every disadvantage, for want of education. As he had not been taught either to read or write, he turned his thoughts to reading English, and enabled himself to read and comprehend a plain author. He therefore purchased a treatise on arithmetic; and though he could not write, he soon went through common arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, the extraction of the square and cube roots, &c. by his memory only, and became so expert therein, that he could tell, without setting down a figure, the product of any two numbers multiplied together, although the multiplier and multiplicand, each of them, consisted of nine places of figures: and it was equally astonishing how he could answer, in the same manner, questions in division, in decimal fractions, or in the extraction of the square or cube roots, where such a multiplicity of figures is often required in the operation. Yet at this time he did not know that any merit was due to himself, conceiving other people's capacity like his own; but being a sociable companion, and when in company taking a particular pride in puzzling his companions with proposing different questions to them, they gave him others in return, which, from the certainty and expeditious manner he had in answering them, made him first noticed as an arithmetician, and a man of most wonderful memory. Finding himself still labouring under farther difficulties, for want of a knowledge in writing, he taught himself to write a tolerable hand. As he did not know the meaning of the word *mathematics*, he had no idea of any thing beyond what he had learned. He thought himself a master-piece in figures, and challenged all his companions, and the society he attended. Something, however, was proposed to him concerning Euclid; but as he did not understand the meaning of the word, he was silent, but afterwards found it meant a *book*, containing the elements of geometry, which he purchased, and applied himself very diligently to the study of, and against the next meeting, in this new science he was prepared with an answer. He now found himself launching out into a field of which, before, he had no conception. He continued his geometrical studies; and as the demonstration of the different propositions in Euclid depend entirely upon a recollection

of some of those preceding, his memory was of the utmost service to him; and as it did not require much knowledge in classical education, but principally the management of straight lines, it was a study just to his mind: for while he was attending the business of his farm, and humming over some tune or other, with a sort of whistle, his attention was certain to be solely engaged upon some of his geometrical propositions, and, with the assistance of a piece of chalk, upon the lap of his breeches-knee, or any other convenient spot, would clear up the most difficult parts of the science in a most masterly manner. His mind being now open a little to the works of Nature, he paid particular attention to the theory of the earth, the moon, and the rest of the planets belonging to this system, of which the sun is the centre; and, considering the distance and magnitude of the different bodies belonging to it, and the distance of the fixed stars, he soon conceived each to be the centre of a different system. He well considered the laws of gravity, and that of the centripetal and centrifugal forces, and the cause of the ebbing and flowing of the tides; also, the projection of the sphere, stereographic, orthographic, and gnomonical; also, trigonometry and astronomy. He paid particular attention to, and was never better pleased than when he found his calculations agree with observation: and being well acquainted with the projection of the sphere, he was fond of describing all astronomical questions geometrically, and of projecting the eclipses of the sun and moon that way. By this time he was possessed of a small library. He next turned his thoughts to algebra, and took up Emerson's treatise on that subject; and though the most difficult, and that, with Simpson's, are the best authors yet published, he went through it with great success, and the management of surd quantities, and the clearing equations of high powers, were amusement to him while at work in the fields, as he generally could perform them by his memory; and if he met with any thing very intricate, he had recourse to a piece of chalk, as in his geometrical propositions. The arithmetick of infinites, and the differential method, he made himself master of, and found out that algebra and geometry were the very soul of the mathematics. He therefore paid a particular attention to them, and used to apply the former to almost every branch of the different sciences. The art of navigation, the principles of mechanics, also, the doctrine of motion, of falling bodies, and the elements of optics, he grounded himself in; and, as a preliminary to fluxions, which had only been lately discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, as the boundary of the mathematics, he went through conic sections, &c. to make a trial of this last and finishing branch. Though he expressed some difficulty at his first entrance, yet he did not rest till he made himself master of both a

fluxion and a flowing quantity. As he had paid a similar attention to all the intermediate parts, he was become so conversant in every branch of the mathematics, that no question was ever proposed to him which he did not answer, nor any rational question in the mathematics, that he ever thought of, which he did not comprehend. He used to answer all the questions in the Gentleman and Lady's Diaries, the Palladium, and other annual publications, for several years; but his answers were seldom inserted except by, or in the name of some other persons, for he had no ambition in making his abilities known, farther than satisfying himself that nothing passed him which he did not understand. He frequently has had questions from his pupils and other gentlemen in London, the universities, and different parts of the country, as well as from the university of Gottingen, in Germany, sent him to solve, which he never failed to answer; and, from the minute enquiry he made into natural philosophy, there was scarcely a phenomenon in nature, that ever came to his knowledge or observation, but he could, in some measure or other, reasonably account for it. — He went by the name of Willy o'th' Hollins for many years after he left the place. He removed to Tarngreen, where he lived about 15 years, and from thence into the neighbourhood of Castmell, and was best known by the name of Willy Gibson, still continuing his occupation as before. For the last forty years of his life he kept a school of about eight or ten gentlemen, who boarded and lodged at his own farm-house; and having a happy turn of explaining his ideas, he has turned out a great many very able mathematicians, and a great many more gentlemen he has instructed in accounts, for the counting-house, as well as for the fen, and for land-surveying, which profession he followed himself for these last forty years and upwards. In the course of his life he had had very great practice that way; and, having acquired a little knowledge of drawing, could finish plans in a very pretty manner. He has been several times appointed, by acts of parliament, a commissioner for the inclosing of commons, and was a very proper person for that purpose; for, as well as his practice in land-surveying, he had equal experience and judgement in the *quality* of land, as well as the quantity: also in leveling or conveying of water from one place to another, for he was well acquainted with the curvature of the earth's surface. He used to study incessantly, during the greatest part of the night; and in the day-time, when in the fields, his pupils frequently went to him, to have their different difficulties removed. He was fond of society, and his company was courted by all who knew him. He has left a disconsolate widow, to mourn for the loss of an indulgent and affectionate husband. They had been married, and lived together in the purest

purest harmony and friendship, for near 50 years; and in all probability, if it had not been for this or some other similar accident, from their apparent health and constitution, they might have lived together many years longer, as, before this melancholy accident, he had never been out of health an hour in all his life. He has also left ten children living, to lament the loss of a tender and indulgent parent. He was well known and respected by a numerous acquaintance, by several eminent gentlemen in the city of London, and in other parts of the kingdom, and particularly so for a considerable distance round his place of residence. He had but four days illness; and though he was in the greatest agony, from a bruise he had got in his inside by the fall, he bore it with the greatest patience; and died in the greatest composure, aged 71 years.

9. Near Jarnac, in France, M. Drouilly, an inflexible Aristocrat, and who was preparing for the press a political work on the present state of France. He was, at one time of life, a strolling player, and wrote a very witty tract, intitled, "The Curate of St. Victor;" in which he treated of antient players, and the darkness of ignorance, which in their days diffused itself throughout Europe. One of the first covered theatres in Paris was an hotel belonging to the Duke of Burgundy, where the principal actor was a priest, named John de Nicey.

14. At Madrid, aged 61 years and 4 months, Don Gregoire Portero de la Huerta, president of the Supreme Council of Castile.

16. At Yaffy, aged 52, Prince Potemkin, commander in chief of the Russian forces in the late war against the Turks, one of the most fortunate officers at the head of an army, and a great favourite with the Emperess. He was going to Bender, by way of exercise, for the benefit of his health. His niece, the Lady of Count Branicki, was with him in the coach. He suddenly complained of a pain in his bowels, got out of the carriage, laid himself upon his belly, and expired in a few minutes. He was of Polish extraction, but had lived great part of his life in Russia, where he enjoyed as many titles and honours as any sovereign prince, his name being at the head of every department in the Russian empire at all relative to war. He had also ten orders of knighthood; of which five were Russian, one Prussian, two Polish, one Danish, and one Swedish. His death, at this period, will not be of much importance out of Russia. There, indeed, the Emperess may lament the loss of her favourite, and the Grand Duke may rejoice at the fall of a dangerous rival. He is supposed to have died worth more than sixty millions of crowns, besides very large estates and many thousands of vassals.

At their house at Islington, Mrs. Gilbert, of Tower-hill;—and, on the 29th, Mr. Jn. Gilbert, her husband.

17. At Sandborough, near Yoxall, co.

Stafford, in her 67th year, Mrs. Every, mother of the late Sir Edw. E. bart.

19. At St. Petersburg, Baron Sutherland, banker to the Emperess of Russia.

In her 92d year, Mrs. Mary Kranen, widow, of Richmond, Surrey, relict of Lambert K. esq. an eminent merchant of London.

20. At Exeter, Francis Waldron, esq. At his house at Walton upon Trent, in his 36th year, Rev. F. Willington, rector of that place, and of Rolliston, co. Derby.

Aged 72, Mr. John Matthews, an eminent farmer and grazier at Gledney, co. Lincoln.

At Bath, Rev. Mr. Crowther, vicar of Shillingford; by whose death the livings of Shillingford and Dunchideock become united in the person of the Rev. Mr. Hugo.

21. At Kingston Bagpuze, Berks, in his 74th year, John Blandy, esq. formerly of Pembroke College, Oxford; who, soon after he left the university, served the office of high sheriff of that county. He has bequeathed, it is said, the following legacies to public and charitable uses:—2000l. for rebuilding the parish church of Kingston; 500l. as an additional endowment to Kingston school, founded by his father; 500l. to the poor; and 1000l. to the Radcliff infirmary at Oxford.

At Peterborough, aged 30, Mr. Thomas Proctor, ironmonger; a young man of great assiduity and integrity in business.

At Sidmouth, Devon, Henry Lyte, esq. secretary and treasurer to the Prince of Wales.

At his seat at Stivickhall, near Coventry, aged about 77, Arthur Gregory, esq. one of the gentlemen-ushers to the privy-chamber, late lieutenant-colonel of the Warwickshire militia, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

22. At Ditton, Miss Goodenough, youngest daughter of Mr. G. of that place.

In his 72d year, much respected, Mr. Oram, late of the York theatre-royal.

Suddenly, at Rochester, Rob. Dixon, esq.

At the marine barracks at Chatham, aged between 70 and 80, Gen. Carruthers, commanding officer of the Chatham division of marines. He was a good officer, and much beloved both by his officers and men. His remains were deposited (without the usual military parade) under the communion-table in Chatham church. Before the corpse walked several sergeants; after them, next to the corpse, the Rev. Mr. Henry Jones, and Mr. James Clifton, surgeon of the marines, with three mourners, who were followed by several officers, marines, &c.

23. At Spalding, co. Lincoln, where she had been some time, Miss Norgate, of Norwich; a most amiable young lady.

24. Of a deep decline, Mrs. Whable, wife of Mr. John W. of Warwick-lane.

At Winchester, in a very advanced age, Mr. Wm. Knapp, sen. many years an alderman of that corporation.

At Peterborough, Mr. John Wilkinson, formerly a resident at Lynn.

Suddenly,

Suddenly, in a fit, at Saddlebow, between Wisbech and Lynn, Mr. Philip Hancocke, merchant, of Wisbech.

25. At Martock, co. Somerset, Jas. Butler, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for that county.

Mrs. Parry, wife of Edw. P. esq. of Dunham-lodge, co. Norfolk.

26. At Vienna, the Aulic Counsellor Baron de Sperges, knight of the order of St. Stephen, and president of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, in her 82d year, Mrs. Anne Stanniland, widow of John S. esq.

27. James Coldham, esq. of Anmer, co. Norfolk, many years a most active and intelligent magistrate of that county.

Lucius O'Brien, esq. of Tixover, Rutland.

Mr. James Patch, surgeon, of Norfolk-street, Strand.

Aged 85, Capt. John Lasley, sen. of Paradise-row, Rotherhithe.

Mrs. Frye, wife of John Reeve F. esq. and daughter of the late Percival Pott, esq.

Of a putrid fever, which baffled his own skill, and that of others of the faculty, Mr. Pearson, of Stoke, near Newark, surgeon.

28. Mr. Geo. Vincent, one of the cashiers of the Bank of England.

At Broadmarston, near Stratford upon Avon, Mr. Henry Eden, a very opulent and respectable grazier.

Miss Louisa Watts, second daughter of Mr. W. secretary to the Sun Fire-office.

At Bungay, Suffolk, after a short illness, Thomas Fames, esq. of Staples-inn.

At Enstone, co. Oxford, Nicholas Marshall, esq.; in whose character were uniformly exemplified the good Christian and truly honest man.

At his house in Upper Gower-str. Lewis Mestayor, esq. late lieutenant-colonel and chief engineer in the service of the East India Company. He married, Sept. 5, 1786, Miss Mary Briscoe, eldest daughter of Mr. B. apothecary there; to whom he has left a very handsome fortune, and legacies in proportion to his brothers and sisters.

29. At Woodmansstone, co. Surrey, of a consumption, in the 29th year of her age, leaving three children, Mrs. Lambert, the lady of William L. esq. She was the daughter of Robert Le Grand, esq. of Gailton, in Kent. Her personal beauty was so great, that for many years she was the unrivalled toast of the county of Kent; and after her marriage she was the pattern of every thing that is excellent and praiseworthy in the mother, the wife, or the friend.

At Blackheath, Miss Cummin, eldest dau. of Geo. C. esq.

In Fenchurch-street, after a few days illness, Mr. Edward Roberts, wine-merchant.

At Billingborough, co. Lincoln, Mr. Burgess, an eminent draper.

GENT. MAG. November, 1791.

Suddenly, after eating his supper, and without any previous indisposition, Mr. Robert Jowitt, seal of Draycot, co. Derby.

At Peterborough, Mr. Sam. Bowen, carrier.

At Pontefract, Fairfax Fearnley, esq. barrister at law, who had attended every assize in York for the last thirty-six years; and during that period never once missed the West riding sessions. In travelling betwixt Yorkshire and Westminster-hill he had gone upwards of 48,000 miles, which is equal (in distance) to twice round the globe, without ever being overturned, or meeting with the smallest accident.

30. At his house in Kingsland-road, after a long illness, aged 80, Rev. Joseph Cookson, who was for upwards of 30 years one of the curates of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and chaplain to the Company of Ironmongers, and likewise to the Artillery Company.

31. Mr. Hudson, of Clapham. He had just been voting at the vestry-room, and at his return was taken ill, and died instantly.

At Ely-house, Rev. Mr. Charles Isaac Yorke, eldest son of the Bishop of Ely.

At Coton, co. Warwick, Jn. Harpur, esq.

In his 74th year, Tobias Maynard, esq. many years of the South-sea-house, and one of the common-council of Bishopsgate ward.

Suddenly, at Arbury, near Coventry, Signor Domenico Motta, of the kingdom of Naples, professor of music.

At Colchester, Mrs. Catherine Boys, sister of the Rev. Richard B. rector of West Bergholt, Essex.

Lately, at Jamaica, Dr. Archibald Symphon, member of the assembly.—Mr. Al-x. Wemiss.—Mr. George Rankin.—Dr. Thomas Fergusson.—Aged 85, Mrs. Grace Deviler.—Aged upwards of 80, Mr. Thomas Pratt.—Capt. Jas. Stokes.—Mr. Jn. Lewis, printer.—Lachlan Grant, esq.—Mr. William Pattinson, merchant.—Mr. Isaac Stevens, merchant.—Mr. Duncan Campbell, of St. Ann's.

At Flatbush, in Long-island, in America, Peter Lafferts, esq.; who had held many offices under the United States, and was judge of the Common Pleas for King's County, New York, at the time of his death. He had studied medical electricity, by instructions from the late celebrated Dr. Franklin, with whom he had held a correspondence.

Suddenly, in the island of Jersey, M. Maret, brother to M. d'Avranche, one of the twelve jurats of that island.

At Donnybrook, near Dublin, Right Hon. William fourth Lord Chetwynd, born 1753; first sat in parliament 1773; and in 1782 His Majesty was pleased to grant him a pension of 400l. He married, and had issue.

At Dunsandle, co. Galway, in Ireland, Rt. Hon. Denis Daly, M.P. for that county, master-general of the King's forces in Ireland, and one of His Majesty's most honourable privy council there.

At Limerick, in her 95th year, Mrs. Fitzgerald,

gerald, mother of Edw. F. esq. of Carrington.

In a very advanced age, at his house of Barras, in Scotland, Sir Wm. Ogilvie, bart. He was the descendant of Sir George Ogilvie, who, in the civil war of last century, defended the castle of Dunnotar against the army of the Commonwealth, until he found means to convey out of that fortress the regalia of Scotland, which he preserved in safety, and delivered up at the Restoration in 1660; since which time they have never been seen.

At Margate, Rev. John Sherley Fennor, of Sevenoaks in Kent, brother-in-law to the present Earl of Conyngham, having married his sister Catherine, in 1785, by whom he has left two sons and a daughter.

At Tenby, co. Pembroke, of an inflammation in his bowels, Laurence Cook, esq.

At Beverley, co. York, Mrs. Midgeley, mother of Lady Grantley.

In Southampton-row, Mary-la-Bonne, Thomas Figgins, esq. captain in the 67th regiment of foot.

At Urfuch, near Ulverstone, co. Lancaster, aged 78, Mrs. Cranke, relict of Mr. Jas. C. an eminent portrait painter.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, Miss Pigott, dau. of Gillery P. esq. of Windfor.

Rev. Wm. Davison, rector of Bramcote, near Nottingham.

At Clixby, co. Lincoln, Samuel Fitzwilliam, esq.

At his apartments in Melford-street, Bath, of a total decay, in his 64th year, Bamber Gascoyne, esq. receiver-general of his Majesty's customs, one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, verdurer of Waltham forest, Essex, formerly M.P. for Liverpool, and only son of Sir Crisp Gascoyne, kn. lord-mayor of London in 1753, and who died in 1761. He was maternally descended from Dr. John Bamber, a celebrated physician, anatomist, and accoucheur, who, by this union of three professions, acquired a very considerable fortune; and in Hogarth's "Consultation of Physicians," is handed down to posterity, in company with the Chevalier Taylor, Mrs. Mapp the bone-setter, and Dr. Ward. His estate at Havering came to Mr. G. who has left four sons; the eldest, Bamber G. esq. M. P. for Liverpool, succeeds to the possession of his entailed estates in Essex and Lancashire, which amount to near 4000l. per annum; the second is at the bar; the third a captain in the Coldstream regiment of guards; and the junior, a lieutenant in the royal navy. His remains, after lying in state for several hours, at Barking, in Essex, where his father purchased the hospital of Ilford, were interred in the family-vault, amidst the greatest concourse of people that has assembled there for some years. His eldest son was chief mourning; and the pall was supported by Messrs. Cameron, Burges, Fanshawe, Gordon, Spurrell, Smith, Moore, and Deere, and followed by ten gentlemen in scarfs, with a numerous train of the principal persons in the

parish. During that day, the shipping in the port hoisted their colours but half mast high.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, Mr. Rich. Hardy, formerly of Saltfleet.

At Little Bytham, in the same county, aged 91, Mrs. Hale, of Careyby.

At Boston, far advanced in years, Mr. Wilby, formerly a draper there.

At Maxey, co. Northampton, aged 73, Mrs. Osborn, wife of Mr. Wm. O. a wealthy farmer there.

Suddenly, while sitting at work in his shop, Mr. Goddard, watch-maker, of Bristol.

Mr. Timbrell, of Cirencester, co. Gloucester.

Rev. Jermyn Pratt, many years rector of Marlingford, co. Norfolk, and also of Watlington, where he resided.

At Chester-le-Street, Sir Blackston Conyers, bart. late collector of the customs at the port of Newcastle, and captain in the marines 1757. He was of a very ancient family, seated at Houghton Cornels and Sockburn, co. Durham, soon after the Conquest. John was first created baronet by Charles I.; and from him was lineally descended the late baronet, whose father, Sir Ralph, married Jane, only daughter of Sir Ralph Blackston, esq.

Aged 78, Thomas Midgeley, esq. of Cookridge-hall, near Leeds.

Mr. Edwards, of Tottenham-court-road, soap-boiler. He has left, by will, to the Asylum, 2000l.; to the Middlesex Hospital, 2000l.; to the Humane Society for delivering Married Women at their own Habitations, 2000l.; to be paid after his wife's death. To his sister, Anne Edwards, the interest of 200l. which is lent on a Welsh turnpike-road trust, being 10l. per annum; 20l. per annum to his dear brother, Joseph Edwards, and his wife, during the life of the survivor of them; 300l. to St. Giles's in the Fields and St. George's Bloomsbury united charity-school; 500l. the interest to buy bread, to be given away every Sunday. The residue of his personal estate, being upwards of 8000l. is to be paid immediately to the Welsh Charity-school, Lond. He died worth 40,000l.

At his seat at Orsett-house, co. Essex, in his 74th year, Henry Bonham, esq.

At Peckham, Surrey, after a long and painful illness, Mr. John Brown, of Worcester-street, Southwark.

Tho. Whitaker, esq. of Wrotham, Kent.

At Kirkeiller, near Hull, Miss Isabella Charlotte Mingay, sister of Counsellor M.

At Weymouth, Rev. Mr. Simpson, late fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

At Chichester, in her 16th year, of an inflammation on her lungs, Mrs. Middleton, wife of the Rev. B. Middleton, M.A.

At Chatham dock-yard, aged 77, Mr. Jn. Booth, 37 years foreman of the house-carpenters on that establishment.

At Plymouth, aged 83, Mr. Northcote, 50 years an eminent optician and watch-maker, and father of J. Northcote, esq. of London, the celebrated historical painter.

At an advanced age, Robert Young, esq. a respectable inhabitant of Turnham-green.

Near the cathedral at Norwich, in her 99th year, Mrs. Mary Catton, aunt to Mr. C. heraldry and coach-painter to his Majesty.

Mrs. Leigh, wife of Mr. L. bookfeller, in Greek-street, Soho.

Nov. 1. At his house at Putney, in his 86th year, Wm. Wall, esq. LL.D. He was the oldest member of the University of Oxford, and senior student of Christ Church, where he took the degree of M. A. 1733; B.C.L. 1739; and D. C. L. 1740. His remains were interred in the chancel-vault of St. Olave, Crutched-friars, on the 10th.

At Chatham, after a long illness, Mr. Wm. Baker, one of the quarter-men of the shipwrights of the dock-yard there.

At the same place, rather suddenly, Mr. Thomas Seagor, joiner.

At the same place, aged 91, Mr. Bluck, sen.

At the Platts, near Stourbridge, John Pidcock, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Worcester.

Of an apoplexy, Alex. Duff, esq. of Hatton, in Bamfshire. The estates go to his brother, Capt. Patrick Duff, now under the command of Earl Cornwallis, in the E. Indies.

At Grantham, aged 77, John Scarborough, who had been 47 years sexton of that parish; during which time he had interred upwards of 4000 of its inhabitants.

Of a paralytic stroke, at Mrs. Cust's, at Grantham, Mrs. Evelyn, wife of James E. esq. of Felbridge-park, co. Surrey. She was daughter of Sir Richard Cust, bart. of Lincolnshire; sister to the late Sir Jn. Cust, bart. speaker of the House of Commons; aunt to Lord Brownlow, of Belton-park; and had, for her first husband, the Hon. Francis Fane, of Fulbeck, co. Lincoln. Her remains were interred in the family-vault of the Custs, in St. George's church at Stamford.

2. Suddenly, Mr. Joshua Grey, carpenter of his Majesty's sloop Savage.

Mr. Robert Exam, an eminent copper-smith in Thames-street, and one of the common-council of Queenhithe ward; a man of uncommon bulk, and of unbounded pleantry and philanthropy.

At Elfeworth, co. Cambridge, in his 84th year, Rev. Mr. Edward Lunn, 46 years rector of that parish, in all which time he never raised his tithes. He succeeded his father, Dr. Wm. L. archdeacon of Huntingdon, who held the living 52 years, being presented in 1692, and dying in 1746; of whom see Masters's "History of Bene't College," p. 343. Mr. Lunn was educated at Bene't College, Cambridge, as had been his father, grandfather, and brother. He was admitted 1725, and proceeded M.A. 1732.

At Norwich, Rev. John Offley, rector of Cratfield and Laxfield, and vicar of Ealsham, in that diocese; admitted at Peterhouse; B.A. 1756; M.A. 1759.

At Rochester, Mrs. Allen, wife of the

Rev. Mr. Ward A. one of the minor canons of Rochester cathedral, and curate of Stroud, near that city.

In her 60th year, Mrs. Sarah Lockett, relict of Mr. Tho. L. of Princes-street, Drury-lane, who for many years had done the smith's business for the royal palaces. About 25 years ago, Mr. L. had the misfortune to lose his all by fire; and so rapid were the flames, that himself, wife, five children, and maid-servant, had scarcely time to make their escape without their cloaths, as it happened in the night. Lockett was naturally of a very cheerful temper, and generally was singing while at his work. The King had frequently listened to his ditties when at work in the palace, and often conversed with him. After the above calamity, there was to great a change in him that it attracted the royal notice, and the King himself asked the cause. Upon being informed, and, upon further enquiry, finding it to be true, and that he was uninsured, as the kind father of his people, feeling the distress of an industrious subject, among other acts of his unbounded munificence, relieved his wants in a great degree, by ordering one hundred pounds, from the royal treasury, to be given to him.

3. At his house in St. Giles's, Norwich, aged 64, Mr. Charles Codd; who served the office of sheriff in 1768, and was twice elected an alderman in 1774, which he refused to accept, and the first time paid a fine of 200l.; the next was fined by the corporation only 20 marks. He died possessed of between 40 and 50,000l.; the bulk of which he has bequeathed to the Rev. Edw. Codd, curate of Ashby and Carlton. He has left a legacy of 500l. to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and 100l. to that for Lunatics in Norwich.

At Dursley, co. Gloucester, Mr. Richard Williams, banker and mercer.

Aged 101, Mrs. Askham, of York.

Mr. Allen Parsons, of Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, tallow-chandler, and one of the wardens of that company.

At Bath, aged 74, Rev. Mr. Burton.

4. At Leicester, advanced in years, Mrs. Anne Robinson, relict of Rev. Caleb R. rector of Great Glen. She was the youngest daughter of Wm. Franke, esq. late of the Newark; and was very truly a friend to the fatherless and necessitous.

After a long illness, which commenced about two years since by a paralytic stroke, Mr. Thomas Harrison, formerly in partnership with Mr. Edward Owen, printer of the London Gazette; some years deputy of Gt. St. Baynard ward, on the election of John Hopkins, esq. (the present lord-payor), who was chosen alderman of that ward on the resignation of Samuel Plumbo, esq. in 1782. Mr. H. was one of the court of assistants of the Stationers Company; and the fourth member of that very respectable court who has died within the last eight months.

At Bexley, Kent, in his 53d year, John Bradley, esq. formerly commander of the ship *True Briton*, in the service of the East India Company.

At her house in Nassau-street, Soho, in her 66th year, Mrs. Margaretta Randall, relict of Mr. Robert R. of Herrings, in Suffolk.

At Hampton, Middlesex, after a short illness, Rev. Daniel Chandler.

At Edinburgh, John Stewart, esq. of Lalfintullian, sheriff-substitute of Edinburghshire.

In Rivers-street, Bath, Major Grant.

5. In his 72d year, Mr. George Hayton, one of the common council for Micklegate ward, York.

In his 65th year, Francis Ballidon Wilmot, esq. of Spondon, near Derby, in the commission of the peace for that county.

6. On her journey to Southampton, from which place she was to embark for the South of France, for the recovery of her health, Miss Percy, daughter of the late Duke of Northumberland, and half-sister to the present Duke, and to the Earl of Beverley.

Mrs. Mary Judd, daughter of the late Alderman J. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Hythe, in Kent, Wm. Mercer, esq. mayor of that corporation.

At Edinburgh, Right Rev. James Brown, of the old Episcopal Church of Scotland.

7. At his brother's house in Kirkliston, Scotland, Capt. Fr. Lindsay, of the Scots Greys.

After a lingering illness, aged 19, Mr. James Eyton, eldest son of Rev. James E. vicar of Stanton by Dale, near Derby.

At his seat near Bolton, co. Lancaster, David Ramsbotham, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for that county.

At his house in Lower Grosvenor-street, Lieut.-general Francis Smith, colonel of the 11th regiment of foot. He was apparently very well when he ordered his breakfast; but on the servant entering the room, he was found dead in his chair.

8. In his 86th year, Rob. Budden, esq. of Damerham, Wilts.

At her house on Epping-forest, Mrs. Harfison, relict of the late Rear-admiral John H. who died on the 15th of last month (see p. 974).

In an advanced age, at Little Gaddesden, Herts, Mrs. Kirkman, relict of Jos. K. esq.

At her seat at Kenilworth, co. Warwick, in her 77th year, the dowager Lady Craven, mother of the late Lord. Her maiden name was Hickes.

At his house in Doctors Commons, after a short illness, Thomas Bever, esq. LL.D. advocate of the admiralty, judge of the Cinqueports, chancellor of Lincoln and Bangor, and fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

9. At his distillery in Golden-lane, Mr. Wm. Gifford, of Hornerton.

John Brown, esq. many years collector of the salt duties at Droitwich.

Suddenly, in a fit, at his seat at Lydney, in Monmouthshire, Thomas Bathurst, esq. eldest

of the thirty-six children of the late Hon. Benjamin Bathurst, the brother of the late Allen first Earl Bathurst. He married, 1749, Anne, daughter and heir of William Fazakerley, of Totton, esq. but leaving no legitimate issue, his estate, worth between a and 1000l. a year, is said to descend to — Bragg, esq. of the Temple, whose father married his eldest sister Anne. His personal property will be divided between two young ladies, his natural daughters. He was of a very hospitable and cheerful disposition, and sustained the character of an English country gentleman with great credit. The widow of his father, who had two wives, is the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lawrence Broderick, of Mixbury, in Oxfordshire, brother of Alan first Viscount Middleton of the kingdom of Ireland.

10. Aged 92, Mr. Gibbs, of North Bradley, Wilts.

At his chambers in King's-bench-walks, in the Temple, John Barton, esq.

At his house in Queen Anne-street West, of an inflammation in his liver, to which, as an East India disorder, he had been frequently subject, Sir Thomas Rumbold, bart. so created in 1779, when governor of Madras. Who his first wife was we have not learned. He married to his second, when M.P. for Shoreham, May 21, 1772, Miss Law, daughter of the late Bishop of Carlisle, by whom he had several children. His eldest daughter married Mr. Hale, son of the late Gen. Hale. March 3, 1775. His eldest son, William, a captain in the guards, dying in his passage from France, in January, 1786, he is succeeded by his second son by his first lady. Another son, Thomas-Henry, is a student at Trinity College, Cambridge. The parliamentary proceedings against Sir Thomas may be found in our former volumes; LII. pp. 596, 597; LIII. 67, 115, 731, 732, 741, 912, 913. His property, at the time of the Restraining-bill, was said to be 2000l. a year in real estates, and 100,000l. personal. He purchased the reversion of the fine estate of the ancient family of Butler, at Watton, in Hertfordshire, which Philip, grandson of the late John B. esq. had sold to the late Lord Clive, and his Lordship made over to the late Henry Vereist, esq. governor of Bengal. Sir Thomas took down what remained of the old mansion, and built another on the Western extremity of the park, which was executed during his second government of Madras, and now boasts a greater profusion of hot walls and forcing fruit-houses than perhaps any garden in the kingdom. The whole fortune he has left behind him will not exceed 80,000l. which he has thus bequeathed: after directing that his seat in Herefordshire and other estates should be sold, he wills 1000l. per annum to Lady Rumbold, during her life; the interest of 10,000l. to his son succeeding to the title; and 3000l. per annum to the rest of his children; but having left no residuary legacies, the

the present Baronet will probably obtain further possessions.

At her house in Kinggate-street, Winchester, Miss Jenkinson, sister of Lord Hawkebury.

11. At Reading, aged 72, Rob. Walfham, esq. of March, in the Isle of Ely.

Mr. Bill, wholesale haberdasher, of Grocers'-hall-alley, Poukry.

Mr. Christopher Channon, many years purveyor of wines, &c. and clerk of the cellar to the several lord-mayors and sheriffs of London for the time being.

In her 8th year, Miss Mary Monckton, second daughter of the Hon. Edw. M. M. P. and cousin to Lord Galway.

At Hereford, after a long illness, in his 54th year, Mr. Edward Abbott, many years an eminent herald and coach-painter in Long-acre. In the early part of his life he travelled into France and Italy, with the late Wm. Wynn Ryland. From the year 1782 he resided at Hereford, and was much admired for his skill as an artist, and his knowledge in heraldry. He occasionally painted landscape in a pleasing manner; and often spoke with admiration of some beautiful scenes in Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, that he had visited. His last performance was some elegant emblems of archery, which he executed for the bowmen of Archer's-field, in September last.

12. At Albans, Essex, the Lady of Lieutenant-general Sir Robert Boyd, K. B. governor of Gibraltar.

— Ives, esq. of St. John's College, Cambridge. In his way to that town from the Gogmagog-hills, where he had been taking a ride, he was found on the road in a state of insensibility, and his horse feeding in a field at a little distance. He was taken to Mr. Thackeray's, a surgeon, where he soon after expired.

13. At her house in Wimpole-street, Lady Stapylton.

At Hammer-smith, Mrs. Boehm, relict of Thomas B. esq.

Mr. Thorneton, attorney at law, of Boston, co. Lincoln. He had just returned from shooting, and was waiting by the fire for his dinner, when he fell down in a fit, and expired immediately.

14. Aged 65, Sir Wm. Fagg, bt. of Mytote, about four miles from Canterbury, lineally descended from John F. of Wiston, Suffex, created the first baronet by Charles II. 1660, for refusing to act against his father, and readily assisting him both in his exile and at his restoration. He was the person about whom the House of Commons made such a stir in that reign, on an appeal brought against him in the House of Lords by Dr. Shirley (whose ancestors had possessed Wiston) for a large estate in the county of Suffex, for which the Doctor was ordered into custody, for a breach of privilege. Sir John, the first baronet, dying in 1700, was succeeded by his

eldest son, Robert, who died in 1715, and was succeeded by his only son, Robert, and he, in 1716, by his only son, Robert; on whose death, in 1740, the title and part of the estate devolved to his cousin, Sir Wm. grandson of Charles 2d son of Sir John, first baronet. Succeeding to the title collaterally, without any of the large estate which had been enjoyed with it, he early retired to his own paternal seat, where he supported the almost extinct character of the ancient country gentleman with a resolution and manliness that did him uncommon honour; and in the cheerful peace and quiet of a country-retirement, he passed a life of unimpeached integrity, virtue, and religion, which has left behind him a name not only regretted but unblemished. He married a daughter of — Le Grand, esq. of Canterbury, and had by her a son, John, and three daughters, of which last only one survives, who is single. His only son, and successor to his title and estate, was presented, 1785, to the vicarage of Chifflet, and a dispensation passed for him to hold that of St. Nicholas, both in Thanet, the same year. He married in August, 1789, Anne, only daughter and heir of the late Daniel Newman, esq. of Canterbury, recorder of Maidstone, by whom he has issue a daughter. Another daughter of Mr. Le Grand married — Chick, esq. formerly a captain in the East India Company's service, who died at Canterbury this year: his son died in the East Indies; and his only daughter married Mr. Sandys, attorney, at Canterbury, whose first wife was first cousin to his second.

At Lancaster, in his 76th year, James Fenton, barrister at law, many years recorder of that corporation.

In the county of Suffolk, Rev. Rob. Beaumont, vicar of Framden and rector of Helmingham, in that county.

At the King's palace, in Newmarket, in her 72d year, Mrs. Martha Beaufoy, many years his Majesty's housekeeper at that place, and sister-in-law to the late Nicholas B. esq. serjeant at arms to the House of Commons.

15. Mr. Edmund Guxalbehare, master of the Union tavern in Birmingham.

At Bath, Mrs. White, relict of Geo. W. esq. of Newington-house, Oxford.

At Copmanthorpe, at Mr. Hopson's, her son-in-law, aged 101, Mrs. Rham, widow of Mr. Matthew R. of Angram.

At Jordan-house, co. Somerset, Rev. Mr. Speke, prebendary of Bristol and Wells, and a near relation to the Countess of Guilford.

16. Miss Mary-Anne Carter, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry C. rector of Little Wittenham, Berks.

Mr. Charles Pinto, musician, in Johnson's-court, Fleet-street.

In the parish of Henbury, co. Gloucester, aged 102, Abraham Fishpool, who enjoyed so uninterrupted a state of health, that, till within the last six months, he constantly attended the gate between Kingweston and Henbury.

17. Mr. James Hales, brewer, of Deptford. At his house at Richmond, Surrey, in his 69th year, Francis Watkins, esq. formerly an eminent optician at Charing-cross.

At his house in Hailey-str. Cavendish-squ. John Ferguson, esq. lately from Bengal.

19. Mr. Lancelot Brewer, of St. Mary-at-Hill, formerly in the West India service.

At Chatham, in an advanced age, William Saltonstall, esq. many years clerk of the survey of the ordnance-office there.

At Malmesbury, Wilts, Mr. Samuel Seale, a respectable innholder, and many times alderman of that corporation.

20. At his seat at Aldenham, near Bridgnorth, co. Salop, in his 80th year, Sir Richard Acton, bart. fourth baronet of the family. He was sheriff of Salop 1753, and married, 1744 Lady Anne Grey, daughter of the Earl of Stamford.

At Bath, in her 83d year, Mrs. Grinfield, formerly one of the bedchamber-women to the late Princess Caroline, aunt to his Majesty.

At Parkin's-green, after a lingering illness, Rev. Jeffery Fkiss, D.D. dean of Carlisle, and rector of Sedgfield and Morpeth. He was admitted at King's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1755, M.A. 1758, S.T.P. 1781, and distinguished himself in the poetical line by a translation of that part of Apollonius Rhodius' Argonautics which treats of the "Loves of Medea and Jason," in three books. 1771. He was then rector of Quainton, Bucks, on his own presentation, when he married Miss Baker of Rathbone-place. He was presented by the Earl of Carlisle, 1775, to the rectory of Morpeth, worth 700*l.* per annum; and to the deanry of Carlisle, 1782, on the advancement of Dr. Percy to the see of Dromore; as was his brother John to the deanry of Salisbury, 1786.

At Peckham, Surrey, after a long and severe illness, Lieut. Charles Lonsdale, of the Bombay establishment.

22. At Bath, Jn. Robinson, esq. of Cranfield, co. Northampton.

In Clarges street, the Lady of Sir William Wake, bart. after being safely delivered of a son and heir the preceding day. Her death was occasioned by an incurable disorder in her stomach, supposed of long duration. She was married but in July 1790.

23. Wm. Dowdon, esq. of Millfield, near Kentish-town, in the commission of the peace for the county of Surrey.

At his house at Tootingridge, Herts, of a paralytic stroke, Wm. Manning, esq. a West India merchant, and one of the directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance-office.

Mr. Edmund Gouldsmith, of Hampton, Middlesex.

24. Mr. E. Clarke, of Maid-lane, Southw.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

REV. George Campbell, appointed first minister of the church and parish of

Cupar, in the presbytery of Cupar, and Thura of Fife, *vice* Preston, dec.

Thos. Auldjo, esq. appointed vice consul for the United States of America at the port of Poole and the places adjacent.

Morton Eden, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin, *vice* Ewart, resigned.—Hon. William Elliot, appointed secretary of legation to the Court of Berlin.

Hugh Elliot, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Dresden.—David Gray, esq. appointed secretary of legation to the Court of Dresden.

Charles Mace, esq. appointed agent and consul-general at Algiers.

Don Manuel de las Hiras, approved by his Majesty as agent and consul-general from his Catholic Majesty in England and Ireland.

Rev. Robert Durley Waddilove, M. A. appointed dean of the collegiate church of Ripon, co. York, *vice* Wauley, dec.

Capt. Thomas Sebright, appointed gentleman-usher of the privy chamber in ordinary to his Majesty.

Col. Samuel Hulke, appointed (by the Prince of Wales) treasurer of his Royal Highness's household, *vice* Lyte, dec.;—J. Kemys Tynte, esq. master and comptroller;—Col. Charles Leigh, groom of the bed-chamber;—Hon. Major George Hanger, esquire;—Major J. Doyle, secretary;—and Captain J. W. Payne, of the royal navy, auditor and secretary of the duchy of Cornwall.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

MR. Thomas-James Lawrence, elected principal land coal-meter for the city of London, *vice* Hart, dec.; and Mr. Deputy Maud, and Mr. John Hawkins, his first and second assistants.

Wm. Battine, LL. D. appointed his Majesty's advocate in the office of admiralty, at Doctors Commons; and Rev. John Prettyman, rector of Shootly, and prebendary of Norwich, presented by his brother, the Bishop of Lincoln, to the chancellorship of that diocese, both *vice* Bever, dec.

George Finch Hatton, esq. of Eastwell-park, appointed receiver-general for the county of Kent, *vice* Bridges, dec.

Sir W. Smyth, bart. elected verderer of Waltham forest, Essex, *vice* Gascoyne, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Dr. Pye, of Whetborne, presented to the archdeaconry of Durham, with Easington R. annexed;—and Rev. Dr. Sharpe, archdeacon of Northumberland, promoted to the first prebendal stall in Durham cathedral, and appointed official of the officiality of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and master-keeper or commissary of their peculiar jurisdiction of Allerton and Allertonshire, co. York, all *vice* Dickens, dec.

Rev. James Jones, of Churchill, co. Somerset,

merfer, Shipham R. in same county, *vice* Penny, dec.

Rev. Tho. Burges, collated to a prebend of Durham, *vice* Sharpe; removed.

Rev. Mr. Smelt, of Gedling, co. Nottingham, intitled one of the prebendaries of Southwell; Rev. Dr. Ford, collated to the prebend of Hinton, in the cathedral of Hereford; Rev. Humphry Shuttleworth, M.A. collated to the prebend of Weighton, in the cathedral of York; and Rev. Geo. Markham, M.A. Stokeley R. York, all *vice* Wanley, dec.

Rev. Dr. Holmes, collated to the united prebends of Moreton and Whaddon, in the same cathedral, *vice* Ford, resigned.

Rev. John Eftwick, Ightham R. Kent.

Rev. Joseph Hewson, Bramshot R. Hants, *vice* Dennis, dec.

Rev. Henry Parsons, rector of Gouthurst, and vicar of Wemdbon, Somerset, collated to the prebend of East Harptree, in the cathedral of Wells

Rev. Edward Glover, M.A. of Norwich, Barmer V. co. Norfolk, *vice* Bagge, dec.

Rev. John Bullivant, M.A. of Marlton-Truffel, co. Northampton, Sudbrooke R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Harrison, M.A. Penn V. near Wolverhampton, *vice* Fieldhouse, dec.

Rev. Edward Willson, M.A. Carlton St. Peter with Ashby R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. John Day, M.A. Ridlington R. with East Ruston V. annexed.

Rev. Mr. Blenkarne, head-master of St. Olave's grammar-school, Southwark, appointed lecturer of St. Bennet's Fink, in Threadneedle-street.

Rev. B. Symes, jun. B. L. chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, High Rooding R. co. Essex, *vice* Lawrence, dec.

Rev. W. Delves, Llanvillo R. co. Brecon, *vice* Price, dec.

Rev. John Bayly, B. A. St. Merrin V. co. Cornwall, *vice* Thomas, resigned.

Rev. John-George Norbury, M. A. St. Alban's R. in Wood-street, and St. Olave's R. in Silver-street, annexed.

Rev. Wm. Churchman, LL B. Goodleigh R. co. Devon, *vice* Parminter, resigned.

Rev. Wm. Cholwich, B. A. Ermington R. co. Devon, *vice* Rhodes, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Oliver, of Ancrum, Costorphine church and parish, *vice* Sharp, dec.

Rev. Tho. Dykes, LL.B. appointed minister of St. John's church at Hull, lately erected.

Rev. Rob. Jarratt, of Hull, Wellington R. co. Somerset.

Rev. Rob. S. Woodham, formerly of New College, Oxford, and an assistant master at Winchester-school, presented (by the Governor of Jamaica) to the valuable living of Spanish-town, in that island.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Nov. DRURY (HAY-MARKET).

1. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not.—The Citizen.
2. Inkle and Yarico.—The Pannel. — [tizen.
3. The Confederacy.—The Devil to Pay.
4. Twelfth Night.—The Humourist.
5. The Heiress.—Don Juan.
6. King Henry the Fourth.—The Sultan.
7. The Recruiting Officer.—The Deserter.
8. The Tempest.—Don Juan.
9. The Country Girl.—The First Floor.
10. The Inconstant.—The Follies of a Day.
11. The Rivals.—Doctor and Apothecary.
12. King Richard the Third.—The Sultan.
13. As You Like It.—Doctor and Apothecary.
14. The Inconstant.—Richard Cœur de Lion.
15. Artaxerxes.—All the World's a Stage.
16. The Confederacy.—Richard Cœur de Lion.
17. Artaxerxes.—The Follies of a Day.
18. Ditto.—The Citizen.
19. Ditto.—High Life below Stairs.
20. School for Scandal.—Rich. Cœur de Lion.
21. Country Girl.—Doctor and Apothecary.
22. The Tempest.—Don Juan.
23. The Heiress.—Richard Cœur de Lion.
24. King Henry the Fifth.—Cornus.
25. The Wonder.—Richard Cœur de Lion.
26. School for Fathers.—Catherine & Petruccio

Nov. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. The Duenna.—The Mayor of Garratt.
2. Inkle and Yarico.—Oscar and Malvina.
3. Wild Oats.—Ditto.
4. King Lear.—Ditto.
5. Notoriety.—Love in a Camp.
6. Ditto.—The Highland Reel.
7. Ditto.—The Crusade.
8. Inkle and Yarico.—The Follies of a Day.
9. Wild Oats.—Oscar and Malvina.
10. Notoriety.—The Poor Soldier.
11. The Beggar's Opera.—Modern Antiques.
12. Notoriety.—Oscar and Malvina.
13. Love in a Village.—The Follies of a Day.
14. Notoriety.—The Crusade.
15. Wild Oats.—Oscar and Malvina.
16. Notoriety.—A Divertissement.
17. Artaxerxes.—I be Midnight Hour.
18. Notoriety.—The Farmer.
19. Wild Oats.—Oscar and Malvina.
20. Notoriety.—The Poor Soldier.
21. K. Henry the Fourth.—Oscar and Malvina.
22. Notoriety.—Love and War.
23. Artaxerxes.—Love a-la Mode.
24. Romeo and Juliet.—Oscar and Malvina.
25. Love in a Village.—Lovers' Quarrels.
26. Notoriety.—A Divertissement.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Nov. 1, to Nov. 22, 1791.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males 727	} 1417	Males 827	} 1642
Females 690		Females 815	
Whereof have died under two years old 515			

Peck Loaf 25. 3d.

Between			
2 and 5	814	50 and 60	145
5 and 10	50	60 and 70	148
10 and 20	67	70 and 80	89
20 and 30	91	80 and 90	19
30 and 40	120	90 and 100	5
40 and 50	179		

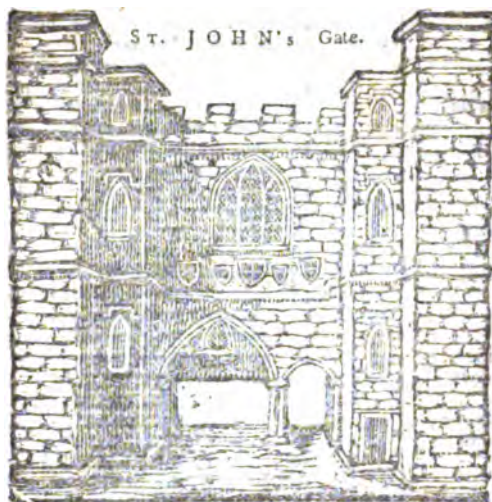
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1791.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	Ditto	1 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778- Ann.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bond.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	Englin Loc. Tick	Irish Loc. Tick	Excheq Bills.	Loyal Debt
27 197	87 1/2	87 1/2 a 3/8	172 1/2	117 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	192	192	116	112	96 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	—	Par	16 13 6	7 15 6	—	1 1/2 dila.
28 197	86 1/2	87 1/2 a 1/2	—	100 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	112	112	96 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	16 15 0	7 16 0	—	—
29 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2 a 1/2	—	100 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	112	112	96 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	16 14 6	7 16 0	—	—
30 Sunday	86 1/2	87 1/2 a 1/2	—	100 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	112	112	96 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	16 14 6	7 16 0	—	—
31 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2 a 1/2	—	100 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	112	112	96 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	16 14 6	7 16 0	—	—
1 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2 a 1/2	—	100 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	112	112	96 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	16 14 6	7 16 0	—	—
2 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2 a 1/2	—	100 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	112	112	96 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	16 14 6	7 16 0	—	—
3 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2 a 1/2	—	100 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	112	112	96 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	16 14 6	7 16 0	—	—
4 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2 a 1/2	—	100 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	112	112	96 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	16 14 6	7 16 0	—	—
5 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2 a 1/2	—	100 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	112	112	96 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	16 14 6	7 16 0	—	—
6 Sunday	87 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	107	107	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 15 0	7 16 0	—	1 1/2
7 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
8 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
9 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
10 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
11 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
12 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
13 Sunday	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
14 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
15 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
16 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
17 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
18 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
19 194 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
20 Sunday	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
21 196	87 1/2	87 1/2 a 3/8	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
22 196 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2 a 3/8	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
23 195 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
24 195 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
25 196 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
26 196 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
27 196 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
28 196 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
29 196 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
30 Sunday	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—
31 196 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	101 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	186	186	108	108	—	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	16 16 0	6 13 0	—	—

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For DECEMBER, 1791. CONTAINING

- | | | | |
|--|------|---|-----------|
| Meteorolog. Diaries for Nov. and Dec. 1791 | 1074 | An Enquiry into the Character of Columbus | 1105 |
| Historical Information of the Family of Ros | 1075 | Remarks on Enquiry into the Character of Columbus | 1107 |
| Two Statues of Knights Templars at York? | 1076 | Remarks on Puffley's Controversial Writings | 1108 |
| Hothfield Manor in Kent, its peculiar Tenure | 1077 | Inscription of a Descendant of Dr. Chamberlayne | 1109 |
| Letter from Lord Clarendon to Lord Carbery | 1078 | An extraordinary Interposition of Providence | 1110 |
| Epitaph for Thomson, to be placed at Richmond | ib. | Gypsum or Alabaster introduced as a Manure | 1113 |
| Ritson's old Songs—Some remarkable Trees | ib. | Character of Bowles's Sonnets, with a Specimen | 1114 |
| The History and Migration of the Woodcock | 1079 | Wanderer's Diary through France continued | 1115 |
| The Luck of Edeuham, and Arthur's old Seat | ib. | Introductory Chapter to Milpay's Fable strand | 1117 |
| Regalia of Scotland—How to catch Larks | 1080 | Extempore Translation of a Greek Epigram | 1118 |
| Bristol—Orig. Memoirs of James Cawthorn | 1081 | "Monastic Remains" commended and corrected | ib. |
| State of Birmingham—Eulogy on Thomson | 1083 | A Norfolk Phrase illustrated—On the Deluge | 1119 |
| Various Opinions on Fairy-Rings recapitulated | 1085 | The most effectual Remedy to destroy Bugs? | 1120 |
| Suffragan Bishops—The History of Reading | 1088 | Beit Books on the Roman Coinage enquired after | ib. |
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| Critical Remarks on several English Poets | 1095 | Small blue Flame in an Oyster, whence arising? | ib. |
| Statue supposed of Cybele—Curious Antiques | 1097 | REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS | 1121-1137 |
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed for D. HENRY by JOHN NICHOLS, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	State of Weather in November, 1791.
1	NE calm	28,70	48	sun, many dark clouds seemingly full of rain passed overcast, cold, but pleasant.
2	N moderate	25	47	clouded, smart shower of hail and rain, ^{lower} cloudy
3	N moderate	24	44	grey, fine day
4	N calm	26	46	cloudless sky, charming day
5	N calm	26	44	clear sky, very fine day, but cold
6	N calm	30	40	clear sky, fine day
7	SE calm	29,99	41	little rain, clears up, heavy shower at noon, rain
8	SE brisk	27	42	grey, showers, much rain in the night
9	SW calm	73	47	sun, fine day, rain in the night
10	SSE moderate	75	48	black clouds, fine morning, rain in the afternoon
11	S brisk	57	53	sun, grey clouds, slight showers
12	SSE stormy	20	51	overcast, rain
13	SE brisk	22	49	foggy, very thick all day, rain at night
14	NE calm	6	47	clear blue sky, rain in the afternoon
15	SSE calm	11	46	blue sky, much rain
16	SE moderate	28,70	42	clear blue sky
17	S moderate	99	46	overcast, clears up
18	S calm	73	44	rains the greatest part of the day
19	NE brisk	73	44	overcast, a cold damp day
20	N brisk	29,37	44	overcast, sun breaks out, clear day
21	S calm	37	46	rains little, cold damp air
22	NE moderate	57	46	gloomy, rain in the night
23	SSE moderate	57	46	clouded, clears up
24	SSE brisk	84	44	overcast, sun pleasant
25	SW moderate	37	56	clouds, sun, and very fine
26	N SW calm	83	48	overcast, cold damp air, stormy
27	W brisk	85	49	showers, storms of wind, hail, and rain, all day
28	S brisk	38	50	storms of hail, storm continues till 6 P.M.
29	S brisk	24	47	overcast, violent storms in the afternoon
30	S calm	42	46	

2. Many flocks of thrushes seen.—6. Frost powerful; the wind keeps down, or else the air would be piercing. Trees have carried their leaves much longer than usual this season. A great many hips and haws. New-sown wheat in general looks well. Daisies, pinks, and many flowers, in bloom. Laurustinus in bloom. The season mild in general till towards the end of the month, when stormy. The roads universally in bad condition; the rain not sufficient to wash away the mud and mire which the wet weather has occasioned. Fall of rain, 4 inches 2-roths. Evaporation, 1 inch 8-roths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1791.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1791.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night
Nov.	0	0	0			Dec.	0	0	0
27	45	51	40	30,08	cloudy	12	21	33	38
28	53	53	47	29,72	rain	13	40	43	34
29	44	48	40	256	fair	14	36	37	35
30	37	45	42	277	cloudy	15	34	40	30
D. 1	39	45	46	259	fair	16	27	36	29
2	47	50	37	221	fair	17	27	32	27
3	37	42	37	251	cloudy	18	28	38	37
4	36	41	32	207	rain	19	37	40	32
5	30	34	23	275	foggy	20	32	37	34
6	29	43	30	268	fair	21	34	37	31
7	37	45	35	255	fair	22	30	35	35
8	34	40	34	237	fair	23	46	49	36
9	29	36	24	242	snow	24	35	38	33
10	34	36	29	234	show. of snow	25	42	45	36
11	24	32	24	278	fair	26	33	41	34

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-Street, Strand.

T H E

THE Gentleman's Magazine:

For DECEMBER, 1791.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXI. PART II.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

BEG an early insertion of such answer as I can give to the several enquiries of your correspondent J. N. in p. 680.

Mr. Bridges has not deduced a regular succession of the *Rosses* at Stoke d'Albini; but I conceive *John*, whom your correspondent enquires after, to be a grandson of Robert, who acquired this manor by marriage with Isabel, heiress of Albini, and second son of William de Ros by Maud de Vaux. A particular account of him may be seen in Dugd. Bar. I. 549, where he is called "a person eminent in his time." He was of the party of Queen Isabel and the others, whom Edward II, at the instigation of the Spensers, had banished. He landed with her and the prince 20 Edward II; and, being in great favour with the young king, Edward III, was, on the depol of his father, constituted steward of his household in the first year of his reign, and employed in Scotland, accompanied by his brother Thomas (whom, by the-by, Dugdale omits in the preceding page). He was one of the twelve lords by whom it was resolved the king in his minority should be governed¹. 2 Edward III. he was governor of Somerton castle, in Lincolnshire; and 7 Edw. III. was in Scotland with his father; 10 Edw. III. was constituted admiral of the sea from the Thames Northward; 11 Edw. III. was in Gascoigne, and had a grant of free warren on his lands in Nottingham and Oxfordshires; 12 Edw. III. an allowance was made on his petition to be reimbursed the expence of arraying men while he was admiral and employed beyond sea. He had summons to parliament from 1 to 11 Edw. III, but died before the end of the next year without issue, and his brother William became heir to his estates in

the counties of Nottingham, Norfolk, and York, saving to Margaret his widow a reasonable dower. Who she was does not appear. His brother obtained 100 marks for his burial². No mention of him occurs in the parishes of Kelling and Salthouse, Norfolk, where he held the manors³; but Blomefield says⁴, that William gave Watton for life to John, his younger brother, who died seised of it about 1337, and, having no issue, his brother was repossessed of it.

I think we have here authority enough for concluding this John to be the *bon* (not *bonne*) *compagnon* here recorded. His cheerful or convivial turn might recommend him to Prince Edward, or a distinguished spirit of gallantry to his mother. In short, he might be what we now call a shrewd clever fellow; and it appears, from the scanty circumstances in which he died, that he was no great economist. Perhaps he spent more on the tower of Stoke Albini church than he could afford, at least if the tradition be true that he was founder of the church, and the Ros to whom the arms on the South side of the tower are to be appropriated; or, as he seems to have been a favourite with his brother, the lord of the manor, he may have honoured his memory by a cenotaph in this church, or by allowing him to reside on his mansion here: for his father and ancestors lived at Kirkham, in Yorkshire.

This John will have been great grandson of Robert, surnamed Fursan, whose monument in the Temple church⁵ shews him to have been a handsome man, and perhaps also a good companion.

Sir Robert de Ros was appointed, 1442, to treat for a marriage of Henry VI. with a daughter of the Count of Armagnac⁶. Being one of the king's carvers, he was sent on an embassy to France 1444⁷.

² Walsingham, 12 Edward III.

³ Parkyns, V. 931, 950. ⁴ I. 586.

⁵ Sepulch. Mon. of G. B. I. 41, pl. V. 3.

⁶ Rymer, XI. 7.

⁷ Ib. 53, 80, 196, 206, 210, 214, 216, 223.

¹ Bel. Coll. I. 684. Knighton, p. 2536.

At the installation of Abp. Warham the office of chamberlain was claimed by Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere in right of his manor of Hatchfield, near Cherrings, held of the Archbishop by that service⁸. This is the manor of Hatchfield, now Hothfield, in the hundred of Chart and Longbridge, in Kent, held in fee of the Crown by grant of Edward II. to Bartholomew de Badlesmere, who appears to have held it by grand serjeanty of the Abp. of Canterbury; and, 8 Edward II. claimed, and was allowed, to perform the office of great chamberlain to Abp. Reynolds, and serve up water for him to wash his hands; his fee for which was the furniture of the room, and the basin and towel: but there are some doubts about his claim to this service in the record in Batteley; which see; and Haisted's Kent, III. 252, and note. The manor was forfeited to the Crown by this Bartholomew, who was attainted and hanged; but it was restored by Edward III. to his son Giles; who dying without issue 12 Edward III. his estate devolved to his four sisters; and this manor fell to the share of Margaret, wife of William Lord Ros of Hamlake, whose descendants held it till the reign of Edward IV.⁹

Elizabeth, Lady Ros, whose monument, engraved in Dart's Westminster Abbey, I. 29, is mounted over Brocas' tomb, died 1591. *Cecilia* was second wife and relict of *Francis*, 6th Earl of Rutland, and one of the daughters of Sir John Tuston, father of the first Earl of Thanet, and owner of Hothfield manor abovementioned, by grant from Henry VIII. at the end of his reign¹⁰. The only and indeed best authority for burying this lady in St. Nicholas's chapel, Westminster, is the register of the church; and it is probable she might be deposited with, or near, a former branch of the same family, though not, like her, honoured with a monument from John the eighth earl, who, being of a different branch of the family, was not very nearly related to her.

In a letter to Dr. Thoroton, dated July 20, 1670 (of which the original is now before me), Sir William Dugdale says, "I have good draughts of all the monuments at Bottesford, as well those

which were translated from Belvoir priory at the dissolution (as 'tis said), as of the earls of Rutland since." And it appears from the History of Nottinghamshire, p. 114, that Sir William had prepared "a particular History of the Lords of Belvoir," which in 1679 was nearly ready for the press. QU. In whose possession are those drawings, or Dugdale's MS History?

I conclude by wishing Mr. J. N. may obtain a good picture of him to decorate the History of Leicestershire; for which, if I can smell a rat, I presume it to be destined. The same good office would not be ill-bestowed on a Knight-templar, perhaps of this family, whose statue, probably removed from the ruins of Kirkham¹¹ or Rievaulx monastery, where the Roses were buried till the middle of the 15th century, is placed on a pedestal on a piece of ground without the city of York, called *Hobmoor*, and said to have been given to the city by one *Hob*, who perhaps was Robert I. lineal ancestor of John, and a great benefactor to the Knights-templars, among whom his grandson Robert Fursan was buried. As the place of interment of Robert I. and his son Everard are not specified, we may suppose it was *Ribbles*, where the Templars founded a preceptory, and which is nearer York on the West than the other two houses on the East¹².

When I was at York, 1785, I saw in Newgate-lane, set up in the wall, a cross-legged figure, with a round helmet, coat of mail, cushion under his head supported by angels, sword at his left side, on his shoulder a cross patonce under a barrulet, supposed a younger brother of the *Latimer* family, who probably accompanied his relation in the croisades of Henry III. and Edward I.¹³ I mention this statue¹⁴ only as a similar instance with that abovementioned, and unnoticed by Mr. Drake, or any other York Antiquary; and am, Mr. Urban, yours and J. N.'s humble servant, R. G.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 19.

IN Cantuariæ Sacra, p. 59, it is related, that, at the inthroning of Abp.

¹¹ It appears from the new edition of Camden, III. 69, that the beautiful gate of Kirkham priory still remains, with statues and various armorial bearings. But I know not that any view has been published of them.

¹² Drake's York, p. 398. ¹³ Dugd. I. 30.

¹⁴ We hope some friendly correspondent at York will favour us with drawings and descriptions of both these curious statues. Edm. T.

Winchelsea,

⁸ Appendix to Batteley's Canterbury, No. XX. p. 20.

⁹ See Haisted, loc. cit.: see also Dugdale, 42. I. 549.

¹⁰ Haisted III. 252.

Winchelsea, Bartholomew Lord Badesmere, in right of the manor of *Hatfield*, near Charing, supported his claim to the office of chamberlain for that day. Mr. Bartley was, however, mistaken in the name of the manor, for it was not *Hatfield*; but *Hochfield*, in the hundred of Charing, &c.; which, says Phillipot (*Villare Cantianum*, p. 193), was held in grand serjeanty of the Archbishop, and the condition was, to serve up water to the Archbishop at his inthronization, and to be likewise his chamberlain on the night of his installment. Bartholomew de Badesmere, writes the same author, who was possessed of this manor in the reign of Edward the Third, dying without issue, his four sisters became his co-heirs; and Margaret, who was one of them, being married to Lord William Ros, of Hamlake, the estate thus passed into the inheritance of that family. This will account for Sir Robert de Ros's being deputed (as observed by J. N. p. 980) to officiate as chamberlain, in the minority of his nephew, when Abp. Stafford was installed.

The manor of Hothfield was granted in the reign of Henry VIII. to John Tuston, esq.; and the Earl of Thanet is now the proprietor of it.

The second wife of *Francis*, Earl of Rutland, was *Cecily*, daughter of Sir John Tuston, and widow of Sir Henry Hungerford. To the memory of Richard, third-son of Sir John Tuston, there is a monument in Westminster-abbey between the chapels of St. Edmund and St. Nicholas; and, in the inscription, *Cicely*, Countess of Rutland, is enumerated among the children of Sir John Tuston¹⁵. It appears, by Collins, that she was buried in that church in 1653, after having 21 years survived her husband, who died in December, 1632.

Collins (Earls of Stratford, p. 596.) informs us, that *John Lord Ros* was slain with the Duke of Clarence at a battle in Anjou, Easter eve, 9 Hen. V. Is it very improbable that he might be *le bon compagnon* concerning whom J. N. makes an enquiry? The contrerres of the order of the Garter are called knights-companions; and was not a companion applicable to knights in general? That John, Lord Ros, was a knight as well as a warrior, there can hardly be a doubt; and, as he died in the bed of honour, he merited the epithet of *le bon*. But, supposing this to

be an imaginary surmise, it is certain that he had landed property in Stoke Daubeny, because Margery, his young widow, held in dowry, with other estates, a third part of the manor of Stoke Daubeny; and perhaps it may not be unknown to the Historian of Leicestershire, that she had, by the same tenure, two parts of the manor of Redmylde, in that county. Baugy, or Little Baugie, is styled by Weever the name of the battle in which the Duke of Clarence was the first person killed; and it appears, from the verses he has cited from Harding, that Lord Ros and the other English officers who were slain were brought to England to be buried.

To save the trouble of turning to the *Funeral Monuments*, pp. 212, 213, a copy of the lines alluded to is given:

The Lord Ros, and Syr John Lumley,
And many other were with him slayne that
[daye,
An brought the Lordes home fro thens full
foure:

That there lay slayne upon the feeld that daye
And buryed them in England in good araye
Elke one in his abbaye or colage
Afore founded within his heritage 16.

The ingenious and learned Mr. Milner, when writing of himself and of a prelate of his communion, uses, I observe (p. 997), the term *Catholick*, without a prefix; but very, very much disinclined am I to believe that a clergyman of his liberal turn of mind can harbour an idea that Protestants are not, according to the obvious and true meaning of the word, Catholic members of the Church of Christ universal. See p. 811.

P. 1042. As not any place denominated *Suteby* occurs in *Adams's Villare*, may it not be reasonably presumed that, in Leland's Itinerary, there is an error either in the MS. or of the press? and is it not likely that *Sulby*, a Premonstratensian abbey, might be the religious house he meant to notice, as being in some degree in the patronage of the Earl of Rutland? To give the more plausibility to this surmise, it may be remarked, that, in *Britan. Antiq. et Nov.* III. 579, the word *Sulby* is said to have been sometimes spelt *Suteby*. W. & D.

¹⁶ We are inclined to think that the "bon compagnon" is the earlier John pointed out in p. 1075. The Lord Ros who was killed in 1421 was buried in Belvoir Priory.—Q. Who was the "John Rooſe," whose donation to the "Friars de Sacco," at Cambridge, "pro arca elargandâ," was confirmed in 1647, by Pot. 51 Hen. III. m. 127. Edit. Mr.

¹⁵ A.C's Antiquities of Westminster, p. 207.

Mr. URBAN, *Ludlow, Dec. 8.*
I SEND you an original letter of Lord Clarendon to Lord Carbery, President of Ludlow castle. You may depend upon its authenticity, as I copy it from a book of undoubted authority, happily rescued from the plunder of the old castle. I have preserved the original orthography and abbreviations.

PASTOR CORVENNIS.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, to Lord Carbery, Lord President of the Marches of Wales.

"My very good Lord,

"I am accountable to your Lopp for two letters, the first of the 27th of the last month, the last of the 15th of this, in which are many examinacons concerning Mr. Danvers, though no great matter in them; without doubt yr Lopp will hear of other discoveries shortly concerning him. Yr Lopp had not left London many days when Mr. Attorney General inform'd me of the death of Mr. Griffith, and desired me to move his Majesty to depute Mr. Robert Milward, who is a person of very signal affection to his Majesty's service, and of good abillitys in his profession, to succeed him in yr Marches, for wh he is the more fit by being already one of the Justices in the Great Sessions in that circuit wch the Chiefe Justice rides; wch I did accordingly before I received your Lopp's letter; and his Majesty willingly granted it, as yr Lopp may perceive by the inclosed warrant under his Majesty's hand; and I am confident you will find him of great use in that service, and will have cause to thank me for helping you to so good an assistant. Yr Lopp will not take it ill that I tell you yt I have very great complaints yt the councell at the Marches have comitted severall gentlemen and attorneyes for sending and bringing prohibitions granted by the King's Courts above. I hope it is not true; if it is, it will produce ill effects. I wish yr Lopp your heart's desire in all things, and am, my very good Lord, yr Lopp's most affectionate humble servant,

CLARENDON C.

"Twickenham, 1615: 22d July, 1662."

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 15.*
THROUGH the respectable medium of your Monthly Register, I desire to acquaint the lovers of Nature, and of *Thomson*, "Nature's child," that, after the lapse of almost half a century, during which the Poet's ashes have been mingled in the undistinguished mass of common clay, they are about to be rescued from oblivion by his illustrious countryman the Earl of Buchan; a Nobleman, whose ardour to excite the emulation of the living, by giving celebrity to the dead, is on every occasion eminently conspicuous.

The following inscription, engraven on a brass plate, is preparing to be placed over the Poet's grave, at the church of Richmond, Surrey.

Yours, &c.

T. P.

In the earth below this tablet are the remains of
 JAMES THOMSON,
 author of the beautiful poems, intituled,
 The Seasons, Castle of Indolence, &c. &c.
 who died at Richmond on the 27th day of August,
 and was buried here on the 29th, Old Style, 1748.

The Earl of Buchan, unwilling that so good a Man,
 and sweet a Poet, should be without a memorial,

has denoted the place of his interment, for the satisfaction of his admirers in the year of our Lord, 1792.

"Father of light and life! thou Good Supreme!
 O teach me what is good! teach me Thyself!
 Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,
 From every low pursuit I and feed my soul
 With knowledge, conscious peace, and virtue pure;

Sacred, substantial, never-fading bliss!"

WINTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 16.*
YOU will allow me to inform the "Country Bookfeller," p. 1017, that, so far from making use of, I never had the pleasure of either seeing or hearing of the copy he mentions of the song "in praise of ale;" and that this, as well as every other song in the Collection he accidentally looked over, was printed, with scrupulous fidelity, from the most authentic copies that could be procured. The oldest edition I am at present able to refer to in the question is in "The Academy of Compliments," 1663; but I well remember having made use of a still earlier, printed, I think, in, or soon after, 1630, which was naturally preferred, as most likely to contain the original words. Your correspondent's criticisms may, nevertheless, for any thing I know, or, indeed, care, be perfectly just; but they concern the author of the song, and not,

Yours, &c.

J. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Adderbury, Sept. 21.*

AS you frequently favour the curious Naturalist with the history of trees, which, from great age, size, or other remarkable circumstances, have become worthy of notice, I cannot refrain expressing the pleasure I feel in contemplating those venerable and gigantic plants,

plants, whenever I meet with any of uncommon size or beauty. I, among many other of your readers, beg you will accept my thanks for your curious records of that kind; and if you will indulge me in proposing a request to your readers upon this subject, you will farther oblige me.—Some years ago, as I was travelling betwixt Weldon and Oundle, in Northamptonshire, going over a piece of forest-land to a village called Benefield, I observed a large stone set up, with an inscription upon it, which was very legible, as near as I can remember, thus: "*Near this place stood Bocafe tree*" (or *Bowcase*, I cannot remember truly which). I paid but little attention to it at that time; but I have often reproached myself that I did not make some farther enquiries about it, as there must be something particular in the history of a tree, I should think, to render it worthy of having a memorial of it preserved in that manner. Now if any of your correspondents or kind readers, who love to unbend their mind by enquiries into such things, would give themselves the trouble to state the history of this tree in your entertaining Miscellany, it would, doubtless, please many of your readers as well as it would,

Yours, &c. TWO. WOOLSTON.

P.S. I could not help lamenting the fate of the fine old oak which one of your correspondents tells us was felled last May in Sir J. Rushout's park, at Blockley. I knew almost such an one at Pilckley, in Northamptonshire, wherein a large fork had been the secure nesting-place for a pair of ravens, I suppose for generations, at least longer than any person in that neighbourhood could remember. I used to look for them as the harbingers of spring, and took great pleasure always in remarking their economy; and once I observed them busy in repairing their nest as early as on New Candlemas-day: but, alas! this, like the oak abovementioned, has yielded his leafy honours to the axe! T. W.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 9.

THE late Dr. Linnæus has observed, the *Scelopax Rusticola*, the woodcock, breeds in the Swedish woods; and in the autumn, when the young are able to fly, together leave that inhospitable region, and emigrate to the Southward, and principally to Scotland, England, and France; and in the spring, when the heathcock, the *Tetrax Tetrax*, begins to grow, return to Sweden, and stay over

the summer. Dr. Cramer, in his Natural History of Austria, I think, mentions the woodcock to breed in the Austrian woods, and to remove on the approach of winter to Italy, &c.; and then, like the woodcock of Sweden, in the spring to return to its native forests.

The writer of this saw, some years since, at Chailon, in Burgundy, some woodcocks so late in the season as the beginning of April. Now, as Dr. Cramer observes, if this bird breeds in the woods of Austria, it may probably do the same in others in Germany, &c. and in particular in that vast wild tract, the Sylva Hercynia, or Hartz Forest, though perhaps at present unnoticed by any author or Naturalist; and it is likely the woodcocks seen as above in France, as well as those that visit Italy, confine their emigrations Northward to those recesses abovementioned, without ever crossing the German or Baltic seas. Several proofs have been also adduced to shew that woodcocks have sometimes bred in England, from whatever cause originating, though very rarely, and that their nests were remarked to contain two, or at most three, eggs, or young ones.

Further observations on the history of this harmless, and, for its delicacy, persecuted, friendless visitor, now approaching our coasts, in addition to the present slight and imperfect sketch, may prove acceptable to some other of your numerous readers, as well as, Sir, to your occasional correspondent*, C.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

YOUR correspondent Antiquarius, p. 995, asks, whether, "from the letters with which the [case of the] *Luck of Edenhall* is charged," it may not "be conjectured that it was originally designed for a *sacramental chalice*?" This, you may tell him, the canons of the church, which he will find in Lyndewode's *Provinciale*, render impossible. But I have no objection to think that it has been used as a drinking-glass by the superior of some religious house. My inability to procure drawings of this *ball and glass* (both which I have seen) alone prevents me from giving a new and handsome edition, with curious notes, of the *soleful drinking bout*, which, I have good authority to say, was *not* written by the Duke of Wharton,

To the information given by W. M.

* See vol. LVII. pp. 35, 36, 573, 574, 575; vol. LVIII. p. 844.

(p. 991) about *King Arthur* and his *round table*, I shall beg leave to add, that the seat of this fabulous monarch was at *Carlisle*, and that *Tarn Wa'ling*, a spacious lake near Armanthwaite, is frequently mentioned in our old poetical romances concerning him. It is said, I think, that there is a city at the bottom of it. The origin of these local traditions is to be attributed to the Cambrian Britons, who kept possession of this part of the country long after the Saxons, and even Normans, were in possession of the rest. One seldom hears of King Arthur but in or near Wales, Cornwall, or Cumberland. The ballad, which I suspect your correspondent had not immediately from Percy's *Reliques*, is incorrectly printed; but it is neither very ancient nor very rare. He has taken it, I am persuaded, from Clarke's *Survey of the Lakes*. It is always candid, however, to cite the true authority, though it may not happen to be the most respectable.

Eamot (or *Eimot*) is a slight corruption of the Saxon *Ea-moth*, i. e. the water's mouth, meaning *Ullsfwater*, whence this river flows. A Saxon name for a river is so uncommon a circumstance, that I should be glad to know whether its interruption might not have taken place subsequently to the settlement of that people.

P. 1066. That the regalia of Scotland have never been seen since 1660 is not true. They were seen, examined, and a very minute description taken of them, in the presence of a considerable number of persons, on the 26th of March, 1707, when they were formally deposited in a chest within the Crown-room in the castle of Edinburgh. This, however, was actually the last time of their being seen, though they are strongly suspected not to be there at present. And, indeed, if it be true (as the old Earl of Surrey seems to have thought when he talked of fighting for a *thorn-bush*), that it is the *crown* which makes the *king*, there appears good reason for their removal, since that fortress might not always hold out so well as it did in 1745. Some people, I know, think that the *Act of Union* which ordains, that "the crown, sceptre, and sword of state, continue to be kept, as they are, within that part of the united kingdom now called Scotland, and shall so remain in all time coming notwithstanding the Union," has rendered such a step impossible, which may be a sufficient answer, indeed, to a bare suspicion. But I confess I have often wondered how *Mons Meg*, a large old-ufels cannon of

the kings of Scotland, and almost the only public monument remaining of her ancient monarchy, comes to be at this moment in the Tower of London; which has led me to doubt whether Scoon or Holyrood-house would be suffered to stand if they could be transported with so little noise or difficulty. *Danvers* belonged to the Keiths, Earls Marischall, who were heritable keepers of the Scottish regalia, and had, in fact, a right to keep them where they would. It is, therefore, lucky that the then Earl Marischall consented to this deposit; as we may guess which way they would have gone in 1715.

Yours, &c. DEIRENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Dec. 17.

BEING in the country one of the fine frosty days we have lately had, and riding with a gentleman through some open fields, we were struck with the appearance of something at a distance uncommonly luminous on the ground, surrounded by several well-dressed damsels. Upon a nearer approach they beckoned us to keep aloof, as a short space of time would unriddle their amusement; when, to our astonishment, we beheld a large net taken up, inclosing a number of larks. Taking it for granted we might now congratulate them on their good fortune in having entrapped so many of these little songsters, we advanced towards them, and found three very pretty lasses, two of them daughters of a neighbouring clergyman, with all that glow of health on their countenances for which his family are so remarkable. As I had not the honour of being known to these ladies, my friend introduced me; when I found this had been their favourite amusement for several days, during the fine mornings. "It may appear singular to you, Sir, no doubt," said a lively girl, "to see us thus employed; but we keep our health by it, and have longed for a frost to try our skill." Returning to my friend's house, I remarked to him, that I remembered but one instance before of this sort in which a lady was concerned; this was the late Dutchess of St. Alban's (when Lady Catherine Beauclerk), who told me she was fond of the amusement, and desired I would procure her a net and glass. A hint of this kind to the sons as well as daughters of your country readers may be acceptable, perhaps, at this season, as the exercise as well as amusement is certainly conducive to health. J. ELDERTON.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Oct. 20.
THE view of Bristol herewith sent (plate 1.) is copied from an original drawing taken about four years ago, and is a good representation. If you should deem it worthy, you will get it engraved for a future number of your Magazine.
 J. ELDERTON.

ORIGINAL MEMOIRS OF MR. JAMES CAWTHORN. BY MR. GOODWIN.

JAMES CAWTHORN, author of the Poems published under his name, was the son of Mr. Thomas Cawthorn, upholsterer and cabinet-maker in Sheffield, by Mary, the daughter of Mr. Edward Laughton, of Gainsborough; and was born at Sheffield, Nov. 4, 1719¹, and baptized Dec. 2².

He early discovered a strong inclination to letters, accompanied with great vivacity, and a quick apprehension, which induced his parents to give him a literary education, by placing him under the care of the Rev. Mr. Robinson, master of the grammar-school in Sheffield. Here he soon made a considerable proficiency in the Classics, though not without an attention to his own native language; for he attempted to publish a periodical paper, called "The Tea-Table³," but was early discouraged by his father, from a reasonable supposition that he had not a sufficient share of prudence and knowledge of life to conduct such a publication with propriety.

In 1735 he was removed to the grammar-school at Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmorland, where he wrote some pieces of poetry, which shew the dawnings of his genius, several of which are still preserved in his own hand-writing, with the dates annexed to them⁴, viz.

July 23. Non omnia vincit Amor.

24. Ignis Fatuus.

Aug. 3. Inest sua Gratia Parvis.

14. An Natura intendat Monstrum?

Sept. 13. Horace, Ode IV. Book I. translated.

Oct. 3. On Steele's "Christian Hero⁵."

¹ "James was born Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1719, 2 hours and 40 minutes A. M." Entry, by his father, in a book of Annotations on the New Testament, published by H. Overton, without date.

² Parish-register of Sheffield.

³ From the information of his sister.

⁴ Penes E. Goodwin.

⁵ May we beg a copy of it? EDIT.

GENT. MAG. December, 1791.

15. Poverty and Poetry, a Satire, in Hudibrastic Metre.

Dec. 13. Inkle and Yarico⁶.

15. CXXXIXth Psalm paraphrased.

25. God's Omnipotence.

Jan. 17. Spring, a Pastoral.

19. Meditation on the Physical Operations of Providence.

30. Meditation II. published in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. V. p. 549.

Feb. 12. Horace. Ode XXII. Book I. translated.

14. Moses' Song paraphrased.

16. Pindar.

Mar. 1. Creation, a Pindarique Ode.

His next poetical pieces are dated at Rotherham, where it is reported that he was employed as an assistant under the Rev. Mr. Christian.

1736. July 5. Imitated from Boetius, *De Consolatione Philosophia*.

Aug. 6. To a Gentleman who corrected some Verses for me.

Aug. 19. The dying Swan, *Lat. redd.*

1738. July 8. He was matriculated at Clare-hall, Cambridge; but whether he took a degree does not appear from the College-register, though, in the title of a sermon published in 1748, he is styled M. A.

After he left college, he was for some time assistant to Mr. Clare, author of a treatise on fluids, and master of an academy in Soho Square; whose daughter Mary he married, and by whom he had several children, who all died in their infancy⁷.

When he took holy orders is uncertain; but the earliest date upon his manuscript sermons, now in being, is "St. Anne's Westminster, Au. 15, 1743."

1743. Oct. . . . Upon the resignation of Mr. Spencer, he was elected master of Tunbridge-school.

⁶ Upon the ground of this he published a poem intitled "The Perjured Lover, Sheffield, printed by John Garnet, 1736;" a copy of which penes E. G.

⁷ See his Poems, p. 209. "Anne, first daughter of James and Mary Cawthorne, born Feb. 8, 50 minutes past 9 at night, died Feb. 11, 50 minutes past 10 morning, 1745-6. Mary, second daughter, born at the same time, died Feb. 11, 1745-6, 10 minutes past one in the afternoon. Mary, third daughter of James and Mary Cawthorn, born Feb. 20, at 5 in the morning, died the same day, $\frac{1}{2}$ past one in the afternoon." Mr. Cawthorn's MS. penes E. G.

8745.

1745. He published, in *Gent. Mag.* vol. XV. p. 553, "A Rhapsody on the late Association in Yorkshire," relative to the rebellion; and, the same year, a poem called "Ridley's Ghost⁸," which has considerable merit, and the author was enquired after by a correspondent of Mr. Shenstone. See *Hull's* edition. See it advertised in *Gent. Mag.* vol. XV. p. 672.

1747. His wife died, and was buried at Tunbridge June 20. She was an amiable, sensible, ingenious woman; but had long laboured under a bad state of health.

1748. He published a sermon, intitled, "Benevolence the Source and Ornament of civil Distinctions; preached at St. Antholin's, before the Skinners Company, by James Cawthorne, M. A."⁹

1749. "The Vanity of Human Enjoyments, an Ethic Epistle¹⁰," was spoken as a school-exercise, by Master P. Dalyson, before the Skinners Company, at their annual visitation of the school.

1750. "Happiness the Object of all our Pursuits, an Ethic Epistle¹¹," spoken on the like occasion, by Master J. Moore.

1751. "The Difficulty and Danger of rising at Court, an Ethic Epistle¹²," spoken, &c. by Master J. Moore.

1752. "Nobility, a Moral Essay¹³," spoken, &c. by Master J. C. Roberts.

1753. "Lady Jane Grey to Lord Guilford Dudley, an Epistle in the Manner of Ovid¹⁴," spoken, &c. by Master E. Byam.

1754. "Ann Boleyn to Henry the Eighth, an Epistle in the Manner of Ovid¹⁵," spoken, &c. by Master G. Children.

1755. "The Regulation of the Passions the Source of Human Happiness¹⁶," spoken by Master G. Children.

1756. "Of true and false Taste, an Essay," spoken by Master Gordon¹⁷.

1757. "Wit and Learning, an Allegory¹⁸," spoken by Master Children.

1758. "The Birth and Education of Genius, a Tale¹⁹," spoken by Master Children.

1759. "Verses occasioned by the Victory of Rossbach²⁰," spoken by Master Thurston.

1760. "Life unhappy, because we use it improperly," a moral essay²¹, spoken by Master Thurston.—"The Temple of Hymen," a tale²², spoken by Master Woodfall.

1761. April 15, he unhappily lost his life by a fall from his horse²³. What is very remarkable, it appears from his papers²⁴ that he had appointed Virgil's fifth Eclogue to be recited by Messrs. Brett and Marriott, at the ensuing visitation of the Skinners Company; when, alas! it had a peculiar unexpected propriety.

Thus this good man made his poetical abilities subservient to the interest of his pupils. But his literary talents, though very considerable, bore only a small proportion to his moral excellence.

In the character of a son, he always shewed a most respectful and affectionate attention to his parents; as a brother, pursued every proper method to promote the interest of his relations; as a husband, was tender, polite, and obliging; as a master, humane, and solicitous for the welfare of his servants. In his school, he supported his station with a becoming dignity; paid a strict regard to his duty; and, without partiality, was ever ready to applaud merit, and discourage indolence. He was hospitable and generous, yet an economist; regular in his accounts, and punctual in the discharge of every just demand:

⁸ An imperfect copy of which penes E. G.

⁹ See *Gent. Mag.* vol. XVIII. p. 432. This year he received a letter, dated "Eynshoven, May 8, O. S." from "Capt. Hughes (see Cawthorne's Poems, p. 17), mentioning the cessation of hostilities, and soliciting Mr. C. to pay a visit to the Continent."

¹⁰ See Cawthorne's Poems, p. 172.

¹¹ Not found amongst his MSS. This year he visited Paris, as appears by a letter to his sister, dated "June 16."

¹² Not found amongst his MSS.

¹³ See his Poems, p. 141.

¹⁴ See his Poems, p. 97.

¹⁵ Not found amongst his MSS. This year died his father, aged 65; and his brother Thomas, hardware dealer, in Leadenhall-street, aged 31, unmarried.

¹⁶ See his Poems, p. 82.

¹⁷ See *ibid.* p. 110.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* p. 188.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* p. 36.

²⁰ *Ibid.* p. 129.

²¹ *Ibid.* p. 119.

²² *Ibid.* p. 153.

²³ See a copy of verses to his memory, addressed to Sir Sampson Gideon, Bart. now Lord Eardley, *Gent. Mag.* vol. XXXI. p. 232.

²⁴ This and the preceding notices relative to the school-exercises are from Mr. Cawthorne's MSS. penes E. G.

shewed a becoming social cheerfulness in company, yet was temperate; and, in private, was best pleased with the plainest diet. In a word, those who best knew him had the most reason to value him, and lament his dissolution.

E. GOODWIN, *Shffield.*

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Nov. 12.*

AS the Gentleman's Magazine is now become famous all over the globe for curiosities of all sorts, permit me, through the channel of that much-esteemed Publication, to relate a conversation that passed some few days ago in a company of fox-hunters. One of the gentlemen said, he made it a constant rule always to drown the first litter of whelps that his young bitches had, as it was generally understood such puppies *always went mad*. Another said, that when his cat kittened he thought of keeping a boar kitten, having been some time troubled with females (cats, I mean, Mr. Urban,); but, on picking out one for its beauty, before a particular examination of its sex, his wife began to laugh at him, and asked him if that was his *be-cat*, for she never knew a *be* have *three* colours; and, upon a more minute examination, it proved a female. Now, Mr. Urban, if any of your learned correspondents will inform us if "such things are," and *their reasons*, it will very much oblige numbers of your readers, and in particular a young naturalist.

Permit me, Mr. Urban, also to ask Capt. Newte *when he visited Birmingham?* I have known that town very well for near thirty years, and, thank God, my eyes are yet *pretty good*, but I could never discover what that gentleman has found out, *viz.* that the foot-paths are laid with flag-stones like the London streets, and duty him to mention one street that is flagged on *both* sides, or even *one* side from end to end. Some few individuals have got a few on their own fronts; and one side of the High-street, from the corner of New-street to Corbet's-alley, is laid with flags nearly in the London taste; but how he could say, "it is not above three years since pavements on foot-paths, formed of flag-stones upon the London plan, were first introduced in this place (Birmingham); the ladies of Birmingham at first considered these smooth pavements as very great grievances; they were not so convenient, they said, as their old foot-paths, or easy to walk on." F. Newte,

esq. had much better have been silent about Birmingham, because every one in the town, and thousands out of it, must know this to be a most *pulpable* *saibhood*, and will consequently suspect all or most of this tour to be fabricated in his own house. And so far from the ladies disliking these flag-stones, the very reverse may be observed any day by the numbers that cross the High street on purpose to have the pleasure of walking on that *small part* of it that is flagged as beforementioned. He also says, "what religion there is in Birmingham is to be found amongst the Dissenters." Now, from my observations these twenty years and upwards, I think the religion of the Birmingham folk to consist in *variety*; for, as soon as any *new* place of worship is opened, it is sure to be well filled for a *few months*, let their creed be what it will; so that some wags have said, if the d—l was to open shop at Birmingham, he would have plenty of customers. As to Methodists, they swarm all over the town; and the Roman Catholic chapel, or mass-house, was always very crowded till the New Jerusalem or Swedenborgians began, and now they overflow in such a manner that they talk of making an addition; but, should they wait till some more *new* places of worship open, most likely they will have room enough. I understand that the amphitheatre is divided, and to be opened soon, one side by the Presbyterians, and the other by a company of young gentlemen of the town as a playhouse; so that Dr. Priestley may have an opportunity now of coming to Birmingham (if he dare), and fighting the devil on his own ground.

Yours, &c.

SENEX.

THE EARL OF BUCHAN'S EULOGY OF THOMSON THE POET.

(Concluded from p. 1021.)

THOMSON to Mr. ROSS.

"Dear Ross, *London, Nov. 6, 1736.*

I OWN I have a good deal of assurance, after asking one favour of you, never to answer your letter till I ask another. But, not to mince the matter more to a friend, and all apologies apart, hearken to my request. My sisters have been advised by their friends to set up at Edinburgh a little milliner's shop; and if you can conveniently advance to them twelve pounds on my account, it will be a particular favour.

"That will set them a-going, and I design,

design, from time to time, to send them goods from hence; my whole account I will pay you when you come up here, not in poetical paper-credit, but in the solid money of this dirty world. I will not draw upon you, in case you be not prepared to defend yourself: but if your purse be valiant, please to enquire for Jean or Elizabeth Thomson, at the Rev. Mr. Gusthart's*; and if this letter be not sufficient testimony of the debt, I will send you whatever you shall desire. It is late, and I would not lose this post. Like a laconic man of business, therefore, I must here stop short; though I have several things to impart to you, and, through your canal, to the dearest, truest, and heartiest youth that treads on Scottish ground.

"The next letter I write you shall be washed clean from business in the Castalian Fountain.

"I am whipping and spurring to finish a tragedy for you this Winter, but am still at some distance from the goal, which makes me fear being distanced. Remember me to all friends, and, above them all, heartily, heartily to Mr. Forbes: though my affection to him is not fanned by letters, yet it is as high as when I was his brother in the *virtù*, and played at chess with him in a post-chaise. I am, dear Ross, most sincerely and affectionately yours,

JAMES THOMSON.

To Mr. George Ross, at the
Hon. Mr. Duncan Forbes
his house in Edinburgh."

THOMSON to Mr. Ross.

"Dear Sir, London, Jan. 12, 1737.

"HAVING been entirely in the country of late, finishing my play, I did not receive yours till some days ago. It was kind in you not to draw rashly upon me, which at present had put me into danger; but very soon, that is to say, about two months hence, I shall have a golden buckler, and you may draw boldly. My play is received at Drury-lane playhouse, and will be put into my Lord Chamberlain's or his deputy's hands to-morrow. May we hope to see you this winter, and to have the assistance of your hands, in case it is asked? What will become of

* "One of the ministers of Edinburgh, father to Dr. Gusthart, of Bath. By that worthy clergyman I was baptized on the 8th of June, O. S. 1700; and he was always so kind to me, that I wish I could perpetuate the memory of his virtues."

you if you don't come up? I am afraid the *Creepy* and you will become acquainted.

"Forbes, I hope, is cheerful and in good health — shall we never see him? or shall I go to him before he comes to us? I long to see him, in order to play out that game of chess which we left unfinished. Remember me kindly to him, with all the zealous truth of old friendship. *Petite** came here two or three days ago: I have not yet seen the round man of God to be. He is to be personified a few days hence. How a gown and cassock will become him! and with what a *holy leer* he will *edify the devout females*!

"There is no doubt of his having a call, for he is immediately to enter upon a tolerable living. God grant him more, and as fat as himself!

"It rejoices me to see one worthy, honest, excellent man raised at least to an independency. Pray make my compliments to my Lord President†, and all friends. I shall be glad to hear more at large from you. Just now I am with the Alderman, who wishes you all happiness, and desires his service to Joe. Believe me to be ever most affectionately yours, JAMES THOMSON."

When the Earl of Buchan had read these letters, he said,

"In these letters you see exhibited the gentleman, the man of elegant taste, the kind relation, and the affectionate friend.

"In his poems, those who are happy enough to be able to taste and relish that divine art, which raises the man of clay from the dirty soil on which he vegetates to the heaven of sentiment, where he can roam at pleasure in the regions of fancy, will delight in seeing the beautiful pictures of Nature presented to their eyes as spectators, and not readers: and after these delightful impressions are over, they will find themselves happier and better than they were before.

"They will behold none of the enervating beauties of the *Sacontala* of the Hindoos, or of the dry meditations of our modern poetsasters; but they will every where find what comes home to the heart, and to the enlightened understanding of the admirers of Nature, and the lovers of Virtue. I have in my

* "The Rev. Patrick Murdoch, the Oilyman, characterised, *con amore*, in the *Castle of Indolence*."

† "Duncan Forbes."

hands

hands a copy of "The Seasons," which my father received from the author; and on it, since I have not the bust of the poet to invest, I lay this garland of bays.

"Hail Nature's Poet! whom she taught alone

To sing her works in numbers like her own;
Sweet as the thrush that warbles in the dale,
And soft as Philomela's tender tale.

She lent her pencil too, of wondrous power,
To catch the rainbow, or to form the flower
Of many mingling hues; then—smiling—said
(But first with laurel crown'd her favourite's head), [shine,

"These beauteous children, though so fair they
'Fade in my SEASONS, let them live in thine,'
And live they shall, the charm of every eye,
Till Nature sickens, and the Seasons die."

On the above occasion Mr. Burns, the Ayrshire Bard, now settled in the honourable and useful occupation of his ancestors, in the neighbourhood of Dumfries, composed the following address to the shade of the Bard of Ednam:

"While Virgin SPRING, by EDEN'S flood,
Unfolds her tender mantle green,
Or pranks the sod in frolic mood,
Or tunes Eölian strains between:

"While SUMMER, with a matron grace,
Retreats to DRYADON'S cooling shade,
Yet oft, delighted, stops to trace
The progress of the spiky blade:

"While AUTUMN, benefactor kind,
By TWARD dreads his aged head,
And sees, with self-approving mind,
Each creature on his bounty fed:

"While Maniac WINTER rages o'er
The hills whence classic YARROW flows,
Rousing the turbid torrent's roar,
Or sweeping wild a waste of snows:

"So long, sweet Poet of the Year,
Shall bloom that wreath thou well hast won;
While SCOTIA, with exulting tear,
Proclaims that THOMSON was her son."

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 1.

"TO admire the works of Nature in her usual course is a laudable disposition; many content themselves with her ordinary operations only; but there is also an additional secret pleasure in contemplating her bye-ways, or seeking to examine her sportive aberrations." Such, Mr. Urban, are the just remarks on the study of Nature made by a deceased respectable correspondent of yours in vol. LIX. p. 1187. The pleasure he describes I sensibly feel whilst attending to the investigation of the *Origin of Fairy-rings*, notwithstanding little progress towards discovery can be

yet reported; but the unremitting observations of Naturalists, and the communication between them, afforded by your Magazine, will, I trust, in time produce the elucidation of the mystery.

Concerning these appearances many hypotheses have been formed, and nearly as many overthrown. In your Miscellany the question was first brought forward by C. Berington, whose enquiry failed of meeting attention. It was re-introduced by J. M. (vol. LX. p. 710) in a letter rather singularly worded. J. M. says, these rings exist in a meadow at the back of his house, which "has been in the same state full twenty years, except once ploughed about nineteen years ago, during which whole time there has been no alterations in the rings." He then very gravely and earnestly appeals to the publick, whether any "one will be so hardy as to assert they ever saw any cows, &c. &c. turning round" whilst expelling their dung or urine? But before this, J. M. affronts the memory of "our great dramatic Bard," by imputing to him the folly of having entertained and encouraged a belief of the circles being really caused by *Fairies*. The existence of Fairies, Mr. Urban, is an elegant chimaera, admirably applicable to the support and embellishment of several kinds of poetry. It is a fiction so truly poetical, and so particularly concordant with the excursive fancy of Shakspeare, that it is no wonder that that Child of Nature should avail himself of it, and interweave it in his dramas. The use he has put it to in his "Midsummer's Night's Dream" is similar to the use Pope has made of the Rosicrucian system in the "Rape of the Lock." In other parts of his works Shakspeare has applied it in the way of embellishment, as two ingenious poets of the present day have done likewise in "The Village Curate," and the poetical romance of "Arthur." (See Village Curate, p. 38, and Arthur, p. 184.) Mr. Pope, in his dedication to Mrs. Fermor, has implied his want of faith in Sylphs and Gnomes: but as the unknown author of "The Village Curate," and Mr. Hole, the writer of "Arthur," have not particularly implied any disbelief in the Fairy system, J. M. may possibly attribute to them the same absurdity as he has attributed to Shakspeare, and he may do it with as much reason.

There is no assertion, how inane soever, but what has its advocate. J. M.

did

did not deem it possible that the assertion respecting the circular movements of cattle whilst evacuating their dung could find one; yet T. E. (p. 800) was *hardy* enough to stand forward in favour of it, though he does not go quite so far as to declare himself ever to have been an ocular witness of such an evolution, a circumstance indispensably necessary to proving a fact so ludicrously inconceivable. As T. E. supposes these circulations to have been performed round scrubbing-posts, it should be observed, that Fairy-rings are too small ever to have had scrubbing-posts for their centres; and that, according to that supposition, the fields wherein Fairy-rings abound must have had formerly, either at one or at different times, scrubbing-posts in every part of them; an improbable case. Besides, the rings appear (as M. C. p. 1191, and D. D. vol. LXI. p. 8, have observed before me,) in places whereto cattle have not had access in the memory of man, or perhaps since the Conquest. No doubt these were the reasons which induced B. L. A. (vol. LX. p. 1193) to say, very unceremoniously, "I *deny* that Fairy-rings have always a scrubbing-post in their centre; I never saw one in that predicament." Notwithstanding this gentleman's roughness, I agree with him.

T. L. and B. (pp. 1007, 1106,) both sententiously ascribe Fairy-rings to the effect of lightning; the one quoting Dr. Priestley, and the other Mr. Jessop. Beseeching forgiveness of these four gentlemen for presuming to differ from them (which is being yet more *hardy* than T. E. beforementioned), I must confess, that I think they have promulgated a *scientific prejudice* whilst endeavouring to dispel a vulgar one. They are of a different kind; but philosophers have their prejudices as well as the commonality, and they are as tenacious of them. Mr. Jessop's friend, Mr. Walker, might see a new circle immediately after a thunder-storm, for a fresh appearance might as probably attract his notice on a day on which a thunder-storm had happened as on any other day; but it might have appeared on that day, since a storm is no impediment to the rings appearing, tho' the lightning does not cause them. On the contrary, I apprehend that the circle, observed by Mr. Walker, was brought out to view (as the painters term it) by the additional verdure which the rain had given to the surrounding herbage. Had Mr. Walker stooped to it, and perceived

a *small of sulphur proceeding from it* (as all substances blasted by lightning emit that effluvia), his evidence would have had weight. A fashion has existed some years, among the medical people, of attributing every complaint they could not comprehend to defective or disordered nerves. Philosophers and lecturers have fallen into a similar habit of ascribing every natural phenomenon they are incapable of accounting for to electric fire: in conformity to this system, Fairy-rings have been called the effect of lightning. Did lightning cause them, we should see them upon corn, stubble, garden-crops, &c.; whereas they never appear (as I ever saw or heard) but upon greensward or clover aftermath. Did lightning cause them, they would be most numerous those years when there is most lightning, and *vice versa*; but the year present furnishes an instance of the contrary. During the three elapsed quarters lightning was neither particularly frequent or uncommonly violent; yet the additional number of Fairy-rings which presented themselves to view at the usual time (July and August) of new ones appearing is (at least in my vicinity) greater than common.

C's supposition (p. 1180) is amusing. Surely this writer never saw a Fairy-ring, and as surely never noticed the dimensions given by J. M. Were we to substitute *Fairies* for *Brions*, we might, from his other words, imagine ourselves fellow-inhabitants of *Fairy-land*, since his ideas and expressions are more applicable to the children of Fancy than to those of Adam. Instructed by C, we might, from the appearance of a fresh circle, know as well when the Fairies had been performing religious rites, or celebrating festive revels, as we do now when we perceive by scattered leathers and extinct ashes that a gang of Gipsies have had a luxurious regale under a hedge. But I must not trespass further on the province of Antiquaries, to whom C. has, with all due deference, referred the digestion of his idea; and that with very great propriety, as the digestive powers of some of those gentlemen are entirely equal to the task.

Ants and *moles* have been mentioned; but the hillocks of these laborious beings would be seen invariably in the vicinity of the rings, did they occasion them. Ants ever affect dry places, and Fairy-circles often appear in moist. Moles happen to work under them sometimes.

J. G. of Kendal, investigates the mat-
ter

ter with great attention (vol. LXI. p. 336). He is exceeding exact in observing most of the visive circumstances incident to the circles, and reasons from these circumstances with great acuteness. I cannot say I am every way satisfied with his suggestions, though several of his remarks are just, and he is undoubtedly pursuing the right tract towards discovery; since the patient attention he is bestowing on the subject is the only clue existing to guide the research. It is only a long series of observations that can attain the desired end; but this is not a consideration to discourage a true Naturalist.

In one point I must set J. G. right; and, if he should find occasion, I hope he will do the same by me. He partly mistakes in saying, "marks of this kind are only to be met with on the *sides of hills*, and of *sandy pastures*, where the earth is commonly *poor and open*." That this is the case in Westmorland I make no doubt, because J. G. asserts it to be so; but in the South of England they are as often visible in *flat, rich, moist meadows*, and upon *stiff blue and yellow clay*, as any where else. I acknowledge that there is *sometimes* a small proportion of hungry sand, or sharp gravel, intermixed with the above clays, but the clay lies above either. J. G. has opportunity of observing whether Fairy-rings exist upon peat-mosses, and whether they appear, or are plentiful, on the surface of a soil replete with coal or mineral; and, if they are seen at all in those situations, whether they differ in appearance from those on the sides of hills and sandy pastures. By ascertaining these points, a judgement may be formed of what depth of soil is necessary to the generation of Fairy-rings, and whether the cause of them exists above or below the surface of the earth.

As I have professed myself dissatisfied with J. G.'s suggestions, it behoves me to offer others, though they may possibly be found exceptionable likewise.

It is my idea that, throughout the course of this investigation, the *cause* has hitherto been uniformly mistaken for the *effect*. I think that *fungi* are *not* the *effect*, but the *primary cause* of *Fairy-rings*; an opinion grounded on the following hypotheses:

The edible mushroom, and most of the other varieties of terrene fungi, arise spontaneously either in circles or in curvilinear lines; and the fungi which generate on the arms of ancient apple-trees

discover a like tendency, by two or more of them frequently encircling the decaying arm. Hence it should seem, that the innate active principle in fungi possesses an original predisposition to exert, extend, and increase itself, circularly. Moreover, if one fungus arises, and attains maturity, the different winds blow its seed around it, and that seed produces a circle of fungi the following year. If, during the diffusion of the seed, the wind happens to blow higher from one quarter than the rest, it conveys the seed to a greater distance, and forms a process issuing from out of the circular line. The circle is liable, moreover, to be intersected by other circles, formed by neighbouring fungi in the same manner. J. G. says, "the cause that produces Fairy-rings destroys the grass growing on them, root and stem." Again, he says, "since each ring remains bare for a year, it is evident that something is lost which is necessary to the nutrition of plants; and therefore we have arrived at this conclusion, that this succession of withered tracks is occasioned by each track being successively deprived of some principle of vegetation." This conclusion of J. G.'s is just, and my hypotheses consistent with it. I argue, that the fungous spawn attracts and ingrosses to itself all the terrestrial nutriment which before fed the plants that pre-occupied the space; that, after producing the fungi of that year, this spawn extends itself beyond the first circle for the formation of another, leaving the space it filled before so exhausted of the saline, or other particles peculiarly essential to the vegetation and sustenance of fungi, that no more fungi can arise from it during a considerable period. The roots and seeds of grass then possess themselves of the vacancy, and, finding the earth highly meliorated by the rotten fibres of the former grass, and the decayed parts of the fungi, they readily establish themselves therein, and thrive so luxuriantly that the blade becomes rank, and is rendered further unpalatable by the strong taste and scent which it imbibes from the fungous manure which contributed to its growth, in like manner as early asparagus contracts a savour off the dung which forces it. The rapid attainment of fungi to maturity demonstrates the vegetative principles to be infinitely more active and powerful in fungi than in herbs. From this superiority in the vegetative principle it is reasonable to conjecture, that fungi attract and require a larger portion of terraqueous

ous nourishment than vegetables do, and that, therefore, they for a time impoverish both earth and herbage wherever they exist; which hypothesis accounts for the destruction of the grubs in the circles, and J. G.'s conclusion stands corroborated. The fungi are preyed upon in their turn by *grubs* and other *insects* (as is well known to the makers of ketchup), which accounts for grubs, &c. being found beneath the surface of the rings; a circumstance which has given rise to another error respecting the origin of the circles, insects having been taken for a *cause* instead of a *consequence*. It surprises me much, that so minutely (notwithstanding his consideration of brevity) as J. G. has descanted on the varied appearances of the rings, that he never has even once named *fungi*; for, though fungi are not at *all times* visible on them (this serves for an answer to M. C. vol. LX. p. 1191), yet one or more full crops arise invariably in Autumn*, and a few at intermediate periods. I regret that I have not an opportunity of examining Mr. Bolton's treatise on fungi, as I suspect something illustrative of the origin of Fairy-rings may be found in it.

I have not the self-sufficiency, Mr. Urban, to attempt imposing my hypothesis, concerning the origin of Fairy-rings, on your readers for a confirmed, incontrovertible one: I am ready to relinquish it with pleasure whenever another, *established by time and repeated observations*, may be advanced. I have only remitted it for the purpose of turning the attention of the intelligent J. G. towards *Fungi*, and to assist the gentleman who, in one of your last numbers, has with so much good-will expressed his readiness to follow up any hints that might be given him for promoting the desired discovery; an offer too acceptable to pass neglected.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

P. S. The correspondent who sent the account of the *lacertus vulgaris* (vol. LXI. p. 816), has my thanks both for the attention he has honoured my hint with, and for the communication concerning the above reptile; which communication supplies Mr. Pennant's deficiency on that head, and removes an inconvenient prejudice.

* In the long and rich meadow at Ilington, which leads to Canonbury, we recollect seeing, thirty or forty years ago, immense quantities of these rings, and fungi in all of them. Q. Do they still exist there? EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 7.

THE few following corrections, &c. of "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. XXVIII. containing some Account of the Suffragan Bishops in England," having been found in the copy of the author of the notes signed L, are now, in justice to him, transmitted to you for insertion in your valuable Repository:

P. 11, notes. l. 10, read "Parker's."

— l. 11, erase "enough."

13, — l. 4, read "VIII."

14, — l. 3, read "p. 71."

16, — l. 7. See Leland's "Collectanea," VI. 25.

In your volume for 1785, p. 373, among your corrections of this tract, col. 1, l. 38, erase "for shall."

In p. 927 of the same volume, an intimation is given of an Appendix of the corrections, there inserted, of "No. XXXI. containing a short genealogical View of the Family of Oliver Cromwell," as intended by the indefatigable Editor. This intimation does not appear to have been hitherto fulfilled. J. L.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

FROM what you say, p. 998, of St. Lo Kniveton's collections being lodged in the Lansdowne library, may we infer that the whole of the Yelverton MSS, of which they made a part, retreated thither from the sale attempted to be made of them at Squibb's auction-room in May, 1784, when only the four first lots were sold, and the remaining 82 withdrawn because 500l. was not offered for them in the lump?

The *Chartulary of William Brierley* would be a great curiosity, and perhaps the only instance of a collection of deeds and charters belonging to an individual of so early a date.

I rejoice to hear Mr. Coates's intention of giving us a History of READING; and will give him the little assistance in my power, with hearty good wishes for his success. In the mean time, I recommend to him an enquiry after the papers of an alderman of that town, who collected with the same view, which were supposed by Mr. Spicer, a native, and master of the school, to be in the hands of his executor. See Mr. Spicer's Letter to Mr. Mores, 1759, in Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XVI. pp. 92. 93. Mr. S. was rector of Tidmarsh and Pulham, both in Berkshire; and died Nov. 27, 1784. See Gent. Mag. vol. LV. pp. 23, 76, 191.

R. G.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

O^R. 27.

I HAVE sent you a drawing of the very curious shrine of St. Werburgh, a Saxon saint and princess, which is very well preserved, and makes the episcopal throne in the cathedral church of Chester (*see plate II.*). The other parts of the throne, such as the canopy, &c. are of wood, and very ill suited to the elegance of this structure. I have, therefore, not troubled your engraver with copying a piece of workmanship so uncouth and heavy. An ornamental canopy, composed of Gothic arches, and admirably adapted to the architecture of the shrine, has been designed by an ingenious artist of this place; and it would give great pleasure to every lover of ecclesiastical improvements to see it executed. As some of your readers may be unacquainted with the historical account of this antient structure, I take the liberty of subjoining an extract from a pamphlet that was published at Chester in the year 1749:

"The episcopal throne in the cathedral church of Chester, allowed to be the shrine of St. Werburgh, to whom the abbey was dedicated, is a stone structure in the antique monumental style, of an oblong, quadrangular form, eight feet and nine inches in height; in length, from East to West, seven feet and six inches; in breadth, from North to South, four feet and eight inches, ornamented with six Gothic arches, two towards the North front, two towards the South, one at the East end, and the other at the West; above each of these is an arch, representing a window, in the same style of architecture.

"This fabrick is decorated with variety of carving, and embellished with a number of images, about fourteen inches in height, in different habits, beautified with painting and gilding. Each of these held in one hand a scroll or label, upon which were inscribed, in Latin, but in the Old English character, the names of kings and saints of the royal line of Mercia. Many of the labels are broken off, others are so much defaced that only a syllable or two can be read.

"The personages intended to be represented by these statues were either the ancestors or near relations of St. Werburgh. She very early formed a resolution to dedicate herself to God in a state of religion and virginity, and afterwards superintended several

religious virgin societies, viz. the monasteries of Trentham, in Staffordshire, Weedon, in Northamptonshire, and Hanbury, in Staffordshire, in the last of which her remains, according to Higden, were deposited. But in the year 875, almost an hundred years after her death, her body, which had remained incorrupt all that time, was removed to Chester, as a place of safety from the havoc and barbarities of the Danes."

Mr. Pennant thus describeth this shrine:

"The bishop's throne stands on a stone base, as remarkable for its sculpture as its original use. Its form is an oblong square, and each side most richly ornamented with Gothic carving, arches, and pinnacles. Around the upper part is a range of little images, designed to represent the kings and saints of the Mercian kingdom; each held in one hand a scroll with the name inscribed. Fanatic ignorance mutilated many of the labels as well as figures; but the last were restored about the year 1748. But the workman, by an unlucky mistake, has placed female heads on male shoulders, and given manly bodies to the faces of the female sex. At first there were thirty four figures; four are lost; the remainder are faithfully described, and the history of each monarch and saint accurately given, in a little pamphlet, published in the year 1749 by the worthy Dr. William Cowper*, who dedicated the profits for the use of the Bluecoat-hospital in this city. I beg leave to dissent from the notion of this having been the shrine of St. Werburgh, as it is popularly called. It certainly was nothing more than the pedestal on which the real shrine, or, as the French call it, *la chaise*, stood, which contained the sacred reliques. These are made of gold, silver, vermeil, i. e. silver gilt, or some precious materials, and often enriched with gems of great value. They are of different forms, such as chalices, cabinets, &c.: and, should the relique be a head or limb, the *chaise* is made conformable to the shape of the part. These are seated within the shrine on an elevated place, and are always moveable, in order that they may be carried in procession either in honour of the saint, or to divert some great calamity. Thus, in 1180, the shrine of St. Werburgh was brought out to stop the rage of the fire in the city, which was for a long time invincible by every other means; but the approach of the holy remains instantly proved their sanctity, by putting an end to its furious devastation †."

* Dr. C. by this essay in Antiquarianism, which he is said to have stolen from the MS Collections of Mr. Stones, a minor canon of this church, is reported to have raised a great outcry against himself. When he presented his pamphlet to the Society of Antiquaries, they desired a drawing of the shrine, which he sent immediately; but it does not appear at present among their Collections. Brit. Top. I. 253.

† Pennant's Wales, I. 180.

And Mr. Gough, in the new edition of Camden*, adds,

"The Shrine, as it is called, or rather the outer case of the Shrine, of St. Werburgh, which supports the bishop's throne, is charged with figures, which formerly bore scrolls of their names, representing the Mercian kings and saints, in the whole thirty-four."

We do not find, from any of the old writers, about what time her Shrine was erected†. The monastery had experienced the liberality of the royal Edgar, of Æthric, Earl of Mercia, and of Hugh Lupus, the first Norman Earl of Chester. T. B.

Mr. URBAN, Botleys, Dec. 2.

AS the publick listens, with avidity, I believe, to anecdotes of literary and other memorable characters, I am induced to send you some of Mr. Thomas Cooke, the poet, better known by the name of *Hesiod Cooke*. His long residence at *South Lambeth*, a village between *Vauxhall* turnpike and *Stockwell*, gave me frequent opportunities of knowing his character, as I lived from a little boy at *Vauxhall*, with a maternal uncle of mine, *Joseph Pratt*, Esq. That uncle belonged to a club with *Cooke*, (originally held weekly, at the *Spring Gardens*, afterwards at the *Vine* and *Royal Oak* inns, which was usually composed, amongst others, of several literary characters,) and, keeping a plentiful table, *Cooke* and his friends were frequently at it. When that uncle died, I succeeded to his place in the club; and *Cooke* afterwards held a place at my table, whenever his leisure or inclination led him to it.

Besides a finished tragedy, never acted, nor printed, called *Germanicus*, I have in my possession three volumes in folio of his, in manuscript, which he called *Common-Place Books*, in which it was his custom to insert extracts from, and observations on, many of the authors he read, from the year 1731, to October, 1756, inclusive, a short time before he died.—I mention these circumstances to shew, I must know much of the man at least; and I subscribe my name to the account, only because I am persuaded no anonymous publication could possibly obtain credit.

As I shall give some extracts from his *Common-Place Books*, and his other Works, for the better manifestation of his character and conduct, as well as sen-

timents, on a variety of occasions, I think it necessary now to declare, that I shall not hold myself in any manner obliged to support the truth of his criticisms or opinions upon any subject whatever: for, though they appear to me to be well-founded on many occasions, they are certainly questionable and erroneous in others. *Cooke*, many years before his death, published *Proposals for perfecting the English Language*, and his orthography was of a peculiar sort: whenever I quote him, I shall give such quotations in his own manner.

Though *Cooke* never gave me any information of his family, I have heard from others, that he was born at *Brain-tree*, in *Essex*, and was the son of an inn-keeper there. I was much puzzled to ascertain the time of his birth, till I met with the following account in the second volume of his *Common-Place Book*. He there says, p. 167:

"Whilst I was translating Cicero's book, *De Naturâ Deorum*, which I completed in the years 1736 and 1737, I read thro' a book, entitled, *Reflections upon ancient and modern Learning*, by *William Wotton*, B.D. Chaplain to the Earl of *Nottingham*."

In his remarks and criticisms on that book, he takes notice of Dr. *Wotton's* preface, in which the latter says, "As soon as I had drawn up a rude scheme of the work, I intended to have given it over, if the importunate solicitations of my friend, *Anthony Hammond*, Esq. had not at last prevailed upon me to try what I could say upon it, &c."

Cooke, on the mention of *Hammond's* name, says: "I was many years intimate with Mr. *Hammond*. He was a well-bred man, had but a small portion of solid understanding, and was a great flatterer. He was a pleasant story-teller, and seldom sad. He courted men of letters and genius, and was fond of being taken notice of by them in their writings. He would ask them to mention him in their works; he asked it of me. He dyed in the year 1738, near 70 years of age. My acquaintance with him began in 1722, when I was in the 20th year of my age. He had represented the county of *Huntingdon*, and the university of *Cambridge*, in Parliament."

From the above account it appears, that *Cooke* must have been born in the year 1702, or 1703.

* Vol. II. p. 432.

† Probably about the close of the 15th, or beginning of the 16th century, when the greatest part of the present church was erected. EDIT.

I have heard him frequently declare, he was educated at *Felfed* school. How long he staid there is not known; but he was distinguished for his diligent application to the business of the school, and for his great acquirements in the learned languages. In one of the five or six odes of his writing, published singly by *Dodsluy*, a few years before his death, (which I should have somewhere among my papers,) I perfectly well remember he says:

"*Felfed!* pride of *Essex* swains,
And the nurse of gen'rous youth;
Where my wild, untutor'd strains
First engag'd the virgin's truth," &c.

He left *Felfed* without going to any university, and, I have heard, was for some time domesticated in the family of the Earl of *Pembroke*, a nobleman who had filled many high employments in the state, as *Lord Privy Seal*, *Lord High Admiral*, &c. and who was distinguished by his love and knowledge of letters, and for his patronage of learned men. To him *Locke* dedicated his *Essay on the Human Understanding*; and with him, when *Privy Seal*, he held regular weekly conferences. *Cooke* must have been recommended to *Lord Pembroke* on account of his abilities, and he probably was useful to him in the arrangement of his noble collection of books, &c. How long he lived with that noble Lord is not certain, nor when he came first to *London*; though he himself says, in the second volume of his *Common-Place Book*, p. 203, "*Dogget* was dead before I came to *London*:" he was famous in the character of *Ben*, in *Love for Love*; in *Hob*, in *The Country Wake* (which farce was of his own writing), and in various other characters."

From the Earl of *Pembroke*, who died in 1733, he received many acts of friendship, to the end of that nobleman's life, who probably suggested to him a translation of *Hesiod*; his Lordship himself assisting with some notes for that work.—*Cooke*, in print and in private, always spoke highly of him; and in his Remarks on *Locke's Essay* on the *Human Understanding*, (speaking of his dedication to that Lord, and the praises bestowed on him in it,) he says, in his *Common-Place Book*, vol. I. p. 238, "I have no reason to doubt Mr. *Locke's* veracity, because I have seen many of *Lord Pembroke's* papers, which shew his depth of thought, his great learning, and exactness. A sincerer, nor more earnest patron, certainly never was."

At an early age, notwithstanding *Lord Pembroke's* friendship, he must have been thrown upon the town for a livelihood. He was all his life long a strenuous adherent of Revolution principles; and therefore he soon got connected with *Tickell*, *Philips*, *Wellsed*, *Steele*, *Dennis*, and others, whose political opinions agreed with his own. He wrote in some Weekly Journals of the time, and was considered as a man of great learning and good abilities. Without fortune, and without any certain income, he married, about that time, Mrs. *Anne Beckingham*, a relation of *Stephen Beckingham*, Esq. of *Bourn*, near *Canterbury*, in *Kent*. Her brother, Mr. *John Beckingham*, was himself an author. He must have met with early disappointment, as appears by the following Ode, taken from his volume of printed poems, written in 1725:

"To Mr. *JOHN MOTTLEY*, in the Country.

"STRONGLY, dear friend, paint in thy mind

A wretch, the remnant of a wreck,
In sight of land, yet, fate unkind!
By cruel waves still driven back.

"So, in his schemes, the Poet cross'd,
When Chance, or Envy, blasts the bays,
He, to his tasteless Patron loss'd,
Despairs of profit, or of praise.

"What mighty plans thy friend has lay'd,
What golden *Indias* had in view,
Thou know'st, and how his toils are pay'd;
Yet still he dares his flight renew.

"While thus the Muse is held in scorn,
No suns of joy to me are known;
But few observe the Bard forlorn;
My griefs I only make my own:

"Dost Heav'n no joyous minutes send?
No balm to all thy sorrows give?
Yes! I have hours of bliss, my friend,
In which I more than seem to live.

"The hours to friendship set apart,
In which the wretch his comfort finds,
Relieve the burthen of my heart;
True source of joy to noble minds!

"But, like th' ecstatic dreams of love,
Too swift those happy moments flow;
Then, in my round, again I rove
Thro' a long interval of woe.

"While thus I grapple with my fate,
Thesetender thoughts of Friendship please;
Methinks I view thee in a state
Where nothing interrupts thine ease.

"Or wand'ring in the woodland glade,
Or by the painted meadow's stream,
Or lay'd beneath the cooling shade,
You make the tender Nymph your theme.

"Indulge,

"Indulge, my friend, thy modest vein,
While all the joys of *M.y* inspire;
Prospects, gay smiling, aid the strain,
Scenes all-propitious to the lyre!

"Enjoy, my friend! thy happy lot,
The Monarch of a peaceful mind;
And I am blest'd, my cares forgot,
While thou art true, and *Nanny* kind."

The spirit of party ran high in the time of *George* the First; and, as *Cooke* was considered as an excellent Greek scholar, perhaps party first induced him to enter the lists against *Pope*. However this be, in 1725 he published *The Battle of the Poets*, a poem in which *Pope*, *Swift*, and some others, were treated with much freedom; and he translated and published the episode of *Thersites*, from the second book of *Homer's Iliad*, to shew how much *Pope* had mistaken the author in his translation of the *Greek*.—For this attack *Pope* has consigned *Cooke* to "everlasting fame." in his *Dunciad*, and in his Epistle to Dr. *Arbutnot*. In the former he puts into the mouth of *Dulness*, in a speech to *Curl*,

"Be thine, my stationer! this magic gift,
Cooke shall be *Prior*, and *Concanen* *Swiss*."

And in the latter, after the mention of some considerable names, his friends, he says,

"From these the world shall judge of men
and books;

Not from the *Burnetts*, *Oldmixons*, and *Cokes*."

In a note to an edition I have of the *Dunciad*, published by *Pope* in 1729, he says:

"The man here specified was the son of a *Muggletonian*, who kept a public-house at *Braintree*, in *Essex*. He writ a thing call'd *The Battle of Poets*, of which *Philips* and *Wifford* were the heroes, and wherein our author was attacked in his moral character, in relation to his *Homer* and *Shakespeare*. He writ, moreover, a farce of *Penelope*, in the preface of which also he was squinted at; and some malevolent things in the *British*, *London*, and *Daily Journals*. His chief work was a translation of *Hesiod*, in which *Theobald* writ notes, and half-notes."

In the appendix to the *Dunciad* of the latter editions, containing a list of the various publications, before the *Dunciad* was written, in which *Pope* was abused, the following account is given of *Cooke*:

"*The Battle of Poets*, an heroic poem, by *Thomas Cooke*; printed for *J. Roberts*, folio, 1725."

"*Daily Journal*, April 6, (1728,) Letter about the translation of the character

of *Thersites* in *Homer*, by *Thomas Cooke*, &c."

After the publication of the *Dunciad*: "*Mist's Weekly Journal*, June 8, 1728, A long letter, signed W. A. writ by some or other of the club of *Theobald*, *Dennis*, *Moore*, *Concanen*, *Cooke*, who for some time held weekly meetings for these kind of performances."

It is of little importance whether *Cooke's* father was an inn-keeper or ale-house-keeper at *Braintree*; but the propriety of *Pope's* introducing the religious opinions of the father, with the manifest view of reflecting on the son, will not be admitted by all *Pope's* admirers; many of whom, I am persuaded, agree with your correspondent, Mr. *Wesson*, in thinking he pursued some of his poetical opponents with a malignant asperity, unbecoming himself as a man, and unwarranted by any provocation they gave him. He seems himself ashamed of having reflected on *Cooke's* birth and family, by omitting, in subsequent editions of his works, the former part of his original note to the *Dunciad*, and all that relates to the farce of *Penelope*. He also has dropped the word "writ," as applied to "some malevolent things in the *British*, *London*, and *Daily Journals*," and the word "published" is used instead thereof, with this addition, that he, meaning *Cooke*, "wrote letters at the same time to Mr. *Pope*, protesting his innocence. His chief work was a translation of *Hesiod*, to which *Theobald* wrote notes, and half notes, which he carefully owned."

Such as knew *Cooke*, and his bold and daring temper, will not suspect him of having written "letters (to *Pope*), protesting his innocence," if he really had been the author of the malevolent things in such Journals. He might, perhaps, having disavowed to *Pope* any intention of "squinting at him in his Preface to *Penelope*" (which I have never seen), or of writing reflexions to his disadvantage in the Journals mentioned, which might have been under the direction of others; but I cannot believe he was mean enough to tell a lie on the occasion; and I am warranted in this opinion, not only from my personal knowledge of the man, but from his having published *The Battle of the Poets*, originally, with his name to it, and having also set his name to the translation of the episode of *Thersites* from *Homer*, which he never would have done if he had not been regardless of *Pope's* enmity.

In the note abovementioned *Pope* shews much malevolence respecting *Theobald's*; he says, he wrote "notes and half notes, WHICH HE CAREFULLY OWNED." Whoever looks into *Cooke's* translation of *Hesiod* into *English* verse from the *Greek*, published in 1728, in two volumes, quarto, will see a Postscript, to which he sets his name, as follows:

"Such remarks as I have received from my friends I have distinguished from my own, in justice to those by whom I have been obliged, lest, by a general acknowledgement only, such errors as I may have possibly committed should, by the wrong guess of some, be unjustly imputed to them."

From hence it appears, that the application of *Theobald's* name, as well as Lord *Pembroke's*, to some of the notes, was an act altogether of *Cooke's*.

Allow me, Mr. *Urban*, to remark, now I am on the subject of *Pope's* conduct, that he, like some other of his poetical opponents, began life with an independent, though small fortune; but, whilst some of such opponents in the literary world were plunged in all the dissipation and vices of a town life, his good sense and prudence, aided, no doubt, by a crazy and feeble constitution, confined him generally at some distance from the metropolis, and enabled him to "maintain a poet's dignity and ease," without wasting his patrimonial inheritance. It was owing to that circumstance, and the general regulation of his life and manners, that he never was under the necessity of printing till frequent revision had rendered his works correct and perfect. The great celebrity he acquired by the publication of his first pieces obtained subscriptions for his translation of *Homer*, which added greatly to his fortune, and no one knew better than himself how to make the most of his subsequent works. Lord *Chesterfield*, who had a perfect knowledge of him, says, in *Characters* published after that noble Lord's death, "he was the most irritable of the genus *irritable vatum*, offended with trifles, and never forgetting or forgiving them." But it must be confessed he had also some amiable qualities. If we lament that a mind so independent, and so free from education, as his seems to have been, should, without sufficient provocation, have descended to the mean and ignoble passions of anger and revenge; we must allow that the errors of the man are compensated by the excellent ones of the poet, whose works will live and be ad-

mired "as long as letters and taste shall remain in this country."

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the *Greek* language to know whether *Cooke's* translation of *Hesiod* be a correct one; but I am persuaded *Pope* himself thought it a work of merit, when he says, notwithstanding his dislike of him, "his chief work was a translation of *Hesiod*," without giving any character of the work itself. Many have thought it placed *Cooke* high in the ranks of learning and genius; sure I am there is much pleasing versification in it.

I have never seen *The Battle of the Poets* in its original dress, as published in 1725. The author, in a new edition (altered and enlarged), which was printed in 1729, says, the title "is all the resemblance each has to the other, excepting some lines the same in both, all which are not eighty." In his Preface he appears much hurt by *Pope's* attack of him in the *Dunciad*, and says, in his poem he "has confined himself entirely to the writings of men, without idly reflecting on their persons, or dishonourably on their circumstances and morals; all which the author of the *Dunciad* is impertinently guilty of. If I have accused any of immoralities, they are such as appear in their writings; and what I have said in the character of the *Spy*, in the second Canro, is no more than is justifiable in *The Battle of the Poets*, since all that is said, to my knowledge, is suitable to the person."

The *Spy* alluded to in the Preface, and expressly named in the poem itself, was *Savage*, who, it seems, lived in convivial familiarity with many of *Pope's* literary enemies, and, at the same time, courted *Pope* with much servility. He is said to have furnished *Pope* with most of the private anecdotes of the authors mentioned in the *Dunciad*. *Cooke*, in a note to his poem says, "Mr. *Pope* seems to have had the same person in his eye, where, speaking of himself, he says,

"Nor like a puppy daggled thro' the town,
To fetch and carry sing, long up and down."

Epistle to Dr. *Arbutnot*.

In *The Battle of the Poets* the combatants are arranged on either side; the principal antagonist to *Pope* is *Swift*, who is thus described:

"With him full chain came, in arms ally'd,
In wit, in irony, and of equal pride,
St. *Patrick's* Den of hot men the poet,
A to the speaker, and of all the best
In former, noble-rob'd, his conscience fold
Long since; or *Hang* or *Thy* he let gold.

Worth

Worth in all shapes he views with envious eyes,

A *Fanbrugh* witty, and *Gadolphin* wise:
Nor could the foremost of the sons of men
Escape his ribbald, and licentious pen;
He who protected, in the doubtful hour,
The land of freedom from tyrannic pow'r:
Hail ever-honour'd shade, whose sacred name
Shall live, till worlds decay, the boast of Fame!
As right requises, this *Marble's*, is thy lot."

On the other side are arranged *Wells*, *Tickell*, *Philips*, *Dennis*, &c. He thus describes *Tickell*:

"*Tickell*, blest bard, by *Aldison* approv'd,
A leader bold, and by the *Muses* lov'd,
Took in resplendent arms the martial field,
The head of *Homer* painted on his shield;
The lines so strong the master pencil speak,
All with he'd draw'd at length th' immortal
Greek."

Of *Dennis*, he says,

"*Dennis*, whose veins with youthful vigour
flow,

Firm as an oak beneath the weight of snow,
True foe to vice, of modern bards the dread,
Who spurious wit has oft' in triumph led,
Rears, as *Apollo* and the Nine inspire,
With hands tremendous the vindictive fire."

I have given these extracts, *Mr. Urban*, not as thinking them the best in the poem, but that your readers may judge of *Cooke's* genius and versification, whose works are but little known. The simile in the second verse of the description of old *Dennis*, the crick, is as truly poetical as any I have met with in any author; and there are, in many parts of the poem, verses which would not discredit the works of more popular poets.

In a note to this poem, as printed in his *Poems* in 1742, *Cooke* says, "the reader must observe, that the author of this poem alludes to none of *Mr. Pope's* writings since the first publication of the *Dunciad*, either in commendation or censure; but he is very sensible that *Mr. Pope* has since published what are objects of both in a high degree." And in a Postscript he says, "a poem, under the title of *The Battle of the Poets*, was writ and published by me in the very early part of my youth, which was re-printed in *Dublin* the same year in which it was published in *London*: this was before the publication of the *Dunciad*." And farther on he says, "I cannot conceive very highly of *Mr. Pope's* philosophy or dignity of mind, if he could be provoked by what a boy writ concerning his translation of *Homer*, and in verses which gave no promise of long duration."

He takes notice, in the said Postscript, of what *Pope* has said, that *Philips* and *Wells* are the heroes of *The Battle of*

the *Poets*; and he says, "whatever idea he would have annexed to that reflexion, I still entertain the same opinion of the writings of these two gentlemen that I did then. *Mr. Wells* has not writ much, and what he has published is but little known: yet in most that we have of his, I speak of his poetical pieces, there is that delicacy, that language which is peculiar to the province of poetry, which will always give pleasure to those who read and take. *Mr. Amrose Philips* has already acquired a fame which he owes to superior merit only, in which false taste and cabal have had no share; and all the blasts of envy, malice, and of ignorance, prevail no more against him than a squall of wind against a forest-oak: the reputation of his writings will increase with time."

Pope calls *The Battle of the Poets*, contemptuously, a thing. The next edition, published some years afterwards, which retained only about eighty lines of the original poem, seems to justify his opinion of it.

In looking back over this letter, I am persuaded, *Mr. Urban*, it will take up as much room in your Magazine as I have a right to expect; I shall, therefore, postpone my further account of *Cooke* and his writings to some future opportunity.

JOSEPH MAWBEY.

REMARKS ON ENGLISH BARDS.

(Continued from p. 981.)

RICHARD LOVELACE, a truly elegant poet of the last century, who is less remembered, deserves a better fate. *Kent* has the honour of his birth and residence; his family were eminent there; but the accounts of it given by *Hasted*, in his History, are so broken, scattered, and inaccurate, that it requires some time to understand them. I shall endeavour, therefore, to give a more succinct and clear statement of it. *John Lovelace* possessed a manor in *Bethersden*, *Kent*, which took his own name, in the time of *Edward III.* (*Hast. III.* 239). From him descended a race illustrious for their military talents. In the time of *Henry VI.* a younger branch of this house, *Richard Lovelace*, of *Queenhithe*, *London*, bought and settled at the manor of *Bayford*, in *Sittingbourne* (*Hast. II.* 612). His son *Lancelot* had three sons; the third was ancestor of the *Lords Lovelace* (whose progenitor built the fine old house, out of the ruins of a convent, at *Hurley*, in *Berks*, with Spanish money gained in an expedition with *Sir Francis Drake*, temp. *Eliz.* (See *Gough's Cam-*

den)

den). William, second son, and at length heir of Lancelot, was father of William Lovelace (second son), serjeant at law, of the White Friars*, Canterbury, who died in 1576, leaving issue Sir William Lovelace, who seems to have succeeded (I cannot tell how) to the seat of the eldest branch at Betheriden. By Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Aucher, of Bourne, esq. (by Mabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Wrothe, knt.) he left issue Sir William Lovelace, who obtained a seat at Woolwich by marrying Anne, daughter and heir of Sir William Barnes, of that place (by Dorothy, daughter of Sir Peter Manwood, of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, son of Sir Roger, Chief Baron of the Exchequer). By her Sir William was father of Col. Richard Lovelace, the poet, of Betheriden, and of Haver, in the parish of Kingsdowne, near Wrotham (Hast. I. 287, 288). He was born in 1618, and educated at the Charter-house, and at Oxford. His polished manners, and the uncommon beauty of his person, set off by a graceful diffidence, rendered him at this time the delight of the women. And in 1636 (two years afterwards), when the King and Queen came to Oxford, being, amongst other persons of quality, created Master of Arts, he had an opportunity, by a wider conversation, of displaying his genius and his heart, and became as great a favourite of the male sex as he already was of the female. From the University, he attended with great splendour the Court, and became a soldier under the Lord Goring. "After the pacification at Berwick, he retired," says Wood, "to his native country, and took possession of his estates at Lovelace-place, in Betheriden, at Canterbury, Chart, Halden, &c. worth at least 500*l.* per annum; about which time he was made choice of by the whole body of the county of Kent at an assize, to deliver the *Kentish Petition* to the Hou'e, of Commons, for the restoring the King to his rights, and for settling the government, &c. For which piece of service he was committed to the Gate-house at Westminster, where he made that celebrated song, called, *Stone Walls do not a*

* The White Friars (which by a late trial at Maidstone was determined to be extra-parochial) was afterwards the seat of the Turners, who also for a series of generations were practisers at the bar. The heiress carried it in marriage to the present David Papillon, esq. of Acrise, who sold it to William Hammond, esq. of St. Albans, for whom it forms a handsome mansion.

Prison make," &c. (Wood's Ath. II. 227).

As this little poem appears to me by far the most beautiful composition of its kind in the English language, and as it is printed incorrectly in his Poems, p. 97, and not always right in the *Specimens of early English Poetry*, lately published, I beg for once that here, in this place (and not among your Poetry), you will give room for the following copy of it.

TO ALTHEA. FROM PRISON.
SET BY DR. JOHN WILSON.

When Love with unconfined wings

Hovers within my gates,
And my divine Althea brings

To whisper at my grates;
When I lie tangled in her hair,
And fetter'd with her eye,

The birds that wanton in the air
Know no such liberty.

When flowing cups run swiftly round

With woo-allaying themes,
Our careless heads with roses bound,
Our hearts with loyal flames;
When thirsty grief in wine we steep,
When healths and draughts go free,
Fishes that tipple in the Deep
Know no such liberty.

When (like confined linnets) I

With shriller notes shall sing
The mercy, sweetness, majesty,
And glories of my King;
When I shall voice aloud how good
He is, how great should be,
Th' enlarged winds that curb the flood
Know no such liberty.

Stone walls do not a prison make,

Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitage.

If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soul am free,
Angels alone, that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty.

After three or four months imprisonment, he had his liberty upon bail of 40,000*l.* not to stir out of the lines of communication without a pass from the Speaker. But during this confinement he lived beyond the income of his estate, to keep up the credit and reputation of the King's cause, by furnishing men with horses and arms, and by relieving ingenious men in want, whether scholars, musicians, or soldiers. He furnished also his two brothers, Col. Francis Lovelace and Capt. William Lovelace (afterwards slain at Carmarthen), with money for the King's cause; and his other brother, Dudley Posthumus Lovelace, he supported in Holland to study tactics and fortification in that school of war:

CLIFFORDIENSIS.

(To be continued.)

AVERAGE

By the Standard Winchester Bushel of Eight Gallons, and of Oatmeal per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended the 19th of November.

Districts.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Oatmeal.		Bigg.		Pease.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1st London	5	5	3	4	3	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	4	9	3	9

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlesex,	5	9	—	—	3	4	2	7	—	—	—	—	4	5	3	7
Surrey,	5	4	3	8	3	4	2	4	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	2
Hertford,	5	4	—	—	3	6	2	5	—	—	—	—	4	0	4	2
Bedford,	4	11	3	6	3	5	2	3	50	5	—	—	—	—	3	6
Huntingdon,	5	1	—	—	3	4	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
Northampton,	5	5	3	10	3	7	2	4	46	2	—	—	—	—	3	11
Rutland,	5	4	3	9	3	9	2	4	47	9	—	—	3	7	4	0
Leicester,	5	6	—	—	3	11	2	4	41	4	—	—	5	0	4	2
Nottingham,	5	8	4	1	4	0	2	5	25	5	—	—	—	—	4	2
Derby,	5	10	—	—	4	2	2	7	25	5	—	—	3	10	4	7
Stafford,	5	11	—	—	4	1	2	6	28	10	—	—	6	5	4	11
Salop,	5	4	4	2	3	9	2	4	50	11	—	—	3	10	4	6
Hereford,	5	2	4	0	3	10	2	2	51	5	—	—	3	10	4	1
Worcester,	5	6	4	5	4	2	2	9	—	—	—	—	4	5	4	1
Warwick,	5	4	—	—	4	0	2	7	38	2	—	—	—	—	3	10
Wilts,	5	6	—	—	3	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	3	8	4	0
Berks,	5	7	—	—	3	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	10
Oxford *,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bucks,	5	2	—	—	3	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	5
Brecon,	5	3	4	0	3	0	1	8	28	0	—	—	3	2	4	0
Montgomery,	5	1	—	—	3	5	1	7	36	0	—	—	3	5	—	—
Radnor,	5	9	—	—	3	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7

* No Inspectors yet appointed.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

1st	Essex,	5	2	3	9	3	4	2	5	41	10	—	—	3	8	3	9
	Kent,	5	4	3	9	3	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	5
	Suffex,	5	0	—	—	3	5	2	4	—	—	—	—	3	10	—	—
2d	Suffolk,	5	2	3	1	3	3	2	4	31	10	—	—	3	9	3	4
	Cambridge,	5	1	3	1	2	10	1	10	—	—	—	—	3	8	3	4
3d	Norfolk,	5	2	3	0	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	7	3	5
	Lincoln,	5	2	3	5	3	8	2	0	38	2	—	—	4	7	3	8
4th	York,	5	0	3	9	3	3	2	1	30	0	2	11	—	—	3	10
	Durham,	4	11	3	10	3	4	2	1	29	8	—	—	3	9	—	—
5th	Northumberland,	4	9	3	9	2	10	2	0	20	1	—	—	4	1	—	—
	Cumberland,	5	11	4	0	3	3	2	1	14	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
6th	Westmorland,	6	1	4	4	3	5	2	2	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lancaster,	5	6	—	—	3	11	2	6	17	0	—	—	—	—	4	6
7th	Chester,	5	7	—	—	3	9	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0
	Flint,	4	9	—	—	3	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	0	3	7
	Denbigh,	5	7	—	—	3	9	2	1	45	10	—	—	3	5	4	5
8th	Anglesea,	5	0	—	—	3	1	1	6	29	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Carnarvon,	5	7	—	—	3	3	1	11	34	2	—	—	—	—	4	6
	Merioneth,	6	0	4	1	3	3	1	11	31	3	—	—	—	—	4	11
	Cardigan,	5	7	3	4	3	0	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9th	Pembroke,	4	4	3	4	3	0	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Carmarthen,	5	3	—	—	3	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Glamorgan,	5	5	—	—	3	1	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gloucester,	5	7	—	—	3	6	2	6	—	—	—	—	4	10	3	9
10th	Somerset,	5	6	—	—	3	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	3	6	3	11
	Monmouth,	5	5	—	—	3	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Devon,	4	11	—	—	2	10	1	9	22	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
11th	Cornwall,	5	1	—	—	2	9	1	10	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dorset,	5	4	—	—	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0
12th	Hants,	4	11	—	—	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10

AVERAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Per Bushel	5	4	3	8½	3	4½	2	1½	Per Boll	—	—	—	4	4½	3	11½
Per Quarter	42	8	29	8	27	2	17	2	32	8½	—	—	32	4	31	10

AVERAGE



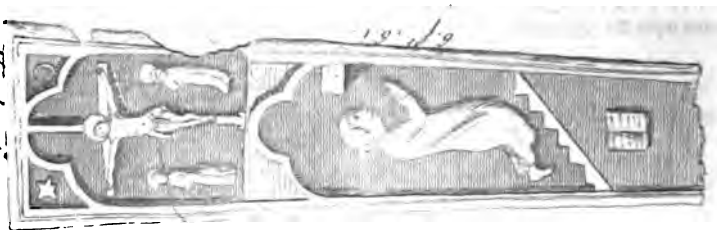


Fig. 1. p. 1091



Fig. 3. p. 1091



Fig. 4. p. 1091



Fig. 5. p. 1090

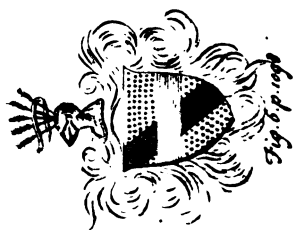
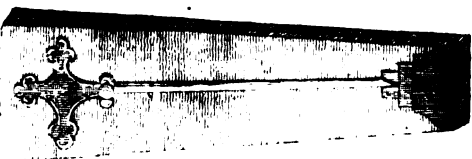


Fig. 6. p. 1090

AVERAGE PRICE, by which EXPORTATION and BOUNTY is to be regulated, computed from the Quantities and Prices for the Week ended the 19th of November.

		Wheat,		Rye		Barley,		Oats,		Oatmeal, Bigg,		Pease,		Beans,	
		per Qr.	d. s.	per Qr.	d. s.	per Qr.	d. s.	per Qr.	d. s.	per Boll.	d. s.	per Qr.	d. s.	per Qr.	d. s.
1st District	—	43	6	6	8	28	2	8	—	—	—	38	2	30	2
2d	—	41	6	24	6	6	3	6	—	—	—	32	1	27	2
3d	—	41	8	4	1	24	11	16	7	—	—	29	6	26	6
4th	—	40	6	26	4	7	11	15	10	35	5	23	10	30	0
5th	—	37	8	30	5	2	6	15	11	14	2	31	3	—	—
6th	—	37	9	13	3	25	2	16	5	14	6	—	—	—	—
7th	—	43	11	—	—	—	4	9	7	16	8	—	—	36	0
8th	—	40	6	35	6	6	7	15	8	31	7	26	1	33	6
9th	—	40	3	—	—	4	3	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th	—	42	10	—	—	9	1	7	7	—	—	32	1	30	8
11th	—	40	3	—	—	4	0	4	8	2	0	—	—	32	0
12th	—	40	4	—	—	4	10	17	1	—	—	—	—	31	0

N.B. The exportation of Oatmeal is regulated by the price of Oats.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, Sept. 28.*

SEND you two articles, the one of Pagan, the other of Christian antiquity, which, with the following conjectures and explanations, are much at your service.

Plate III. fig. 1, 2, is a small statue, representing a female figure with such an instrument in its right-hand as appears, from other statues and medals, to have been sometimes used in striking the cymbal, or rather the tympanum, while the left arm, which rests upon the hip, appears to support something which was probably intended for a small cymbal, or rather tympanum, such as was appropriated to the orgies of Cybele by her frantic votaries; of whom Horace makes mention in his *Palinodia*, lib. I.

Non acula

Sic geminant Corybant es ara.

So also Carullus, in his *Atys*, describing these orgies, says,

Leve tympanum remugit, cava cymbala recedant.

May not this statue then represent a female Corybant, or perhaps the Goddess Cybele herself? In which case we may suppose she has been deprived by some accident of her turreted crown. Both the figure and pedestal are of brass or mixed metal, the latter of which has been ornamented with enamel, and perforated with iron; from which circumstance we may conjecture that it may have served the purpose of a handle to a sacrificing knife, or other similar instrument. I shall be happy to see a more probable explanation of this curiosity by any of your learned correspondents. It was found some time ago in digging near Lullworth castle, in Dorsetshire, not

far from the Roman intrenchment which I mentioned in my account of the barrows we opened in that neighbourhood last year.

J. MILNER.

(To be continued.)

* * Fig. 3. in the same plate (communicated by a different correspondent), is an ancient figure of Hope, from an impression in lead; in the back ground the distant view of a city, clouds; &c.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 13.

THE inclosed (*pl. III. fig. 4*) is a slight but true sketch of the lid or cover of a stone coffin, found about four years since, inverted, beneath the pavement at the manor-house at Hales-Owen abbey, in Shropshire. It is now fixed against a wall there for the inspection of the curious Antiquaries; none of whom, though many have visited it, have given a decided opinion to what the sculpture may allude. The figure on his knees (which do not touch the steps under him), with uplifted hands, seems, by the little square grate fronting him, to be penitent in the act of confession. The book open beneath, and the crucifixion above, are merely emblematical. The star and crescent at top may be supposed to have appeared during the eclipse of the sun at the time of Christ's passion. The star is a mint-mark upon the later coins of Henry III. who granted the lands to Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, who founded this monastery for an abbot and premonstratensian canons, in 1218.

Your correspondent C, p. 722, supposes the Leasowes, the birth-place of *Shenstone*, in Shropshire, to be surrounded by Worcestershire and Warwickshire; but the Leasowes is surrounded for more

* *Nath's Worcesterhire*, vol. I. p. 510. than

* This article will appear in our Supplement.

GENT. MAG. December, 1791.

than a mile by various farms and lands belonging to Shropshire *only*. One or two hamlets of Hales-Owen parish belong to Worcestershire; ten or a dozen more to Shropshire: but insulated districts of various counties are common throughout the kingdom. L. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 24.

IN addition to what you have printed, p. 920, from St. Andrew's church, Plymouth, I send you (*pl III. fig. 5.*) a sketch of the upper lid of a stone coffin, which lies near the South entrance of St. Andrew's church. From the figure on the stone, it may be conjectured to have been the lid of a coffin of some of the priors of Plympton priory, to whom St. Andrew's was impropriate, and who, before the incorporation of Plymouth, 18 Henry VI, were sole lords of the manor of Sutton Parva, now called Plymouth, and were frequently buried in St. Andrew's church.

I send also an epitaph from the tombstone of an ancestor of the late Mr. Elwes, of Berkshire, who lived in this town with great reputation as superintendent of this port:

In memory of
Sir GERRARD ELWES*,
some time Superintendent
of this Port. He was the
son of Sir JOHN ELWES,
of Kentbury, in Berkshire.

He was born 26 April, 1658.

He served with exemplary courage and integrity his Sovereign and Country 32 years.

As he lived beloved, so he died lamented,
by all that knew him,
26 April, 1711, aged 53 years.

ANTIQUARIUS SECUNDUS.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 17.

YOUR correspondent R. G. may defend the reading "Exulis" as the Dative case, but it is most certainly wrong; the metre justifies that assertion. Had it been a Dative Plural, the "is" must be long. Grammarians have nothing to decide upon as to Mr. Lee's preferring "Exulis" to "Exulibus;" for he was not thinking of "Exulibus" the Dative, but of "Exulis" the Genitive Singular. As thus:

Deus det hoc Sanctum (Templum)
Sanctis (hominibus)

Semper sit hoc AERE—Asylum Exulis,
he "Asylum of the Banished." "Sanctis" has nothing to do with "Exulis."

* See the arms, Plate III. fig. 6.

The gentlemen are wishing for a Dative case to follow "Asylum," so as to read "an Asylum to the Banished." If Mr. Lee had supposed it might be so wished, he might have gratified them, and have preserved the metre, viz.

Dei Deus hoc Sanctum Sanctis; sit semper
Asylum

Exuli; et idolatras, Sacrilegosque ruunt.

There is nothing incorrect in the Latin. I have no time to digest these observations, nor to hunt for vol. LX. to see what your correspondent has said in support of Mr. Lee's Genitive case.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN,

A FEW days ago, in one of the papers to which we are every morning indebted for so much sound criticism, and judicious observation on men, manners, and books, a sensible writer remarked, that Mr. MALONE had shewn but little taste in altering a line in *Hamlet*,

"To groan and sweat under a weary life;" and substituting in its place,

"To grunt and sweat under a weary life."

Soon afterwards, some stupid, purblind Antiquary, as it should seem, inserted the following answer to this very just observation:

"It has been long since judiciously observed, that it would be well for the world, if those who presume to instruct the publick would read before they write. If this sensible rule had been attended to by the critic who remarked a few days ago, that Mr. MALONE had shewn but little taste in altering the following line of Shakspeare,

"To groan and sweat under a weary life,"

he would have known, that there is no such line in Shakspeare as he quotes; and that Mr. MALONE has altered nothing; but, with his usual accuracy and fidelity, exhibited the line as it is found in the authentic copies of the play of *Hamlet*; the first quarto printed in 1604, and the folio of 1623.—If words, whenever they grow uncouth by disuse, or gross by vulgarity, are to be ejected from the text of our ancient authors, the history of our language, as Dr. Johnson has justly observed, will soon be lost."

In the same idle strain is Mr. Malone's note on the line already quoted, in his late edition of Shakspeare:

"I apprehend that it is the duty of an Editor to exhibit what his author wrote, and

and not to substitute what may appear to the present age preferable; and Dr. Johnson was of the same opinion. See his note on the word *bugger-mugger*, act iv. sc. v. I have therefore, though with some reluctance, adhered to the old copies, however unpleasing this word may be to the ear. On the stage, without doubt, an actor is at liberty to substitute a less offensive word. To the ears of our ancestors it probably conveyed no unpleasing sound, for we find it used by Chaucer and others."

Dr. Johnson's note in act iv. is, I find, as follows:

"In *bugger-mugger* to enter him.]—AN the modern editions that I have consulted, give it,

In *private* to enter him.

That the words now re-placed are better, I do not undertake to prove; it is sufficient that they are Shakspeare's. If phraseology is to be changed as words grow uncouth by disuse, or gross by vulgarity, the history of every language will be lost; we shall no longer have the words of any authors; and, as these alterations will be often unskillfully made, we shall in time have very little of his meaning.

JOHNSON."

To this Mr. Malone has subjoined:

"On this just observation I ground the restoration of a gross and unpleasing word in a preceding passage, for which Mr. Pope substituted *gross*.—The alteration in the present instance was made by the same editor."

Now, Mr. Urban, can any thing be more shallow and trifling than all this?—The publick, in my opinion, is much indebted to the modern Editors of Shakspeare antecedent to Mr. Malone; who, in other instances beside that abovementioned, have very properly been regulated by the principle of the country Dean,

"Who never mention'd *bell* to ears polite," and have taken care to substitute pleasing and fashionable words, instead of the obsolete and gross terms which sometimes occur in that admirable author. Thus, in this very play of *Hamlet*, they have given us *let 'em for bottem*, that strange word which the old copies furnish; and *d'er-grows* for *d'er-crows*, a word that might sound well enough in a cock-pit, but which, I suppose, was never heard in any polite assembly. In the tragedy of *Romeo and Juliet* they have, with great propriety and a due sense of decorum, entirely omitted two lines, which, however they might have been endured in Queen Bess's days, are certainly very improper to be retained in a book which is now found in every parlour. These lines, because forsooth

they appear in all the authentic copies. Mr. Malone has restored, from a strange and ridiculous notion which he seems to have adopted, that no Editor has a right to modernize ancient authors, and to exhibit them in that elegant and fashionable dress which can alone entitle them to be admitted into good company.

Give me leave, however, Mr. Urban, to add, that, though Mr. Pope, and the other modern Editors preceding Mr. Malone, have very properly dismissed the word *grunt* from the line already quoted, notwithstanding all the authentic copies of *Hamlet* concur in that reading, they have done their work but by halves, and have by no means laid the axe to the root of the evil. It is well known that, for some time past, neither man, woman, nor child, in Great Britain or Ireland, of any rank or fashion, has been subject to that gross kind of exudation which was formerly known by the name of *sweat*; and that now every mortal, except carters, coal-heavers, and Irish chairmen, (animals all *sui generis*, and therefore not included within the general description of other British subjects,) merely *perspires*. Now, as the word *sweat* has for these twenty years past been gradually becoming more and more odious, and has indeed almost died out of our language, it is absolutely *certain* that Shakspeare could never have used that obsolete and disgusting term, which, doubtless, was as disagreeable in his days as it is now. I suppose it will readily be granted me, that fashions, manners, and phraseology, are in some respects at least permanent and immutable. Whatever is uncouth or gross to-day, will be gross and uncouth to-morrow, and *must* have been so at all times; and therefore (for I will not keep the reader longer in suspense) it is demonstrably clear, that the true reading of the line in *Hamlet* is,

"To *groan*, *perspire*, under a weary life."

This very happy emendation, as I am confident it must appear at once to every reader, I sent to the last Editor of our great Dramatic Poet; but, to my great surprize, he did not adopt, or even mention it.

It is a melancholy truth, that, as we pass through life, every year robs us of something. *Singula de nobis anni pradan-tur euntis*. But time does not only tear from us our possessions and our friends, but even our language; (*tendant exter-quere*

quere POEMAT;) and every year, words which once the most delicate did not scruple to pronounce, and the meanest understood, become uncouth, or obsolete, or vulgar, or unfashionable. When ancient buildings grow unsightly from age, it is a common practice to pick out the mouldering and decayed bricks, and to put new in their place: in the same manner should our great Dramatic Poet be *regenerated*; and, as his words moulder away, or become gross and disgusting to the ear, new ones should be substituted by his Editors in their room. In short, Mr. Urban, like the good old tenements of the age of Elizabeth, his plays should be kept in *constant and yearly repair*. I trust I may without vanity observe, that my grand-mother, the well-known Mrs. Stanley, was a very able artificer in this way: she did not content herself with merely renovating particular parts of Sir Philip Sydney's celebrated romance, the *Arcadia*, but completely modernized the whole; and I am extremely glad to find that, in an edition lately published of the admirable ESSAYS of Sir Francis Bacon, Shakspeare's illustrious contemporary, her laudable example has been followed by the sagacious Editor.

By the bye, it is very strange and unaccountable, that an edition of Shakspeare, in which there is such a gross violation of *bienfaisance* as that which has occasioned the present disquisition, should have been entirely sold, and have become out of print, as I hear it is, before the Reviewers have told the town what to think of it; and is as strong a proof of the indelicacy, not to say depravity, of the present age, as can be produced. For my part, Mr. Urban, I never wait for the judgement of Mess. the Reviewers, some of whom think it necessary to examine a work of this kind minutely, and to inform the publick of the merit or demerit of the various dissertations, essays, and illustrations of obscure passages, it contains: a process by which one becomes quite weary and sick of a book before one begins to read it. I have long made it a rule to judge *ex pede Herculem*. One little smart observation, though perhaps sent to a newspaper or magazine by "some d—d good-natured friend," only with a view to draw the attention of the town from the general merits of a work to a particular point, does perfectly well for me; and is often, as in the present case, a surer criterion of the worthlessness of

a book, however popular and admired, than whole pages of Monthly Reviews and Literary Journals.

Many other reformations, similar to that which I have already suggested, might be made in the admired author who is at present so much the God of our idolatry. All our mothers and grand-mothers used in due course of time to become *with-child*, or, as Shakspeare has it, *round-wombed*; and one of our most admired dramatic writers has been hardy enough to make the hero of his piece say, (*speaking of his wife*.)

"She grew with-child, and I grew happier still;"

but it is very well known, that no female, above the degree of a chamber-maid or laundress, has been *with-child* these ten years past: every decent married woman now becomes *pregnant*; nor is she ever *brought-to-bed*, or *delivered*, but merely, at the end of nine months, has an *accouchement*; antecedent to which, she always informs her friends that at a certain time she shall be *confined*. A thousand other instances of the same kind must occur to your readers, as we are every day growing more delicate, and, without doubt, at the same time more virtuous; and shall, I am confident, in a very short period, become the most refined and polite people in the world. The reformation of our ancient poets, and particularly of Shakspeare, I trust, will keep pace with the refinement of our manners and conversation. It is, indeed, unnecessary to urge the propriety of duly purging and correcting that author, by striking out of his text *all obsolete and uncouth expressions*; as I can with certainty inform the publick, that a venerable and very respectable matron, a member of the Blue-Stocking-Club, and already well known in the literary world, being fully sensible of the necessity of a thorough reformation in this respect, has undertaken to give a new edition of this divine poet in twenty-four neat pocket volumes, with proper expurgations and purifications, which is to be intitled, "THE YOUNG LADY'S SHAKSPEARE," and may safely be admitted into every nursery in the kingdom. The very ingenious critic, whose taste, accuracy, and knowledge of the ancient copies of this author, are clearly manifested by the judicious remark on *Hamlet*, quoted in the beginning of this letter, has very kindly promised to correct the sheets of this

this new work, as they pass through the press. From this happy coalition, and a due use of the pruning-knife in such able hands, what may not be expected? We have long had, *Every Man his own Lawyer*.—*Every Man his own Physician*,—and, *Every Man his own Broker*; and pray, Mr. Urban, why should we not have—“*EVERY MAN. HIS OWN SHAKESPEARE-MAKER?*”

Yours, &c. WILL^m STANLEY.

NEW-HALL, near Birmingham, Nov. 30.

P. S. Four skilful compositors, who were originally employed in the very useful copper coinage of the great commercial town near which I live, and afterwards worked for the ingenious Mr. Baskerville, are, I hear, engaged to print the work above-mentioned; and the choice of them must be allowed to be extremely proper. *Trastant fabrilis fabri*. Having been long used to a nice and curious imitation of the genuine coin of the realm, they will execute with spirit and accuracy an undertaking of a similar nature; the object of which is not, as some may maliciously represent, to adulterate Shakspeare, but to renovate the old bard, and to exhibit him as he himself would wish to be exhibited, were he now living.

MR. URBAN, O.F. 31.

WHEN I consider the furious, and perhaps it would not be too harsh a name to call them malevolent, calumnies which your correspondent L. L. has vented against the University of Oxford, see p. 210, and 1009, and which your other correspondent R. C. has so fully answered, p. 893, I am not surprized at the part he has taken in the controversy between Mr. Curtis and Dr. Parr, in the St. James's Chronicle. I do not wish to make or see your Magazine rendered a vehicle of that or any similar controversy; but I think, however L. L.'s literary or poetical talents may entitle him to respect, his peevish and petulant temper, when influenced by political or theological tenets, it urges him to engage in controversy, cannot be too much animadverted on.

Yours, &c.

M. M.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 2.

Dionysius Halicarnass. lib. lvi. cannot believe, that, after the death of 305 of the Fabii, exterminated by the Vols, A.U.C. 277, there remained no more of this family than one single child; be-

cause the antient law, which obliged every citizen to marry, and to educate all his children, was still in force. But, independently of the laws, the Censors, according to the exigencies of the Republic, engaged the citizens to marry by shame and by punishments, as appears from Livy, lib. xlv.; Epit. lib. lix.; A. Gell. lib. i. c. 6; Val. Max. lib. ii. c. 4. After Rome had been weakened by discords, Triumvirates, and proscriptions, Julius Cæsar and Augustus, to remedy this evil, re-established the Censorship, and would even be Censors themselves. See Dion. lib. xliii. and Xiphilin. in August. J. Cæsar gave rewards to those who had many children. Dion. xxxviii. 62; Suet. vit. Jul. Cæs. c. xx; Appian. B. Civ. lib. ii. p. 433. W. B.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 4.

A PASSAGE in Xenophon's Cyropædia may serve to shew us of what authority is *manual correction* in education. When young Cyrus passed a wrong judgement on the application of property, founding his distinction rather on the suitableness of the great coat to the great boy, and the little coat to the little boy, instead of the prior right which each boy had to the coat actually in his possession, whether it fitted him or not, his tutor *beat* him, and told him, when he was appointed to judge concerning what was *fit*, this would be a good decision; but in the present case he was to determine whose the coat was by just possession, whether his who took it by force, or his who made it or purchased it.

Ἐγὼ γὰρ τάτοις δικάζων εἶπον βίβλιον εἶναι ἀμφοτέροις τὸν ἀρμόδιον ἑκάτερον ἔχει χρίστω. ἘΝ ΔΕ ΤΟΥΤῳ ΓΩΜΙΠΑΙ- σὶν ὁ διδάσκαλος, λίσσων ὅτι ὑπόκειται μὴ καταλαβήτω τῷ ἀρμόδιον; κριτὴς ἔτω διοι- ωμεν *

Judex his ego datus ambobus esse melius judicavi, ut tunicam uterque sibi congruentem haberet. At *hic* me verberibus magister affecit, *quod diceret*, ita faciendum esse, si quando de eo quod congrueret judex constitutus esset.

Apply this principle to the new-moulders of the French Constitution, and see what Cyrus's tutor would have said to them. *He* determined that to be just, which was legal, or agreeable to law; and that to be violence, which was contrary to law. Το μὴ νομιμον δικαιοι- ναι, το δε ανομον βιαιον. But they have

overlet their old, and established new laws.

W. B. G.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 10.

ARCHBISHOP Tillotson, in his funeral sermon for the Rev. Mr. Thomas Gouge, who was a Nonconformist, gives him this excellent character, which deserves to be studied, and transcribed into the life of every Nonconformist of the present day; and, I trust, there will be found many imitators of it among them.

"He was of a disposition ready to embrace and oblige all men, allowing others to differ from him, even in opinions that were very dear to him; and, provided men did but *fear God and work righteousness*, he loved them heartily, how distant soever from him in things less necessary. In all which he is very worthy to be a pattern to men of all persuasions whatever."

I find this passage adopted as a motto to the title-page of the late Rev. Mr. Orton's "Letters to a Young Clergyman," (see your Review, p. 844.) which book I have perused with singular satisfaction. I have been the contemporary, though neither the companion nor the acquaintance, of Dr. Doddridge and Mr. Orton; and I have lived to see the grievous falling-off of their brethren in the Ministry from the good old ways, the vital religion, and candour, which inspired them. I have lived to hear Dissenting Ministers boast of *love and charity*, while they are accessory to the tearing open and keeping open wounds which a century has nearly healed. Of the former sort (when I have seen), in your valuable Miscellany, such extracts from the writings and conversation of my present contemporaries of the same persuasion, that I shudder at the prospect,) I heartily pray, *Sit anima mea cum inimicis eorum*, persuaded as I am, though I quote the language of an Apocryphal book, that "the souls of the righteous are in the hand of God:—and of the latter sort I as heartily resolve, "O my soul, come not thou into their sanctuary; unto their assembly, mine honour, be not thou united."

Your friend the Leicestershire Antiquary will do well to note how Dr. D. spent his early years at *Kibworth* and *Harborough*, from those letters, pp. 90, 91, &c.

G.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 2.

ALTHOUGH the under extracts are from a paper of extensive circula-

tion, yet it is possible that, without your communication, they might not reach the eye of ***, and other of your readers, who will take interest in the intelligence they contain; therefore be so good as to insert them in your further-circulated Miscellany, which will, moreover, preserve as well as promulgate them; besides, the insertion may possibly induce some persons, resident at Wells and Wantage, to properly authenticate the information, and record the actual day of the hirundines being seen at those places last.

From "The Reading Mercury and Oxford Gazette" of Nov. 21, 1791:

"*Reading, Nov. 19.* A very curious circumstance occurs at this season, which is, a great number of *Swallows* are seen hovering about the cathedral and the Bishop's palace at *Wells*."

"Many *Swallows* and *Martins* have likewise been seen flying about the market-place and other parts of the town of *Wantage* for this fortnight past."

Last spring the same paper mentioned a Houppoo being taken with birdlime near Caversham warren, in the neighbourhood of Reading.

Not one of your correspondents, Mr. Urban, has remitted any account of the very ancient eagle which was some time since found dead among its native rocks in the North of England; concerning which, it is said, many particulars interesting to ornithologists may be collected.

Indulge my inquisitiveness, Mr. Urban, by allowing me to enquire, whether Capt. Huddard completed the survey he was making, 1789, of the seas North-west of Scotland (Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 931)? and, if he did, whether his remarks have appeared in print?

It appears surprising that Government does not accommodate us with new coinages of silver and copper; the want of which produces numberless obstructions in buying, selling, lending, giving alms, and bestowing gratuities, besides occasioning much waste of time, and causing many petty disputes. Not being honoured with a participation of the secrets of the Mint, I cannot imagine why coinages of the more plentiful and inferior metals are not oftener made than those of the less abundant and more precious ore of Ophir, which take place sufficiently frequent. England yields copper, and Hanover silver; therefore no scarcity of those ores can be alledged in extenuation of the omission.

I wish

I wish the useful quarter-guineas were revived; and I wonder the new guineas are not made of value equal to an even sterling pound, or twenty shillings, which would be more regular and convenient.

NITHARD.

MORRISTIAN MISCELLANY.

ARTICLE III.

CARDIGAN WEDDINGS.

THE manner of their solemnizing their marriages among the mechanics, farmers, and common people, in Cardiganshire, is peculiar, I think, to this country, and its borders.

When the young couple have agreed to marry with the consent of their parents or friends, they agree to meet, some responsible persons assisting on each side, to settle the fortune, in writing, if there be any fortune in money or lands. This they call *Dyddio*, i. e. appointing a day. Then the bans are asked, as in other countries: and the day of marriage is always, or most commonly, ordered on a Saturday; and Friday is allotted to bring home the *Tsafell*, or chamber, of the woman, if she is to reside at the man's house; or of the man, if he is to reside at the house where the woman lives.

This chamber of the woman contains generally a valuable oak chest of wainscot work, and a featherbed and bed cloaths, if she is so rich, with sometimes a good deal of household furniture, collected by her mother for some years. This is set up by the friends of the parties in ample order. The man's part is to provide a bedstead, a table, a dresser, a pot, and chairs. That whole evening is employed in receiving presents of money, cheese, and butter, at the man's house from his friends, and at the woman's house from her friends. This is called *Pwrs a Gwregys*, or purse and girdle, an ancient British custom. But I should have taken notice that, a week or a fortnight before the wedding day, an inviter or bidder (*Gwaboddwr*), goes about from house to house with a long stick with ribbons flying at the end of it, and, stopping at the middle of the floor, repeats in Welsh a long lesson, partly in verse, to invite the families that he calls at to the wedding of such and such persons, naming them and their places of abode, and mentioning the day of the wedding, and the helps or benevolence expected from all that come there. This lesson he repeats with great formality, enumerating the

great preparations made to entertain the company, such as musick, good eating, &c. (Here follows a form of invitation in verse; but as the two following forms in prose give the idea of it, with less trouble of translation, it is omitted).

Araith y Gwaboddwr, yn Llanbadarn Fawr, 1762.

"Arwydd y Gwaboddwr yw hyn; ynswyn ac yn hawddgar, yn lân ac yn deuluaid, dros Einion Owain a Llio Elis, a'c ewyllys da ar y ddegyll; dowc ag Arian difai; Swilt, neu ddau, neu dri, neu bedwar, neu bump; 'r ym ni'n gwahodd Caws ac Ymenyn, a'r Gwr a'r Wraig a'r Plant, a'r Gweision a'r Morwynion, a'r mwya'f hyd y lleiaf; dowc yno'n fore, cewc fywyd yn rhodd, a diod yn rhad, ystolion i eiste, a physgod, os gallwn eu dal, ac onide cymmerwch ni yn eglufol; ac nhwyddon' hwyntau gyda cwithan pan alwog am danynt.—Yn codi allan o'r fan a'r fan."

"The intention of the blider is this: with kindness and amity, with decency and liberality, for Einion Owen and Llio Elis, he invites you to come with your good-will on the plate; bring current money; a shilling, or two, or three, or four, or five; with cheese and butter we invite the husband and wife, and children, and men-servants, and maid-servants, from the greatest to the least: come there early, you shall have victuals freely, and drink cheap, stools to sit on, and fish if we can catch them; but if not, hold us excusable: and they will attend with you when you call upon them.—They set out from such and such a place."

(*To be continued.*)

* * It is presumed that such as have a taste for British antiquities and philology will be highly gratified with the information, that the CELTIC REMAINS, one of the most valuable labours of Mr. Lewis Morris, is in a train of being laid before the publick; as a relation of his has transmitted the copy from India with instructions for that purpose; and has liberally given up the advantages which may arise from it to benevolent purposes. It is needless to urge any thing in favour of the usefulness of this publication; as it will be the means of developing the antiquities of this island, which are so wonderfully confused, in consequence of being handled by too many writers destitute of the qualifications necessary for the undertaking, and in particular a knowledge of the Celtic languages.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 3.
THE inscriptions, p. 824, in *Raunds* church, are from the Latin Vulgate published by Sixtus V. but not altogether

gether corresponding with it. Thus, in the first, only the second line corresponds with that version :

Video quasi solem & lunam & stellas xi adorare me. Gen. xxxvii. 9.

Line 5 does not agree with that version in words, though in sense :

...tatus est & ait Pharaon, bene interpretatus est somnium meum & ideo eris totam terram camb' est quod semet esse fames in terra.

Only this line with the version :

Et adhuc restant anni quinque. xlv. 6.
Ideo venite ad me, & ego reficiam vos.

Line 7, only the two last lines correspond with the version :

*Et huc ad hoc venistis expoliare regem
Jam experimentum vestri vos capiam* Deum enim timeo.

*Quia omnia quae olim videbam perfero . . .
Nunc apparent michi bene ania per omnia.*

The last is a mere monkish rhyme.

Yours, &c.

Q R.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

MR. Thorndon, p. 817, mistakes in his corrections of the History of Tottenham, p. 6, *note*. It is Milles, and not Miles.

How could W. Wimpfen be W. Wimpfen the vicar, who died 1665? does Mr. T. suppose he would resign the vicarage for the schoolmaster's place? *

I very much suspect the name of *Humanus* is prostituted in your p. 723 to serve a worse purpose. Let us admit the folly of the Tholosans in making a martyr, is it at all inconsistent with the accidental death of a son by the accidental blow or push of a father? Will *Humanus*, because he denies the son was intitled to the crown of martyrdom, deny that his death was unlucky or accidental? But *Humanus*, in blaming bigotry, is himself the most angry of bigots. He ought at least to prove that his hair *truly*, as he says, *stood on end*. G. G. G.

Some Account of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, with an Enquiry into his true Character; in Opposition to the prevailing Opinion which is entertained of it. (From PAYNE'S "New System of Geography," *just published, in Two Volumes, Folio.*)

CHristopher COLUMBUS, who was destined to the high honour of revealing a new hemisphere to Europeans, was by birth a Genoese, who had been early trained to a sea-faring life, and, having acquired every branch of knowledge connected with

that profession, was no less distinguished by his skill and abilities, than for his intrepid and persevering spirit. This man, when about forty years of age, had formed the great idea of reaching the East Indies by sailing Westward; but, as his fortune was very small, and the attempt required very effectual patronage, desirous that his native country should profit by his success, he laid his plan before the senate of Genoa; but the scheme appearing chimerical, it was rejected. He then repaired to the court of Portugal; and although the Portuguese were at that time distinguished for their commercial spirit, and John II. who then reigned, was a discerning and enterprising prince, yet the prepossessions of the great men in his court, to whom the matter was referred, caused Columbus finally to fail in his attempt there also. He next applied to Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Arragon and Castile, and at the same time sent his brother Bartholomew (who followed the same profession, and who was well qualified to fill the immediate place under such a leader) to England, to lay the proposal before Henry VII. which likewise, very fortunately for the future well-being of the country, met with no success. Many were the years which Christopher Columbus spent in ineffectual attendance at the Castilian court; the impoverished state into which the finances of the united kingdom were reduced by the war with Granada, repelling every disposition to attempt great designs; but, the war being at length terminated, the powerful mind of Isabella broke through all obstacles; she declared herself the patroness of Columbus, whilst her husband Ferdinand, declining to partake as an adventurer in the voyage, only gave it the sanction of his name. Thus did the superior genius of a woman effect the discovery of one half of the globe!

The ships sent on this important search were only three in number; two of them very small: they had ninety men on board. Although the expence of the expedition had long remained the sole obstacle to its being undertaken, yet, when every thing was provided, the cost did not amount to more than 4,000*l.* and there were twelve months provisions put on board.

Columbus set sail from Port Palos, in the province of Andalusia, Aug. 3, 1492: he proceeded to the Canary islands, and thence directed his course due W. in the latitude of about 28 deg. N. In this course he continued for two months, without falling in with any land; which caused such a spirit of discontent and mutiny to rise, as the superior address and management of the commander became unequal to repress, although for these qualities he was eminently distinguished. He was at length reduced to the necessity of entering into a solemn engagement to abandon the enterprise, and return home, if land did not appear in three days. Probably

he would not have been able to restrain his people so long from acts of violence and outrage, in pursuing for untried and dreary a course, had they not been sensible that their safety in returning home depended very much on his skill as a navigator in conducting the vessels.

At length the appearance of land changed their despondency to the most exulting rapture. It was an island, abounding with inhabitants, both sexes of which were quite naked; their manners kind, gentle, and unsuspecting. Columbus named it San Salvador; it is one of the cluster which bears the general name of Bahama; it was only 3 deg. 30 min. latitude to the S. of the island of Gomora, one of the Canaries, whence he took his departure. This navigator was still so confirmed in the opinion which he had formed before he undertook the voyage, that he believed himself to be then upon an island which was situated adjacent to the Indies. Proceeding to the S. he saw three other islands, which he named St. Mary of the Conception, Fernandina, and Isabella. At length he arrived at a very large island; and, as he had taken seven of the natives of San Salvador on board, he learned from them that it was called Cuba, but he gave it the name of Juanna. He next proceeded to an island which he called Espagnola, in honour of the kingdom by which he was employed; and it still bears the name of Hispaniola. Here he built a fort, and formed a small settlement. He then returned home, having on board some of the natives, whom he had taken from the different islands. Steering a more Southern course, he fell in with some of the Caribbee islands; and arrived at the port of Palos on the 15th of March, 1493, having been seven months and eleven days on this most important voyage.

On his arrival, letters patent were issued by the king and queen, conforming to Columbus, and to his heirs, all the privileges contained in a capitulation which had been executed before his departure; and his family was ennobled.

Not only the Spaniards, but the other nations of Europe, seem to have adopted the opinion of Columbus, in considering the countries which he had discovered as a part of India; whence Ferdinand and Isabella gave them the name of "Indies," in the ratification of their former agreement with Columbus. Even after the error was detected, the name was retained, and the appellation of "West Indies" is now given by all Europe to this country, and that of Indians to the inhabitants. That the East Indies might be reached by a Western course, was proved not long after by Magellan: the only error, therefore, imputable to Columbus, is his supposing them so near to Europe in that direction, which implies that he had no accurate idea of the circumference of the globe; as

GENT. MAG. December, 1791.

such an opinion was founded entirely on its spherical form. It is indeed remarkable, how many of the conjectures which have been made, and opinions formed, by the most intelligent and enlightened of mankind, in all ages, respecting the globe, have been found to be erroneous when experiment has substituted fact for opinion. A striking instance is in the supposed existence of a *terra Australis incognita*, which, when investigated by Capt. Cook, vanished like the baseless fabric of a vision. The opinion of a Northern passage to the East Indies, whether by an Eastern or a Western course, was no less believed, and is now no less confuted; for, although it seems highly probable that no land lies in the high Northern latitudes, yet a barrier equally impenetrable is formed by the immense expanse of ice which ever occupies the polar regions. But to return:

Nothing could possibly tend more effectually to rouse every active principle in human nature, than the discoveries which Columbus had made; no time was therefore lost, nor expence spared, in preparing a fleet of ships, with which this great man should revisit the countries he had made known. Seventeen ships were got ready in six months, and fifteen hundred persons embarked on board them, among whom were many of noble families, and who had filled honourable stations. These engaged in the enterprise from the expectation that the new-discovered country was either the Cipango of Marco Paulo, or the Ophir from which Solomon obtained his gold and precious merchandize.

Ferdinand, now desirous of securing what before he had been unwilling to venture for the obtaining, applied to the Pope to be invested with a right in these new-discovered countries, as well as to all future discoveries in that direction; but, as it was necessary that there should be some favour of religion in the business, he founded his plea on a desire of converting the savage natives to the Romish faith. Alexander VI. who then filled the papal chair, it ought to be premised, was the most profligate and abandoned of men; being a native of Arragon, and desirous of conciliating the favour of Ferdinand, for the purpose of aggrandizing his family, he readily granted a request which, at no expence or risk, tended to extend the consequence and authority of the Papacy: he therefore bestowed on Ferdinand and Isabella "all the countries inhabited by infidels, which they had discovered, or should discover:" but, as it was necessary to prevent this grant from interfering with one not long before made to the Crown of Portugal, he appointed that a line, supposed to be drawn from pole to pole, one hundred leagues to the Westward of the Azores, should serve as a limit between them; and, in the plenitude of his power, conferred all to the E. of this imaginary line upon the Portuguese, and all

to the Westward of it upon the Spaniards.

Columbus set sail on his second voyage from the port of Cadiz, Sept. 25, 1493.—When he arrived at Hispaniola, he had the affliction to find, that all the Spaniards whom he had left there, amounting to thirty-six in number, had been put to death by the natives, in revenge for the insults and outrages which they had committed. After having traced out the plan of a town in a large plain, near a spacious bay, and given it the name of Isabella, in honour of his patroness the queen of Castile, and appointed his brother, Don Diego, to preside as Deputy Governor in his absence; Columbus, on the 24th of April, 1494, sailed, with one ship and two small barks, to make farther discoveries in those seas. In this voyage he was employed five months, and fell-in with many small islands on the coast of Cuba; but with nothing of any importance, except the island of Jamaica.

Soon after his return to Hispaniola, he resolved to make war upon the Indians, who, according to the Spanish historians, amounted to 100,000 men; these, having experienced every lawless act of violence from their invaders, were rendered extremely inveterate, and thirsted for revenge; a disposition which appears to have been foreign to their natures. Having collected his full force, he attacked them by night, whilst they were assembled in a wide plain, and obtained a most decisive victory, without the loss of one man on his part. Beside the effect of cannon and fire-arms, the noise of which was appalling, and their effect, against a numerous body of Indians closely drawn together, in the highest degree destructive, Columbus had brought over with him a small body of cavalry. The Indians, who had never before seen such a creature, imagined the Spanish horses to be rational beings, and that each with its rider formed but one animal: they were astonished at their speed, and considered their impetuosity and strength as irresistible. In this onset they had beside another formidable enemy to terrify and destroy them: a great number of the largest and fiercest species of dogs which were then bred in Europe, had been brought hither, which, set on by their masters, rushed upon the Indians with the fierceness of savage beasts, and wherever they came, the miserable natives threw down their weapons, without attempting resistance, and fled with all the speed which terror could excite. Numbers were slain, and more made prisoners, who were immediately consigned to slavery. Dr. Robertson says, upon the authority of a manuscript in his possession, that five hundred of these captives were sent (or rather brought by Columbus) to Spain, and sold publicly in Seville as slaves.*

The character of Columbus stands very

high in the estimation of mankind; he is venerated not only as a man possessing superior fortitude, and such a steady perseverance as no impediments, dangers, or sufferings could shake, but as equally distinguished for piety and virtue. His second son Ferdinand, who wrote the life of his father, apologizes for this severity toward the natives, on account of the distressed state into which the colony was brought: the change of climate, and the indispensable labours which were required of men unaccustomed to any exertions, had swept away great numbers of the new settlers, and the survivors were declining daily; whilst such was the irreconcilable enmity of the natives, that the most kind and circumspect conduct on the part of the Spaniards would not have been effectual to regain their good-will. This apology seems to have been generally admitted; for all modern writers have bestowed upon the Discoverer of the new world the warmest commendation, unmingled with censure. It is an unpleasant task to derogate from exalted merit, and to impute a deliberate plan of cruelty and extirpation to a man revered for moral worth; but although a pert affectation of novel opinions can only originate in weak minds, and can only be countenanced by such, yet a free and unreserved scrutiny into facts can alone separate truth from error, and apportion the just and intrinsic degree of merit belonging to any character.—That Columbus had formed a design of waging offensive war against the Indians, and reducing them to slavery, before he entered upon his second voyage, and, consequently, before he was apprized of the destruction of the people whom he had left upon the island of Hispaniola, may be inferred from his providing himself with such a number of fierce and powerful dogs. Having found the natives peaceable and well disposed, he had no reason to apprehend that they would commence unprovoked hostilities: the cavalry which he took over, whilst it tended to impress those people with the deepest awe and veneration, was fully sufficient for the security of the new colony, if the friendship of the natives had been sincerely meant to be cultivated by a kind and equitable deportment; but to treat them as a free people was inconsistent with the views which led to planting a colony; for, as the grand incentive to undertake these distant voyages was the hope of acquiring gold, so, as Columbus had seen some worn as ornaments by the natives, and had been informed that the mountainous parts of the country yielded that precious metal, he had excited expectations in his employers, and in the nation at large, which both his interest and ambition compelled him as far as possible to realize. The Spaniards could not obtain gold without the assistance of the natives; and those were so constitutionally indolent, that no allurements of presents or gratifications could excite them to labour.—

* History of America, vol. I. note XX.

To rescue himself, therefore, from disgrace, and to secure future support, he seems deliberately to have devoted a harmless race of men to slaughter or slavery. Such as survived the massacre of that dreadful day, and preserved their freedom, fled into the mountainous and inaccessible parts of the island, which not yielding them sufficient means of subsistence, they were compelled to obtain a portion of food from their cruel pursuers, by procuring gold dust, in order to support life; a tribute being imposed upon them, which was most rigorously exacted. These wretched remains of a free people, thus driven from fruitfulness and amenity, compelled to labour for the support of life, a prey to dependency, which the recollection of their former happiness sharpened, and which their hopeless situation rendered insupportable, died in great numbers, the innocent but untormented victims of European avarice. Such are the facts which have ever been admitted; yet, strange contradiction! Columbus is celebrated for his humanity and goodness: but should he not rather be considered as a most consummate dissembler, professing moderation whilst he meditated subversion? and, like most of the heroes and conquerors whom history records, renouncing every principle of justice and humanity, when they stopped the career of his ambition? Ferdinand Columbus, his son and biographer, has with great address covered the shame of his father, whilst the admiring world has been little disposed to censure a man, the splendor of whose actions so powerfully fascinates and dazzles.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 4.

THE author of "An Enquiry into the Origin, Divine Authority, and Expediency of Civil Establishments in Religion in general, and of Christianity in particular," (reviewed p. 549), does not deny the antiquity of establishments, but only that Jesus Christ did not give any example of them. It would be wonderful if he had—before his doctrine and religion were embraced by any one nation as a body. The example of America, in modern times, is alledged; but there we say, as in the case of the French Revolution, let us give the experiment fair play, and await the issue. From the observations on tithes, and qualification for public offices, it may be judged of whose manufactory this pamphlet is.

Yours, &c.

P.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 16.

TO every cause which demands continual exertion for its defence against the unwearied efforts of insidious adversaries, ruinous and fatal is that self-

confidence which deceives the victors into supine indolence and unguarded security. At no time, therefore, can it be unseasonable to repel the attacks of enemies to our Constitution, so long as they are eager to seize every occasion in which they may either disseminate principles injurious to the State, or pursue measures ultimately subversive of the established Government. Even in this point of view, the "Reflections on the Controversial Writings of Dr. Priestley, relative to Religious Opinions, Establishments, and Tests, Part I." (reviewed by you in p. 553), are to be considered as by no means inopportune: but when, added to this, we moreover observe that they are peculiarly applicable to Dr. Priestley's sermon and opinions, which have appeared since the question of the Test-laws was so fully discussed in the House of Commons, we cannot but judge the Reflections as offered to the publick with the utmost propriety, in regard both to season and subject-matter. So long as Dr. Priestley,

"For very soon

Still will be tempting him, who feels him still,
And never cease, though to his shame the
more,"

MILT. P. R.

so long it will be an acceptable and meritorious service towards the publick to prove that

"—all his tedious talk is but vain boast,
Or subtle shifts conviction to evade."

MILT. P. R.

The Reflections are contained under eight general heads, which, with your permission, Mr. Urban, shall here be separately stated, and illustrated by the author's remarks.

First, *A general View concerning the Test-Laws.*

"The object of inquiry with the civil magistrate in effect is, not in what form do you receive the Sacrament, or, are you accustomed to receive the Sacrament at all, but, are you of the Church of England? Conformity to the Church is the end which he has in view, not the mode of conformity."

Second, *Dr. Priestley's chief Ground for charging the Church with Oppression and Persecution.*

"When Dr. Priestley speaks of the oppression of the Church, he should recollect that the Test-laws were not made by the Church as separate from the State; but by the State, for the preservation of the Church, and for the security of peace both in Church and State."

Third,

Third, *The principal Object of his Sermon on the Tithes.*

"What further views the Dissenters have may be explained, partly from Dr. Priestley's proposal to set apart for the use of the Dissenters one Church, at least, in every considerable town, and a certain allotment of tithes for their minister, &c. proportioned to the number of Dissenters in the district." "The inevitable consequence would be (says our author) that, under the vicissitudes of precarious provision, arising from secessions on one side, and incroachments on the other, the national religion in any country would be deprived of its establishment, and the Christian Church be disgraced, if not extinguished, by the disorders and animosities of contending interests."

On this proposal it is impossible for us not to remark, that, after all the clamour against tithes, the good Doctor has no objection to them, if he could but come in for a share of them. But how contrary to common sense it is to conceive that any Government upon earth should equally, and by the same aids, support ministers who preach doctrines diametrically opposite to each other, and who hold opinions on the one side inimical, on the other favourable to the State!

Fourth, *A general View of Dr. Priestley's Reasons for the Repeal of the Test-Laws; and of his Answers to Objections AGAINST the Repeal.*

Fifth, *An Examination of his Reasons for the Repeal.*

Among other remarks which tend to invalidate Dr. Priestley's reasons, the following carry much force in supporting the Necessity, the Equity, the Utility of the Test:

"If Dr. Priestley should affirm that the civil power has no right to establish a national church, and that therefore the exclusion of any sect of Christians from the property and honours now confined to the Church, is partial and unjust, he must admit that such principles are hostile to the Church of England; and we must believe, that, as the Church of England cannot be destroyed but by the civil power, an exclusion of the enemies of the Church from civil offices of power and trust is the most effectual, if not the only, means of security to the Church; and that the mere ability to serve such offices is not a sufficient qualification for the due and faithful execution of them.

"The strictest regard is had to the relative merit of both parts of the community; the Test is made use of as a criterion of their merit, not indeed merely as members of society (for that is not an adequate qualification for

the participation of civil authority), but as subjects of civil government, and friends to the present Establishment. So far as the public law is concerned, the first and proper merit of every citizen is, not that which distinguishes him as a member of society, but as a member of the national government.

"It is one of the blessings of an established national religion, that there is a certain rule of doctrine marked out for the instruction of those who, among a variety of discordant opinions and dissentient teachers, would not be properly competent to determine what is the truth, and *who is best able to direct them.* An Established Church is, with respect to Religion, what Civil Government is to Society. It imposes no restraint upon the liberty of action, but what serves as a rule of conduct to all, for the peace and security of all."

Sixth, *An Examination of Dr. Priestley's Answers to Objections against the Repeal.*

To Dr. Priestley's assertion, that fear for the Establishment are imaginary, it is replied,

"If Dr. Priestley be true to his own principles and declarations on other occasions, he must wish to see the Church of England destroyed; and if he *wish* it, I much doubt the impartiality and rectitude of his reason to prevent the *will*. The Dissenters are, by principle, and many of them by public profession too, hostile to all ecclesiastical establishment, and therefore to the Church of England. Their avowed opinion is a proof that, if they had power, they would put their wishes in execution: and for this power they want only that influence in the State which the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts would enable them to acquire."

Seventh, *Of Dr. Priestley's Charges of Persecution.*

"It is mere perverseness (says our author) to consider the Corporation and Test Acts as intended *only* to guard the Church. As the State comprehends both parts of the Established Government, the Church, in its general sense, is a part of the State, a part of the National Government. The laws, which were made for the protection of the Church of England, as a part of the English Government, were intended also for the protection of the State; that is, of the Whole National Establishment.

"In the exclusion complained of, there can be no persecution, unless it be exclusion from rights. By the exclusion from civil power the Dissenters are not excluded from any right, natural or civil. For no man has a *right* to any thing which he is not entitled to *claim*; and no man can have a right to *claim* what another has a right to *withhold* from him. Now every Civil Government has a right to exclude from its services any
set

set of men whose principles are known, or suspected, to be inimical to the Established Government; or, in short, who are not qualified as the laws require.

"But, say the Dissenters, we do not claim a *right* to the participation of civil power; we only claim a *right of eligibility* to it. This right they are already in possession of, as far as such right can exist. All the natives of this kingdom are *naturally* eligible, as men and as Englishmen, to public offices of trust; and all are *equally* who possess *equal* qualifications: but if the candidates for any public office do not bring with them, beside their natural qualifications, other special qualifications (whatever they be) prescribed by the laws; or, if one candidate possess only his natural qualifications, and another both natural and civil, the ineligibility and exclusion which follow from the want of proper qualifications, and the preference given to one candidate before another, are neither penalties nor grievances.

"The Dissenters shew the injustice of their claims by the inconsistency of their conduct. They claim, and have, the right of *thinking* for themselves in all matters of religion, and yet would deny the same liberty to their representatives in parliament. They claim, and have, the right of *acting* for themselves in all matters of religion, and yet call it persecution for the majority of the nation to act for *themselves* in similar circumstances; or, which is the same thing, for the civil powers, who are virtually delegated by the majority, to act for them by providing for their security."

In proof of his intimation that the majority of the nation is against a repeal of the Test-laws, the author exhibits two statements of the votes for and against that question, in the years 1736, 39, 87, 89, 90: from whence it is fairly concluded, that the Dissenters have gained no ground on that point since the year 1736. It is curious to observe the mutability of opinion in the Dissenters on the decisions of the Commons. When, in 1789, the majority against the repeal was but small, then the House of Commons was adequate to determine on this business: but when, in 1790, the majority against it was 189, then, forsooth, the House was incompetent, and the Representation incomplete! So much do men's judgements vary with their interests!

Eighth, Miscellaneous Reflexions.

Our author here considers Dr. Priestley's religious tenets; in opposition to which, he enforces the doctrines of Scripture, which teach, in terms the most positive, the divine nature of

CHRIST before his incarnation, and the necessity of an atoning sacrifice.

To Dr. Priestley's disclaiming against all human authority in matters of religion, it is replied,

"Private sentiments are certainly beyond the cognizance and controul of the civil magistrate; human laws cannot and do not interpose between a man's conscience and his Maker: but public declarations of sentiments are open acts of conduct, and become cognizable by the civil magistrate to the extent of any positive public law.

"The English Dissenters have their *ordinations*, their *ministers*, their *synods*, and all regulated by human authority."

The pamphlet ends with **RESOLUTIONS** of the DISSENTERS at their several meetings previously to the last General Election; Resolutions which need little comment, as they speak too plainly the language of Exclusion towards Friends of the Constitution Civil and Ecclesiastical.

The reader will find, that in the work I have been examining, many arguments are placed in a new light: more particularly he will be pleased with some distinctions of importance in this controversy, marked out with that precision which accurate and conclusive reasoning requires.

PHILALETHES.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 5.

Mediisque in millibus ardet
Bellatrix, audentque viris concurrere virgo.

VIRG. ÆN. I.

SEEING in your Magazine, p. 1014, some mention of Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, it brought to my recollection the following curious inscription upon one of his immediate descendants. It is transcribed from her monument in the church of St. Luke, Chelsea; and, if your readers think like the copier, it will afford them no little amusement.

Yours, &c. B. W.

"Hic juxta in conditorio jacet ANNA,
EDVARDI CHAMBERLAYNE, LL.D.

Filia unica,

Londini nata xx^o Januarii, 1667.

Quæ diu spreto connubio, magnæque

Supra sexum et ætatem molens,

xxx^o Junii, 1690,

Contra Francigenis armis, habituque virili,
In rate Banniferæ sex horas, sub duce fratre
Pugnauit, dum virgo fuit; dum casta virago
Heroum poterat stirpem generare marinarum,

Ni præmaturis fatis abrepta fuisset.

Redux ab istâ navali pugna,

Ac post aliquot menses nupta

JOANNI SPKAGO, armigero,

Quædam

Quoniam vixit aeternitatem sequentem ;
 Tandem, exita vitam, post paucos dies
 Obiit, xxx^o Octobris, 1691.
 Hoc monumentum
 Uxori charissimæ,
 nec non pudicissimæ,
 Poni curavit
 Maritus."

"In an adjoining vault lies

ANNE, only daughter of

EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE, Doctor of Laws,
 born in London the 20th of January, 1667;

who, having long declined marriage,
 and aspiring to great achievements,

unusual to her sex and age,

on the 30th of June, 1690,

on board a fire-ship, in man's clothing,

—as a second Pallas, chaste, and fearless,—
 fought valiantly six hours against the French,

under the command of her brother *.

Snatch'd, alas! how soon, by sudden death,
 unhonour'd by a progeny, like herself,

worthy to rule the main!

Returned from the engagement,

and, after some few months,

married to JOHN SPRAGO, Esq.;

with whom, for sixteen more,

she lived most amiably happy.

At length, in child-bed of a daughter,
 the encounter'd death 30th October, 1691.

This monument,

for a consort most virtuous,

and dearly loved,

was erected by

her husband.

*Account of an extraordinary Interposition
 of Providence; or, History of a bene-
 volent Man. In a Letter to a Clergyman.*

An honest man's the noblest work of God!

DEAR SIR,

June 20.

YOU desired me to send you the particulars of the extraordinary interposition of Providence in saving the life of a poor man, of the name of Cross, who was convicted of burglary at the Spring assizes last year (1790) at Gloucester. Having heard this relation from a friend, I had the curiosity to know more particulars of it; and, as I procured them from the worthy person who was the principal instrument of Providence in saving him, I shall set them down as near as I can in his own words. His name is William Peasey, a respectable farmer at North-Leach, in the county of Gloucester, and whom I was

* Capt. Peregrine Clifford Chamberlayne, eldest son of the Doctor, who died Nov. 6, 1691, aged 31, and is highly celebrated for his very singular accomplishments in a monument near his father's, who caused it to be erected.

going to call upon in my way to Cheltenham, when I met him accidentally at Lord Sherborne's; and the following is the substance of the account he gave me:

"I heard this man was convicted, and to suffer death in April of the last year, for a burglary committed at Farmer Cooper's in December or January preceding. I had seen him but once before, when he was carried before the Justice of Peace, the Rev. Charles Corwell; and having heard from several creditable persons the wretched state he was in, being destitute both of cloaths and food, and that he continued positively to deny his guilt, it struck me as extraordinary that this man, who had taken so great a booty (for the goods were worth about 100l., and must have been in his possession a good while), should be in so wretched a state, without cloaths to his back, and almost starved. I heard, from a quarter that I gave credit to, that one Frazier, who had turned king's evidence at Worcester and Warwick, had declared that he and two or three others were concerned in the burglary at Farmer Cooper's, and that this man was not concerned in it. He also added, that he had pawned one of Mrs. Cooper's gowns in London, and that the pawnbroker's certificate was on his wife's chimney-piece in town. Besides, I had heard that this man was a notorious poacher, and had lost his character on that account; and I thought that this might prevent any one from standing forth in his favour. Laying all these things together, it ran strongly in my head that he was innocent of the crime for which he was about to suffer: and, under this persuasion, I set off to Cheltenham on Thursday in the week before he was to be executed, which was the 8th of April, to speak to some gentlemen about it. I met one of them by accident, and he went with me to two others in the commission of the peace; but unfortunately, either for want of expressing myself properly, or for want of recollecting many circumstances that had gradually convinced me of the poor man's innocence, I did not succeed at all in convincing them, and I came away much disheartened at the ill success of my journey; only that, on my mentioning the circumstance of Frazier's having pawned one of Mrs. Cooper's gowns, one of the gentlemen said, "If you can make that out, do all you can to save the man's life."

"I returned home, and still continued in the same belief, that it was more than

than probable that this man was innocent, but did not know how to prove it to the satisfaction of others. On the Monday following (the 12th) I determined to set out the next day (the 13th) for Gloucester, to see the poor man before he died, which was fixed for the 16th. In the morning, just as I was going to set out, I received information that one Hunt, a shopkeeper at Skipton, had gone to town to enquire after another robbery, in which it was thought Fraiser was concerned. He there met with Fraiser; who, among other things, confirmed the account he had given when in Worcester gaol; and, upon Hunt's advancing the money, sent and redeemed the gown, which had actually been returned to Mrs. Cooper's the day before.

"When I got to Gloucester, I heard it was the sessions, which I thought very fortunate, as there would be many gentlemen assembled together, who would be of more service in this matter than myself.

"I waited upon them, and stated to them all the above circumstances; but I had no better success than before, and they declined taking any part. I was with the gentlemen again after dinner, and two or three times in the evening. At last I said, if I could only get a letter to the Judge, that I was a person of good character, I would not take off my cloaths till I saw him. "Gentlemen," said I, "if I had known all these particulars, and kept them to myself till the man had been executed, I am sure you would have thought it very wrong, and have said, "Why, Mr. Pacey, if you had come and told us this before it had been too late, something might have been done." At last I obtained a letter from one of the gentlemen to the Judge, to say I was a farmer of good reputation, who wished to unburthen his mind to his Lordship on the subject of a convict at Gloucester. It was eleven o'clock at night before I got this letter, with which I set off immediately in a postchaise, and got to town about four o'clock the next day. I never felt any thing but courage and confidence till I wrapped at the Judge's door (the Hon. Mr. Justice Wilson), when I trembled all over for fear his Lordship should not be at home, or not in town. The servant told me he was at dinner; but, on the perusal of my letter, he immediately came out to me, and, before I had told half my story,

his Lordship said he would send him a respite for a month, and that I should be the bearer of it, and that he would write by that evening's post for fear of accidents: and he actually wrote three letters, which all went by different conveyances. I shall never forget his Lordship's goodness in leaving his dinner to come out and speak to me, and how humane and kind he was in his manner towards me.

"The same postchaise took me back to Hounslow; and, though his Lordship had written three letters, I brought the first news to Gloucester, where I arrived the next morning. The sessions was just ended, and the gentleman who gave me the letter was going to return home as I arrived. I told him I had a respite in my pocket. He asked me if it had been communicated to Crosse? I answered No, as I was really afraid of breaking it to him. He said, he would go along with me to the prison. When the other prisoners were removed, he questioned Crosse very closely as to his guilt, and told him he was to die the next morning, and asked him how he could go out of the world with a lie in his mouth. He said he had spoken the truth, and, as he must die, he would not say otherwise than the truth. Mr. — said, "Have you no friend to intercede for you?" He said, "No, I have no friend but God; I trust in God; I have no friend in this world." "Yes, yes," says Mr. —, "you have a friend in Farmer Peacey, who has brought you a respite." The man immediately dropped down as if he had been shot, and then upon his knees thanked God for his deliverance; for he thought, as he had now a little time, his innocence would appear. I need not say how much we were affected; and poor Mr. — was almost as much affected as the man himself. I should have mentioned, that this man had behaved remarkably well in prison, and was very regular in his attendance at prayers, and had gained the good-will of the Chaplain and Gaoler so much, that they had got him a trifle now and then for his relief.

"I should have mentioned before, what I thought an extraordinary interposition of Providence, that the Judge had, the very morning of the day that I arrived in town, received a letter, dated the day before, from a Justice of the Peace who attended the Sessions at Oxford (the Rev. Mr. Knowles, of Burford).

ford), that one Frasier had been examined there that day, and had, among other things, confessed his being concerned, together with two or three others (one of whom, Thomas Langshaw, was to be executed at Warwick on Friday), in the robbery at Farmer Cooper's; and that one Hunt, who brought him down to Oxford, declared he had a gown of Mrs. Cooper's, which, he said, he had got from a pawnbroker's in town. On my mentioning this circumstance to Mr. —, he advised me by all means to go immediately to Warwick, as Langshaw was to be executed the next morning, and his voluntary declaration before his death might be of the greatest consequence to the life of this poor man. As no time was to be lost, I set off again in a very short time, and got to Warwick early in the morning of the Friday. I waited upon the Under-sheriff, and saw the unhappy convict, who made freely the following declaration :

"Warwick Gaol, April 16, 1790.

"Thomas Langshaw, now lying under sentence of death in the said gaol, and expecting to suffer this very day, did most solemnly declare, in the presence of us whose names are hereunto subscribed, that he (Langshaw), and William Frasier, alias Thomas North, and Wistie, who was lately executed at Worcester, and a pedlar of the name of Bullie, committed the burglary in the house of Anthony Cooper, of Sherborne, in the county of Gloucester, in the month of December last; and that William Cross, who is now under sentence of death in the county gaol of Gloucester, and Thomas Russel and Bussen, who turned king's evidence against the said William Cross, were neither of them concerned in the said burglary either directly or indirectly.

"JOHN BROOKE, Under-sheriff of the County of Warwick,

"HENRY LANGHARNE, Chaplain,

"FULKE DEALER, Gaoler."

"Besides this, there were many other little circumstances that gradually came out, all of which tended, in a greater or less degree, to establish this man's innocence of the crime of which he had been convicted; but one of them is so remarkable, and shews the finger of God so visibly, that I cannot help relating it. Before the respite was obtained, and when the convict had brought his mind nearly to a state of perfect resignation to his fate, he expressed a strong wish, and often re-

peated it, of seeing Russel, the man on whose evidence he had been convicted. The Gaoler and some one else at last, though with some difficulty, got him into Cross's presence. When he saw him, he said, "Russel, thy conscience tells thee, thee hast sworn my life away when thee knows me to be innocent." Russel immediately hung down his head, and walked away. Upon being followed and questioned again by one of the persons present, the only answer they could get from him was, "I know what you would be at; but, if the devil himself came, I will never speak another word." And from that time he never could be made to open his lips, till, some time after the first respite, he caught the small-pox in prison, and was in great danger, when the remorse of his conscience compelled him to declare, that Cross was entirely innocent of the crime laid to his charge, and that Bussen and he had accused him in hopes of exculpating themselves from various enormities of which they had been guilty."

"On this and other circumstances another respite was easily obtained; and, on the whole being properly authenticated, a free pardon was granted."

The above is the substance of the account given me by this worthy man, though I have omitted some other circumstances which redound much to his honour, but which, out of true modesty, he desired me not to mention, lest they should be supposed to reflect in the smallest degree on any individual, and which would give him the greatest uneasiness: indeed, he seemed to take uncommon pains to exculpate any one that had any share in the conviction of this man, by stating, that there were two witnesses who swore positively to his guilt, besides one or two other circumstances that tended to corroborate their testimony.

I cannot however omit, that, from the time the first respite was obtained, this worthy farmer both clothed and supported the poor man in gaol till his final deliverance. Nor did his bounty stop here; for, when he was released, he took him to his own farm, as he said he thought it was incumbent upon him to see he had the means of getting his livelihood honestly. He has had him ever since on his farm, and shewed him to me with great pleasure. He cloaths and feeds him, and gives his earnings to his wife and family, who come every Sunday morning to receive it.

An enquiry naturally arises, what could

could induce these two men to swear away the life of this innocent person; and, from the best account I have been able to procure, it arose first from the unusual pains taken to discover the offenders, and then from its being suggested to these men, particularly to Russel, who was in custody for some other offence, that Crofs had impeached him of this burglary, and was to be admitted king's evidence. This was told to Russel, on a suspicion that he and Crofs were jointly concerned; and this was the use made of it by Russel, not only as a means of avenging himself on Crofs, who he thought was going unjustly to accuse him, but also as a means of procuring his Majesty's pardon for many other enormities of which he knew he was guilty.

I cannot help adding the following reflexions, that naturally result from the above narrative.

In the first place, we ought to adore the goodness of God, who uses the most certain, though, in some instances, unknown and imperceptible, means, both of protecting the innocent, and punishing the guilty!

Secondly, it ought to put all ranks of people, and particularly those who are any way concerned in the administration of justice, on their guard against the fallibility of human testimony; for as, on the one hand, it is to be lamented that the guilty too often escape, so, on the other, it is still more shocking to justice and to humanity that the innocent should suffer; and it is submitted, that an almost invariable rule might be laid down, that, where the only positive evidence is to be had from one or even more persons of bad or unknown characters (and all accomplices who turn king's evidence are of the first description), it should by no means be relied on, unless such witnesses will point out or suggest such other means of information or discovery as may confirm, beyond a doubt, their own suspicious testimony; and, indeed, this is the proper and only safe use of those who turn king's evidence; otherwise such practice, which is become too frequent, is not only an encouragement to the most profligate to persevere in their crimes, in the expectation of saving their own lives at any time by turning king's evidence, but also a temptation to them to accuse the innocent.

Thirdly, another reflexion arising from this narrative, and perhaps the most useful to the general interests of the community, is the importance of honesty and

industrious habits among the inferior ranks of society. One of the obvious consequences of idleness, especially among the poor, is the danger or suspicion of forming evil associations, which preclude them from obtaining a good, or re-establishing a lost, character. Among the lower station of life, in the country, there are few more invidious or disgraceful than that of a poacher; as their nightly depredations prevent them from persevering in any honest employment during the day, they are more particularly obnoxious to any imputations. If Crofs had pursued the proper means, which Providence had placed within his power, of procuring an honest livelihood, and gained the good opinion of his neighbours, his accusers would not have dared to bring a false charge against him. His irregular conduct left him friendless and unprotected. This consideration should influence every one, in every situation of life, to consult even his temporal interest, by maintaining and exhibiting an irreproachable character.

But I ought to make an apology for these reflexions to you, who are so much more capable of doing justice to this extraordinary interposition of Providence; there is one more,* however, which every one who is acquainted with this transaction must concur in, *viz.* in admiring the penetration, the humanity, and the unwearied zeal and exertions of this worthy man, Mr. Peachey, in the cause of innocence and justice, and which, in my opinion, make him an honour to human nature.

Excuse the length of this detail, and believe me, dear Sir, yours, &c. W.

To the Rev. Mr. —.

P. S. Perhaps you will like to hear that Russel has been since transported to Botany Bay.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, Dec. 10.*

A NEW species of cheap manure having lately been introduced from America into this kingdom, I take the liberty of informing you of it, in order to make it more known to the publick.

It is alabaster, gypsum, or plaster of Paris, (which are the various names given to it); was first introduced into America from Paris, and cost the American farmers about three shillings a bushel, when arrived at Philadelphia.

The alabaster is pounded, and ground fine in a common grist-mill, in its natural state, *without being calcined*; weighs about ninety pounds a bushel, and more,

if ground very fine. Six bushels only is the usual quantity laid on each acre.

It has been tried, and succeeded, on grass-lands in general, particularly dry, sandy soils; also on barley, buckwheat, cabbages, clover, Indian corn, rye, turneps, wheat, and on kitchen-garden seeds.

There is a quarry of it at Sytton, six miles East of Leicester, where it may be bought for about nine pence a bushel; and, if a proper mill be erected for pounding and grinding it, it may be prepared for about three pence a bushel more. The further expence of it is according to the distance it is carried. Old butter-firkins are very convenient to have it put in.

It abounds in various parts of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire, and probably in many other counties; and the principal view of this letter is, to request, from your various correspondents, the particular places where it is found in the different parts of this kingdom, and the price at which it can be procured, in order to encourage country-gentlemen and farmers to make trials of it; and to request, that they will be so obliging as to send you an account of their various experiments.

I inclose you a treatise written upon it, describing various experiments already made; some of which you, perhaps, may think worthy of being inserted in your valuable Repository.

Yours, &c. RICHARD WESTON.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 9.
THE works of the immortal Milton, and those of Thomson at a later period, might to this hour have lain hid from the notice of their countrymen, if the elegant criticisms of a polite writer had not introduced the former, and the enthusiasm of an admirer introduced the latter, to the public attention. The very numerous publications which are at this time every hour swarming from the press, render it impossible for the judgement of the publick to weigh the merits of each; and unless an author comes forth with a sounding title-page, or something else by which

— gradens supereminet omnes,
and attract the public eye, he must remain lost amidst the multitude of his rivals for fame.

I never, Sir, so much wished for the eloquence of an Addition, as I do at this moment, that my persuasions might carry with them a kind of authoritative influence, in recommending to the notice of

the world the Sonnets of the Rev. Mr. Bowles, which, not to speak in the rhapsody of blind admiration, but in the coolness of deliberate criticism, I esteem the productions of the greatest genius since the days of Gray.

Dr. Johnson remarks of Savage, that,

"His works, what many writers who have been more applauded cannot boast, have an original air, which has no resemblance of any foregoing work; that the versification and sentiments have a cast peculiar to themselves, which no man can imitate with success."

Exactly such is the character of Bowles's poetry. The *harmony* of his *verse*, the *dignified simplicity* of his *expression*, and the *sublimity and pathos* of his *ideas*, are perfectly original, and utterly inimitable. Above all, the harmony of his verse. The reader, whose ear can be tickled only by the sing-song melody of a Pope, the cadences of which return at as stated periods as the pendulum of a clock, will throw aside the verse of Bowles with the same disgust that he would the verse of an Akenside, a Young, a Milton. Until a late critick proclaimed it to the world, few had genius to discover, and taste to feel, that Milton is the very soul of harmony. But shall we therefore refuse to acknowledge it? Shall we deny that the compositions of Handel are harmonious, because it requires a cultivated ear to distinguish the union of the discordant notes? Shall we not rather say, that he, who possesses not this cultivated ear, has not yet acquired a taste? and that he who does possess it enjoys, as it were, another sense?

From the various productions which are continually appearing under the title of Sonnets, the idea of this species of composition seems utterly misunderstood. Every trivial piece of poetry, by being comprised in fourteen lines, is styled a Sonnet. We might with equal justice name any two lines, that rhymed together, an Epigram. Whoever has perused the works of Petrarch, or of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, should know, that a Sonnet ought to be a combination, or rather a selection, of all the beauties of poetry. The narrow limits of the verse sufficiently demonstrate this. That such has been our author's idea of this kind of composition, the *delighted fancy*, the *exalted soul*, and the *improved heart*, of every one who peruses his works, will witness. I have subjoined two Sonnets (as specimens of the rest) as advocates for my attention.

SONNET,

SONNET, WRITTEN AT BAMBOURGH CASTLE, APPROPRIATED BY A BISHOP OF DURHAM FOR THE BENEVOLENT PURPOSE OF RESCUING SHIPWRECK'D MARINERS. [See p. 889.]

YE holy towers, that shade the wave-worn sleep,

Long may ye rear your aged brows sublime,
Though, hurrying silent by, relentless Time
Assail you, and the winter whirlwinds sweep!
For, far from blazing Grandeur's crowded
Here Charity has fix'd her chosen seat, [halls,
Oft listening tearful when the wild winds
beat [walls :

With hollow bodings round your ancient
And Pity, at the dark and stormy hour
Of midnight, when the moon is hid on high,
Keeps her lone watch upon the topmost
tower,

And turns her ear to each expiring cry;
Blest if her aid some fainting wretch might
save, [grave,
And snatch him cold and speechless from the

ON DOVER CLIFFS.

ON these white Cliffs, that calm above the
flood [feet,

Uplift their shadowing heads, and, at their
Scarce hear the surge that has for ages beat,
Sure many a lonely wanderer has stood;
And, while the lifted murmur met his ear,
And o'er the distant billows the still eve
Sail'd slow,—has thought of all his heart must
leave [dear,—

To-morrow,—of the friends he lov'd most
Of social scenes, from which he wept to part:
But if, like me, he knew how fruitless all
The thoughts that would full fain the past re-
call,

Soon would he quell the risings of his heart,
And brave the wild winds, and unhearing
tide, [guide.
The world his country, and his God his

These two were the first that presented
themselves to my eye: they are not emi-
nent above the rest, for they are all uni-
formly excellent. Of this permit me to
relate a remarkable instance: A gentle-
man, an enthusiastic admirer of Bowles,
being requested to read which he thought
the most excellent of this author's Son-
nets, repeated the first; but, tempted by
the beauties of the succeeding one, beg-
ged the attention of his friends while he
repeated it. In this manner he passed on
from one to another, and so on to the
end, before he was aware that he had
perhaps trespassed too far on the patience
of his company.

In short, Sir, though there are many
superior poets in superior paths of poe-
try, though perhaps in his own Mr.
Smith is equally excellent; I know no
poet, next to Shakspeare and Milton, that
will ever take to full possession of my soul.

Mr. Urban, I have addressed myself
to you, as your Magazine, from its ex-
tensive circulation, is the best medium
through which any appeal can be made
to the publick. Any new discovery that
may tend to the improvement of the
Arts and Sciences, is in your Magazine
immediately held up to public view. Is
a new ornament to the *Literature* of
your country of less account?

I feel, I feel for my countrymen, who
know not what a hidden treasure they
possess: I feel for men of taste and sensi-
bility, who are unconscious what a de-
light is concealed from them.

Yours, &c.

L—s—R C—B—s.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 10.

DURING my correspondence with
you while I was in the *new free
kingdom of France*, I did not think it pru-
dent to deal so FREELY in communicat-
ing my *real sentiments* as I wished; for,
where every body may serve God as they
please, write what they think, and do as
they list, why, *do you see*, Mr. Urban,
they might hoist a *body to the lantern*,
pour passer le tems. But, as I have got
my neck out of the noose, I'll tell you
how Mr. Sutton had like to have got his
in it; for, though he has saved thousands
of other men's lives, he could not have
saved his own, had the *free citizens* of
Paris hoisted him up. Now, Mr. Ur-
ban, could a man who went to Paris
only to inoculate the *monde*, get into his
cabriolet, or carriage, to visit his patients,
suspect that, in a city where every citizen
is armed, to keep the peace, that his life
would be in imminent danger before he
had been out half an hour, and that too
in the face not only of the sun, but of all
the world? Yet so it was!—A *free
Frenchman* took the liberty to get up be-
hind Mr. Sutton's carriage—his servant,
already there, desired the man to descend
—the man refused—words arose, and the
servant called upon his master.—Mr.
Sutton got out, and desired the fellow to
get down; but he, *maintaining his free-
dom*, refused!—Mr. Sutton then endea-
voured to pull him down; but the man,
in return, attempted to knock down Mr.
Sutton, who returned the blow. A mob
soon surrounded them, and they were
told, that an *Englishman* had struck a
FRENCHMAN.—*A la lanterne! à la
lanterne!* was then the word; and Mr.
Sutton was dragged through the kennel,
brought to the lantern-post, and would
certainly have swung, had not some hu-
mane person present called out, that the
French-

Frenchman gave the *first blow*. Had I known this story *before* the mob surrounded me, I should not have sat so easy as I did in the midst of mine, till Dr. W——r, by mere accident, came to my assistance. Now, Mr. Urban, I dare say you will agree with me in thinking, that, in a kingdom where magistrates fear to punish, villains will not be afraid to commit violence; and this is exactly the *present state of France*. "You punish my husband! you commit my husband to prison!" said a fish-woman to the *little Mayor* of Calais; "no! you dare not." And she would have said the same thing to the Mayor of Paris. But I question much, whether the Mayor of Paris would summon an Englishman to the *Hôtel de Ville* for emptying a *pot de chambre* from his window, as the Mayor of Calais did. Those who know France would have thought a *discharge of that kind* warranted by universal custom; but men who durst not carry the laws into execution, must find out something wherewith to shew their importance.—The truth is, Mr. Urban, France is without the shadow of law. I can compare the men of France, at this moment, to nothing more apt than to wild horses in a carriage loaded with lawyers and briefs, but without bridles or reins; and I do assure our countrymen, that neither the cities nor the high roads are safe; nor can any man, either citizen or stranger, however harmless, be sure that within an hour he may not be, like Mr. Sutton, within an inch of losing his life.—Those who think the King is at liberty, because he would not sign the *death warrant* of his brothers, are mistaken: the King is a prisoner to the *Bourgeois* of Paris; the National Assembly are prisoners to the Jacobin club; and I know, from the best authority, that the Jacobin club's ultimate view is, to be *without a King*. One of their leading members, the *Mirabeau* of the club, in my hearing, first reduced the King's twenty-four millions to ten; and soon after said to me, he hoped to see the day that there was not a King in Europe. I am not disposed to be over-partial to any crowned heads but our own, yet I pity the situation of the *King of the French*; nay, I even pity the Queen,—for they are both objects of pity: and so would you too, Mr. Urban, were you to see the *Courtiers* who attend them to chapel, and who, I suspect, are sent thither to shut out all decent-appearing people. When I followed the late King to chapel at

Versailles, twenty years ago, I thought, from the sudden burst of vocal and instrumental music on the King's entering it, that the gates of Heaven were thrown open! When I attended the present King to his pitiful chapel at the Thuilleries, I thought I was entering the gates of Newgate on the debtors' side; for even there, in the House of God, the poor King was insulted!—When the King was upon his legs, reading and accepting the Constitution, *as he, to be sure, was pleased to do*, the late President sat down at his elbow, tossed one leg over the other, and took his snuff with that kind of ease with which Frenchmen only can take snuff. *SENTIMENT* is a word which might have been omitted in their language. Had this Revolution happened in the reign of Lewis the Fifteenth, what man, who thinks *LIKE A MAN*, would not rejoice? But what has the present King done?—Nothing, but signing the ruin of himself and his kingdom. No man could rejoice more than I should, to see the horrid enormities, formerly committed in France, redressed; but, I fear, still greater evils hang over their heads. They have cut the reins of government asunder, and they are unable to put them together again.

A WANDERER.

P. S. I would advise English travellers not to go beyond the gates of Calais; for if they don't throw dirt at the Mayor, they may do pretty well there, among the DAGS, rags, and bobtails, of their countrymen: for, amidst a great many DAGS (I mean tags), there are some very respectable English. Yet Calais reminds me of Colman's Ways and Means: "I suppose by this time he has hopped over to Calais. That's another genteel way of chousing an honest creditor. The coast of France is edged with English wolves. Calais is a King's Bench; and Boulogne little more than a Marshalsea: a parcel of prodigal, web-footed spendthrifts go thither, and take water like ducks."

The *American Loyalist*, whose wife is *my Lady*, shall see some traits of his *loyalty* in my next.

Query to *Mons. Pot de Chambre of Calais*.—Pray, Monsieur, let me know, if I bring an English horse to Calais, and pay the duty, whether it be the National Assembly, you, or your custom-house officers, who require the same duty to be paid on bringing him back?

The Wanderer's compliments and thanks to T. C. He need not have dared his

his letter from France; but he will find the letter he enquires for left for him at the British Hotel, Boulogne.

Having in a late publication censured Mr. B—— for his sentiments on the French Revolution, I feel myself bound to acknowledge his sagacity as publicly, and my own ignorance; and though perhaps Mr. B——'s partiality for the beautiful Queen might be carried too far, yet the truth is, she merits the pity of all the world at this moment.—“Is the King,” said I, to a young unmarried lady of France, “fond of the Queen?”—“Yes, Sir,” replied the damsel; “since the operation was performed upon him he has been passionately fond of her!!!”—I did not ask her, what operation she meant, because, you know, Mr. Urban, she could not tell me; but I can tell you, that, when her life was in imminent danger, and one of her household desired her permission to go to the King, and ask his permission to take her Majesty away on horseback, she said, “if the King's life was in danger, she would consent; if only hers, she would not:” and yet at that very moment the *fig-furies* were calling for her bowels, to convert into cockades. A WANDERER.

The introductory Chapter to the ANVAR E SOHEILI, or, Fables of Pilpay. Translated from the Persian by R. LLEWELLYN†.*

AUTHORS of just reflexion, and writers of a correct taste, the inventors of fables, and those who have dressed them in the ornaments of elegant language, introduce their relations in the following manner.

In ancient times there reigned over the empire of China a monarch, the fame of whose greatness and prosperity extended to the extremities of the earth, and whose imperial sway was as illustrious as the meridian sun. Princes of high renown were pleased to suspend in their ears the ring of vassalage, and mighty kings bore upon their shoulders ensigns of a willing subjection to his rule,

* Sir William Jones, in his Preface to the Persian Grammar, celebrates this work as the best in that language. A more particular account of this paraphrase of Pilpay's Fables is given by Mr. Chambers in the Asiatic Miscellany, accompanying his translation of the Fable of the Doves.

† The translator, who has resided several years in India, professes to teach the Persian and Hindostany languages. See his advertisement on our blue cover of this month.

V E R S E S.

“In multitude of followers a Feridun,
In magnificence a Jernshid,
An Alexander in military parade,
In the numbers of his troops a Darius,
Through the influence of his justice, as in a
lovely cheek, fire and water harmoniously
met together.”

Successful generals and wise ministers
stood in constant attendance upon the
borders of the royal carper, and beneath
his lofty throne sat eminent sages and
philosophers perpetually meditating the
welfare of the state. The treasuries
were filled with jewels and coins of va-
rious kinds. His victorious armies ex-
ceeded the computation of numbers.
Humanity tempered his courage, and
seasonable severity sustained the majesty
of his government.

V E R S E S.

“On the forehead of Rebellion setting the
mark of slavery,
Smiting the heads of refractory chiefs with the
His justice triumphed over the blood-thirsty,
His clemency afforded a friendly refuge to
the friendless.”

And this prince was called Humajun
Fal (happy omen!); for his impartial
justice portended happiness to his peo-
ple, and the mildness of his nature in-
sured ease and comfort to the lowest of
his subjects. And it is certain that,
were not justice to govern the affairs of
mankind with diligence; disorder and
violence would bring ruin upon all con-
ditions of men. And were not the ray
of Equity to illuminate the obscure cot-
tage of the injured, the blackness of op-
pression would involve kingdoms in a
darkness like that which reigns in the
hearts of tyrants.

“Let justice grace the regal crown,
Heaven itself shall guard the throne.
When injured suppliants plead in vain,
Wide Ruin spreads his gloomy reign.”

This monarch had a vizier, a guar-
dian of the people, and a man of the
most extensive humanity. His mind,
formed to direct the affairs of a world,
enlightened the darkness of the state,
and his just understanding at one pause
solved a thousand knotty difficulties.
The firmness of his temper held fast the
bark tossed upon the waves of faction in
the whirlpool of tumult; and the irre-
sistible blast of his just severity tore up
from their roots the vexatious thorns of
injustice.

“One plan, matur'd in his sagacious mind,
Gives the vain boast of armies to the wind.
Would he a State's distemper'd heats allay?
He pens the magic line, and realms obey.”

And

And as the affairs of the kingdom, by his happy management, were in the most flourishing condition, he was called Khojista Ray (auspicious counsel). And Humaiûn Fâi deliberated upon no matters of importance without the assistance of Khojista Ray; nor would he enter on any business without his approved advice. Without his consent he armed not for the field of battle, nor without his participation would he repose upon the festive musaud * of the banquet-house. And surely it is highly necessary that, according to (an Arabic sentence) "consult your friends in business," great princes should not take any steps in matters of government without the concurrence of grave and wise men, and that all rulers should direct their conduct, and frame their laws, by the wisdom of able ministers and intelligent counsellors; that, agreeably to "no people take counsel except that people whom God hath directed for the success of their affairs," whatever proceeds from them may have a tendency to good, and be productive of security and ease to the human race.

V E R S E S.

"In all affairs deliberation is necessary; without counsel no undertaking can have a happy issue."

It happened one day that Humaiûn Fâi went out a-hunting, and Khojista Ray, like the genius of his good fortune, attended in his retinue. The expanse of the chase by the auspicious presence of the king became the envy of the lofty heaven, and the celestial eagle † sought the central earth to be the prey of the royal falcon. The well-trained animals of the sport are now eager in search of game. The spotted leopard is all eye, to admire the beauty of the black-eyed fawns; and the dog, armed with lion's fangs, learns a thousand tricks of the fox to gain the acquaintance of the hare. The towering hawk, like the arrow discharged from the bow of the archer, directs his flight to the height of heaven. And the falcon, bountiful to the hungry, with bloody talons tears the veins from the throats of the birds.

V E R S E S.

"Out fly the sprightly hawks, and whet their talons in the blood of the game. When the falcon begins to ravage, the parrot and woodcock are no longer found in the air. The leopard springs from his concealment, and the trembling fawn loses the power of

flight. The speed of the greyhound contracts the extent of the plain upon his flying prey."

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Sawbridgeworth, Dec. 10.*
S HOULD you judge the following "extempore translation" of the old Greek epigram (which Mrs. Cowley has introduced in her farce "Who's the Dupe?") not unworthy your entertaining Miscellany, I will beg you to insert it.

Πάντα γίγνεται, και πάντα κοίται, και παύεται
το μηδέν.

Πάντα γαρ εξ αλογων εισ τα γινόμενα.

All things of nothing sprang, from dust or
smoke,
Devoid of reason all things—all a joke!

Yours, &c. JOHN LANE,

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 14.*
I HAVE just purchased the four numbers already published of Mr. Moore's "Monastic Remains," which do equal honour to that gentleman and his two able coadjutors, Mr. Schnebbelie and Mr. Parkyns. I cannot, however, but express my surprize that, in a publication so professedly antiquarian, one should meet with such a number of mistakes for facts. I know not what kind of Chronicles the gentlemen concerned make use of; but surely a very little care would enable them to distinguish between history and romance. Thus, for instance, in the account of "Middleham Castle, Yorkshire," we are told that "King Edward IV. was imprisoned here by the Earl of Warwick (after he had taken him in his camp); but the Archbishop of York, brother to the Earl, permitting the King to hunt in the park, he made his escape:" &c. an anecdote which the Compier seems very judiciously to have adopted on the credit of no less authentic an historian than Mr. William Shakspeare. But, whoever was his authority, I should have expected a member of the Society of Antiquaries to have known that K. Edward IV. was never either taken or imprisoned by Warwick, and consequently could neither receive permission to hunt, nor make his escape. I will not deny but he might have paid Warwick, or some of his family, a visit at this castle. He was actually there, as appears from Rymer, in 1464.

"Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset," it is said, "obtained Cocker-moath castle from the Northumberland family, by marrying an only daughter of J. de-
line,

* State couch.

† The constellation Aquila.

line, the last earl." This does not look like the information of a man who has a distinct idea of what he is writing about. All the Percy estates were, on that marriage, conveyed in what the lawyers call strict settlement, and ought to have belonged at this moment to the Duke of Northumberland. But the Duke of Somerset, on the Marquis of Hertford's coming of age, prevailed with him to dismember these vast possessions in favour of his daughter, who had married Sir William Wyndham, baronet; and this, Mr. Urban, is the reason why Cockermouth castle "now belongs to the Earl of Egremont."

In the next page we are told, that "Robert de Clifford entertained here," that is, at Brougham castle, "*Robert de Baliol*, King of Scotland, when he came hither to hunt." The Author has been lucky enough to find a king of Scotland who was never before known to exist. I shall leave him to correct the mistake; but such inaccuracy is not very pardonable. "It is not known," he adds, "how it was alienated from the family." It was *never* alienated from the family, being at this moment the property of the Earl of Thanet, as heir-general (by a daughter of the Countess of Pembroke) of the Cliffords, Earls of Cumberland.

I hope this will induce the gentlemen concerned to be a little more accurate in their future accounts; or I shall be under the necessity, Mr. Urban, of troubling you again. PHILARCHAOS.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 9.
M in p. 1022, wishes to know the meaning of "*he does not moise*," a Norfolk phrase when a person does not seem to recruit after a fit of illness, or does not thrive in the world. It appears to be the verb belonging to *moison*; which, with some of its family, is still found in French. *Moison* has been in our language. Chaucer uses it; and Tyrwhitt's Glossary explains it, "harvest, growth"—Urry's, from Skinner, "ripeness." *Moise*—*moison* had the same relation, perhaps, as *grow*—*growth*, *succeed*—*success*, &c.

The Dictionary of the gentleman whom M. mentions is likely to *moise*, I hope; and will, perhaps, go to press this winter with more than twenty thousand words, which are not in Johnson, supported by authorities. M. will oblige Mr. C. very much by communicating to your Magazine or your Printer

any other provincial phrases; all of which will turn out, perhaps, not to be corruptions (as M. supposes *moise*), but the language of our ancestors, and the seeds of our own language. H. C.

Mr. URBAN, *County of Antrim, Ireland, Sept. 14.*

THERE is a neighbour of mine, an ingenious (but retired) man, who amuses himself pretty much in philosophical speculations, and whose theory of the Universal Deluge I shall probably hereafter lay before you. At present I beg leave to communicate an hypothesis of his, which may perhaps be found worthy the consideration of your learned readers. I believe it to be original. Supposing the miraculous prolongation of the day in favour of Joshua to have been by an interruption of the diurnal motion of the earth, he (on principles which he is ready to explain) conjectures *Deucalion's Flood* to have been the natural effect of that interruption. As he had no book of chronology to consult for the dates of these events, I, at his request, looked into one that I happened to have by me; and I think the coincidence sufficiently accurate to excite further research. Other systems of chronology may perhaps be still more favourable to the hypothesis. O.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 15.*

YOUR readers have been consulted on the best means of delivering houses from rats and beetles; but I do not recollect to have seen, of late years, in your Magazine any observations on bugs. In these times of discovery and improvement, some more easy and effectual method of extirpating them may have been found out than is generally known; and it would give me and many housekeepers great satisfaction to be informed of it by your means. These loathsome insects, during a considerable part of the year, occasion much expense and trouble. They elude the strictest search, and very soon after the use of the *volatile oil*, which is usually employed, return to the same apartment; so that those who live in old houses, however careful, are seldom free from them a week together in the warmer seasons. That bug, as well as other plagues personal and domestic, annoy some persons rather than others, is well enough known: their partiality is very remarkable in the case which has given occasion to this enquiry. An acquaintance

quaintance of mine has been tormented with them for several months past to a woeful degree. If there be a single bug in his lodgings, it fails not to get at him, and, by tickling, teasing, and repeatedly wounding him, deprives him of rest the whole night. He has shifted his lodgings again and again—caused the bed to be taken down—applied oil of turpentine to every joint and crevice. Sometimes by these means he obtains a respite, but it is short and precarious; and, in consequence of so many sleepless nights, his health is affected. During all this time a friend, who has lived with him constantly, though not a very sound sleeper, has escaped unmolested.

Yours, &c.

T. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 1.

I SHALL consider it as a particular favour if you, or some of your learned friends, will furnish me, through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine, with a list of books in the English, Latin, French, and Italian languages, which treat of the Roman coinage, with the dates of publication, sizes of the volumes, their titles, as far as he may be able to recollect them, and any remarks upon the several works that may be thought proper. I should also be very glad to know of any more catalogues that are printed, with or without engravings, of the collections of the curious in this kingdom. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Kenton, near Exeter, Dec. 9.*

THERE are a few queries, relating to the Antiquities and History of Devon, to which I should be glad to draw the attention of your correspondents. Take them as they occur, desultory and unconnected.

I. What is the opinion of the Learned with regard to that singular passage in the Saxon Chronicle, which speaks of the settlement of the ARMENIANS in the South part of this island?—See Gibson's Saxon Chronicle, p. 1.

II. Of CROMLECHS the probable use? I am not unacquainted with the hypotheses of the best writers on this subject; but, after all, I am not satisfied with their conjectures. The use of the *Cromlech* is involved in obscurity. Many of your correspondents have discussed the point of *Fairy-circles*; this, I conceive, would be a topick full as interesting.

Cornwall presents to our observation several noble *Cromlechs*; but, in Devonshire, this relic of the *Druids* is con-

signed, if I am not mistaken, to the parish of Drewleighnton. I have termed it "the *solitary Cromlech* of Devonshire." We have many vestiges of the Druids in this county; and several gentlemen have invited me to see *Cromlechs*, but I have always been disappointed in the search.

III. At what time was Devonshire *provinciated* by the Romans?

IV. What reason is there to suppose that those vestiges of ancient military works in this county, commonly called *Danish castles*, were originally *Roman intrenchments*?

V. It is the common notion that our TIN was (antiently) conveyed from the *Land's End* to the *Isle of Wight*, &c. &c. Is not this very improbable? It is impossible to discuss the passage in Diodorus Siculus, to which I allude, without much *topographical* knowledge. The ideas of Borslase, Henry, and most of our writers on the antient British exports, are vague and unsatisfactory.

VI. When were ORCHARDS first planted in Devonshire? Can your correspondents refer me to any curious book on this subject?

I proposed a *great number* of queries in your Magazine some time since, but, perhaps from their multiplicity, they have remained unanswered. A few questions may, probably, have a better effect. Let us try the experiment.—Our *apostors* from *Mount Ararat* should not be slighted. The *Armenian* colonists of the South of Britain were very civilly treated by the late Mr BADCOCK; and his recommendation must surely be allowed some weight! R. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Exmouth, Oct. 8.*

ON opening an oyster lately, I perceived round the point of the knife a small blue flame, at least it appeared so to me, similar in appearance to that of a phosphorous match. I repeatedly struck the shell lightly with the knife, and for five or six times the flame was very visible, after which it disappeared, and I saw it no more, although I repeated the strokes many times. I have since been told it is caused by a small worm in the shell, which has that appearance when brought into the light. This I am more inclined to believe, because I did perceive a sort of worm on that part of the oyster. I doubt not but that some of your numerous contributors will explain this to the satisfaction of

Yours, &c. T. MAREY.

199. *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, 1789.

THIS is the third volume of a work, the first volume of which we reviewed in our vol. LVIII. p. 528, and the second in vol. LIX. p. 1017. The Academy seems now strong enough to treat the publick with a volume each year, eked out by articles in various departments of literature. Since the publication of the last volume, we have to regret the loss of three valuable members by death: Dr. Usher, Mr. Archdale, and Charles O'Connor, Esq. The work is well printed, and the plates well executed.

The head of *Science* is divided into the following articles:

I. Experiments on the Alkaline Substances used in Bleaching, and on the Colouring-matter of Linen-yarn. By Richard Kirwan, Esq. F. R. S. and M. R. I. A.—The object of this paper is to shew, that, by analysing the respective substances imported from abroad, such as Barilla, Danzig pearl-ash, &c. and comparing them with the alkali manufactured from inland weeds by Mr. Clarke, of Ireland, he found the latter more powerful, or to be rendered so, than any imported; whence it clearly follows, that the linen-manufactory stands in no need of foreign salts or ashes for the processes of bleaching.

II. A Letter from the same to the Earl of Charlemont, President, retracting his error respecting the goodness of the English coal-pits, as connected with their depth. Mr. K. had asserted, that "in England beds of coal * of less than two feet and an half thick are judged "not worth working." Mr. Muls, an eminent miner in Cheshire, corrects this mistake, and shews that in the collieries near Macclesfield they work much thinner seams, and at a considerable depth.

III. The Origin and Theory of the Gothic Arch, by the Rev. Dr. M. Young;—deriving it from a corruption of the Grecian. After enquiring "into the theory of this arch, and endeavouring to ascertain its relative strength, as compared with circular and elliptic arches, when in a state of perfect equilibrium, and also to determine the aberration from a true balance, which is generated by the ho-

* In our review of vol. II. of these Transactions, vol. LIX. p. 1017, col. 2, l. 22, for *great* mines read *coal* mines.

horizontal termination of the solid building erected on it, we shall be enabled to form some conjecture whether the theory of the arch itself may not be justly enumerated among the causes to which we owe its introduction into architecture." From certain geometrical demonstrations, here applied, "it follows, that an elliptic arch, whose transverse arch is perpendicular to the horizon, is to be preferred to the Gothic arch, for strength, both because its strength exceeds that of a Gothic arch of equal span and altitude, when both are in a state of equilibrium, and also because a given altitude of building raised upon it, and terminated by an horizontal line, produces a less aberration from a perfect balance of the parts. It follows, also, that the Gothic arch, when carried up to a sufficient height, is to be preferred to a semicircular one, for the same reasons."

IV. An Account of a Disease which, till lately, proved fatal to a great Number of Infants in the Lying-in Hospital of Dublin; with Observations on its Causes and Prevention. By Joseph Clarke, M. D. Master of the said Hospital.—At the close of the year 1782, of 17,650 infants in this hospital, 2954 had died within the first fortnight; i. e. nearly every sixth child, or about 17 in the hundred, of convulsions, or the nine-day fits. In an old hospital, which preceded the present, in a less airy part of Dublin, had died only from six or seven in the hundred; and in that of London, in five or six years, only four in the hundred. The cause is here ascribed to foul air, or an impure atmosphere; neglect of keeping the children clean and dry, and irregularity of the mothers' manner of living, particularly the abuse of spirituous liquors. From the evidence adduced are drawn the following inferences:

1. That one effect of an impure atmosphere on the human body is to produce spasms and convulsions.

2. That all young creatures, and especially infants, within nine days after birth suffer most severely by such a noxious cause; and,

3. That in the construction of lying-in hospitals, and perhaps of all public buildings intended for the reception of children, lofty ceilings, large windows, and moderately-sized rooms, should be especially attended to.

4. That,

4. That, in the arrangements of such edifices, no apartment should be completely filled with beds, if it can be completely avoided.

5. That, in their management, attention is especially necessary to cleanliness, as well as to the constant and uniform admission of atmospheric air, by night as well as by day. And,

Lastly, That, by pursuing such measures with care, diseases may be prevented, which it has hitherto been found difficult and sometimes impossible to cure.

V. Description of a Steam-engine. By John Cooke, Esq.

VI. The Use and Description of a new-invented Instrument for Navigation. By the same.

VII. Observations on the Disappearance and Re-appearance of Saturn's Ring, 1789; with some Remarks on his Diurnal Rotation. By the Rev. Dr. Usher.—The first disappearance of the ring, in May, 1789, could not, from the state of the weather, be observed at all. Aug. 21, the ring was invisible, but its shadow faintly visible on the body. Aug. 30, it became visible on the East side, and continued so till Oct. 5. No deduction can be made from these observations, this year having been remarkably unfavourable to astronomical observations in general in Ireland. It is, however, worthy of remark, that Saturn, now divested of his ring, appears exceedingly oblate, much more so than could have been supposed from common observation while his ring was visible.

VIII. Account of Two Parrhelias, Feb. 25, 1790. By the same.

IX. Essay ascertaining the Population of Ireland. By Gervaise Parker Bushie, Esq.—States the whole number of inhabitants at above 4,040,000. Sir W. Petty, 1672, made them but 1,100,000; so that, under a variety of disadvantages, Ireland, in 116 years, has more than trebled her population. He speaks in high terms of the industry of the peasantry, and frugality of those who have grown rich in a country where tillage has taken root.

X. Letter from Mr. Pouget, of Montpellier, to Mr. Kirwan, on the condensation produced by the alloy of alkali with water.

Polite Literature.

I. Thoughts on the History of Alphabet-writing. By Dr. Michael Kearney.—The Doctor supposes that syllabic notation succeeded to verbal, as lan-

guage was cultivated, and writing improved. To the syllabic alphabet succeeded one entirely composed of consonants, or the resolution of words into syllables by that of syllables into their component elements. Hence the Hebrew and some Oriental alphabets have no vowels. In all the Western alphabets both consonants and vowels have letters appropriated to them, because the art of writing was not imported from Asia into Europe till the want of vowel-marks had been found to be inconvenient.

II. Brief Strictures on certain Observations of Lord Monboddo, respecting the Greek Tenses. By Arthur Browne, LL.D.

III. Evil Effects of Polytheism on the Morals of the Heathens. By a young Gentleman, an Under-graduate of the University of Dublin.

Antiquities.

Account of a singular Custom at Metelin; with some Conjectures on the antiquity of its origin. By Lord Charlemont.—The eldest daughter here inherits, and the sons, like daughters every where else, are portioned off with small dowers, or turned out to seek their own fortune. The women in general, in this island, according to the vulgar phrase, *wear the breeches*. The tradition of the island deduces it from the Amazons, who formerly inhabited it; but this does not appear supported by any ancient history. The Lycians, according to Herodorus (l. 82) and Plutarch (*De Virt. Mulier.* ll. 248), assumed the names of their mothers, and not of their fathers; and Nicholas Damascenus adds, *in excerptis*, they leave their estates to their daughter, and not to their son. Diodorus Siculus (l. v. 396) informs us, that the Pelasgi who first settled in Lesbos came from Lycia. Allowing this settlement of Lesbos to have happened 1553 years before Christ, the custom has maintained itself 3344 years.

Observations on the Decoration of the Theatre of Saguntum, given by Emanuel Marri, Dean of Alicant. B. the Right Honourable William Conyngham, Treasurer.—After giving at length a translation of this decoration, from the Dean's letters, published in the beginning of this century, and copied by Montaucon, Ponz, &c. Mr. C. shews that he seems to have fallen into the common error of those who adopt a system. Being persuaded this theatre was

Roman

Roman work, he adapted all his observations to the rules laid down by Vitruvius. Mr. C. controverts this decoration, and inclines, from the plans of theatres in Sicily, to give it a much earlier date, and of Grecian structure. He has accompanied his paper with plans and sections, drawn by Chaigneau. At the end are copies of all the inscriptions, in ancient Spanish characters, which he was able to collect, including one on this theatre, which Don Bayer supposed Rabbinical Hebrew, and not older than the thirteenth century. Another is supposed, by the Conde Lamares, to be only the veins of the marble, and strokes of the pick, that have been taken for characters. N° 17. has the appearance of a petrified seal. N° 18. is cut on a bone.

In a subsequent paper Mr. C. compares the theatre at Athens with that of Saguntum, and thinks the general dispositions being the same, and inconsistent with the rules laid down by Vitruvius for the construction and arrangement of the Greek theatre, it seems to be an argument in favour of those travellers who suppose this to be the theatre built by Herodes Atticus, and not the ancient theatre of Bacchus.

Letter from Mr. William Beauford to the Rev. George Graydon, Sec.; illustrating the Geography of Ireland, as laid down by Ptolemy, in a comparative view and map of it at the period of that Geographer and the ancient Inhabitants.

A Memoir respecting the Antiquity of the church of Killox, in the county of Kildare; with some Conjectures on the Origin of the ancient Irish churches. By Mr. William Beauford. This church has a round tower, founded on a square base, nearly half of the present height, each side terminating in a pediment, or triangle, of equal altitude, from one of which proceeded the stone roof of the old church. Mr. B. ascribes this shape of towers in Ireland to the period when the Irish adopted stone building, in the middle of the 9th century, to that of the 11th, the round tower of Kenith church, Cork, being built in 1015, and from this period such towers became common; and Mr. B. assigns this to the rebuilding of the church after its destruction by the Danes, A. D. 984, and deems it the only one in that kingdom. He supposes the Irish borrowed their Gothic from the Spaniards, the Mozarabic of the

Academy founded at Cordova about 759, by the Saracenic Prince, Abden-Ibrahim.

200. *An Answer to Dr. Priestley's Letters to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke; in a Letter to the Author, by a Layman of the Established Church.*

● A calm, judicious, and minute reply, detecting the inconclusive reasoning, and condemning the comparative view, by the Doctor, of the Dissenters and the Establishment, in the article of merit.

201. *Letters to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, on Politics. By Edward Tatham, D. D.*

TOO much attention cannot be paid to refuting the modern outrageous plans of reformation, which it is not the fashion of the present day to conduct by degrees, whether it be applied to government or the slave-trade. Dr. T., with equal warmth and propriety of style, delivers his opinion. His Letter to the Revolution Society may be remembered in the daily prints.

202. *The great and important Discovery of the Eighteenth Century, and the Means of setting right the National Affairs, by a great Addition of numerous and inestimable useful Designs and public Improvements, by which the Nation is still capable of being infinitely benefited. To which are added, Addresses to the several different Classes of Society, pointing out the Measures which they ought to pursue as their respective Duties in redressing public Affairs.* By George Edwards, Esq. M. D. Author of "The Aggrandizement of Great Britain," of "The National Perfection of Finance," and of "The Royal Regeneration of Great Britain."

AFTER what we have already said of this author's writings in vol. LX. p. 545, our readers will perhaps think the title of the present fully sufficient.

203. *Analysis of the Science of Legislation, from the Italian of the Chevalier Filangieri.*

THE work of which this is an analysis was published in 1781, at Naples, with licence. The author is an idolater of liberty, and proposes a wise and benevolent system of legislation, two volumes of which are said to be ready for the press. The translation expresses his sentiments in a more advantageous language.

204. *An impartial Inquiry into the present State of Parochial Registers, Charitable Funds, Taxation,*

Taxation, and Parish Rates. By James Lucas, Surgeon.

MR. L. points out many important errors in the conduct of the several subjects here treated of. As to the first, the late Mr. Bigland in 1764 suggested the necessity of a reform. As to the others, we very much fear few official persons, whose duty it is to be more attentive and exact, will find it their interest to carry Mr. L's plans into execution.

205. *Reflections on the Slave-Trade; with Remarks on the Policy of its Abolition. In a Letter to a Clergyman in the County of Suffolk.* By G. C. P.

THE great question of abolition, which has agitated the minds of our countrymen for the two last years, having been brought to an issue in the last session of the British Parliament, and in France by a much earlier resolution of the National Assembly, we cannot close the discussion of it better than in the words of our brethren the Monthly Reviewers, whose understanding regulates their feelings in a just degree; and who, without triumphing over the fallacies they point out, do not hesitate to detect them in the justest and fullest manner. In vain do the feelings of the tender sex urge them to vent their resentment against those senators who voted against the abolition, in the keen severity of Mrs. Barbauld's and other poetical pens*. In vain do the patriots call upon our wives and daughters, our sisters and aunts, our mistresses and Abigail's, to associate † against the use of sugar till Negroes cease to be employed in manufacturing it, or till there be a sufficient colony formed of the outcasts and miscreants of our own nation to take it up. Much do we fear that neither Dr. Edwards, nor any other Doctor, can so far regenerate the world, or the smallest civilized part of it, as to carry these resolutions into any permanent effect; and how feebly such associations operate we all know from the

association of the Americans not to drink any tea till they could drink it unstamped: they substituted the leaf of every green herb and tree in their united provinces, till they could drink them no longer, and then smuggled in foreign tea from British markets in the vessels of other nations of Europe. Such are patriotic associations!!! Much, alas! do we fear that there will be found too many backsliders amongst the *Friends*, strictly so called, who, with all their abhorrence of the slave-trade, would purchase West Indian sugar, and sell it for East Indian, and at an advanced price. Philosophic and truly patriotic minds, and, indeed, men of the commonest understandings, would see that such a measure as the abolition of the slave-trade demands the coolest and most mature deliberation, and cannot possibly be carried into execution hastily. Reforms in the conduct of it are for the interest both of trade and humanity. Resolutions, such as the abolitioners clamour for, would only involve half the West Indies in insurrection and bloodshed. Instead of doing evil that good may come of it, we should do good and produce evil. Most earnestly should we pray that no Abbé Gregoire may carry his sentiments into execution in this country; sentiments which have made one of the most flourishing colonies of his own country a scene of devastation sufficient to teach every unprejudiced mind what we have to expect from the savages of Africa. But such is the inconsistency of the human mind, that there are persons, of good understanding, who, while justified by experience in thinking the Dissenters are not to be admitted to places of power and trust, would admit these savages to the rights and powers of civilized nations.

* The slave-trade (say the Monthly Reviewers for October last) is now an old subject: but these Reflections are the dictates of a worthy heart, which estimates all other hearts according to a consciousness of its own integrity. The author considers the trade in slaves as a moral evil, a religious evil, and a political one: it is certainly all three; and we are sorry to add, that it is one of those evils which the mass of mankind never were, and in all probability never will be, sufficiently enlightened to eradicate. We think our author often mistaken in arguing from right to fact: thus he declares, 'I cannot conceive that it ever was the intention of the Creator of the world to place his creatures in a state where their very existence must depend solely upon mutual violence,'

* "Epistle to William Wilberforce, Esq. on the Rejection of the Bill for abolishing the Slave-Trade. By Anna-Letitia Barbauld."—"An Address to every Briton on the Slave-Trade, being an effectual Plan to abolish this Disgrace to our Country" (reviewed in p. 944).—"Elegy occasioned by the Rejection of Mr. Wilberforce's Motion" (reviewed in p. 358).

† See "An Address to the People of Great Britain on the Consumption of West Indian Produce."

'lence, rapine, and destruction.' Yet are they not actually so placed over a great part of the globe, where civilization, and the establishment of wholesome laws, have not altered their condition? Again: 'Is the African a member of society, or is he not?'

'The advocates for the slave-trade contend, that he is still in a state of nature, an unsocialized savage. I contend, on the contrary, that he is a member of society, and as such entitled to the benefit of civil institutions, to liberty, and to security.' We scarcely understand what it is for which the author contends in this passage. Bring the African here, and he will be entitled to the civil institutions in force here: but at home he enjoys all to which he is entitled, according to the usages that prevail in his own country; and they appear to be what the author declares to be contrary to the intentions of his Creator. wanton butchery, or sale into captivity, from neither of which it is in our power to release him, notwithstanding this writer adds, 'that the benefits of society were never intended to be confined within the narrow limits of countries, but to extend over the face of the globe, the equal right of all mankind.' They are evidently intended to extend so far as they take place.

"Happy would it be, if we could carry into universal execution all the moral, religious, and political principles here laid down, which every considerate man will agree to be necessary to the perfection of civil society; and did the accomplishment of such a grand scheme of universal philanthropy rest with us, the reproach of employing slaves would not long exist:—but while we may lament that the one half of mankind neither understand, nor would assent to, moral, religious, and political truths, if propounded to them, our intercourse with other nations must be regulated according to *their* notions of things. Even in lands where we have gained some ascendancy, as in the East, we find it an indispensable obligation to accommodate our maxims of conduct to the ideas and habits of the people. When another nation determines to go to war with us, they oblige us to cut the throats of as many of them as we can, to save our own; and, not to shrink from the direct subject, it is nugatory to investigate the motives of Negro wars, or to deny their right to sell their captives; and we cannot but smile to find this author gravely censure their practices, by quotations from Montesquieu and Blackstone! All that we have to do is to convert evil to good, as far as we are able, in our concerns with them. Totally to renounce all dealings with them, is doing no good to the objects of our compassion, but infinite injury to ourselves. We must, in this case, quit abstract reasoning, and act so as to support our rank among the rival nations by whom we are surrounded, and who will instantly seize every advantage which

we neglect; and, if we use our slaves well, it is a real kindness to purchase them out of worse hands. What begins in slavery, then, will soon relax into common service for common protection.

"How men reason in their closets will appear in the following extract:

'The African, I suppose, is as sensible of the blessings and advantages of peace, and of the horrors and devastations of war, as the most civilized European. And as harmony seems more natural to the human frame than discord, I conclude that the African, partaking of the same nature as the European, has the same inclinations and propensity to the one, as dislike and aversion to the other. Perhaps I am led to this opinion rather by the dictates of my own heart than a strict adherence to fact; but, whatever may be the dispositions of individuals, however singular the minds of some members of every community are, I can scarcely conceive that any body of men, *collected into a company of government, and actuated by the first and most natural of all impulses, the desire of happiness, will prefer a system of everlasting rapine and plunder to the contrary one of perennial peace, harmony, and good order*.* I speak not now of those fierce and numerous bodies of banditti who infest the wild deserts of Arabia, and bid defiance to the civil power. I speak not of those hordes or tribes of wandering Indians, who, like the old Patriarchs, live in caves and deserts, upon the roots of the earth. I speak of large and populous nations, of extensive and numerous communities, who are bound by systems of laws, rules of policy, which we have no reason to ridicule and despise. Whence then the perpetual scene of war and desolation that fills the states of Africa with blood? From what cause, from what source, does it originate? It originates not from the dispositions of the natives; not from the situation and proximity of the respective states; not from the manners and customs, the policy and religion, of the country. It originates in the mitigations of wicked and profligate men, from the rewards that are offered, from the gilded bait that is hung out and eagerly taken by those deluded wretches. The kings or chieftains of each principality are bribed to attack, plunder, and carry away each other's subjects. Here then lies the *onus* of guilt: the captains of the slave-ships are the primary cause of that perpetual scene of desolation, rapine, and violence, which, contrary to the nature of things, to the pacific disposition of the natives, to Religion, Justice, and Humanity, is kept alive with unabated ardour on the coast of Africa.'

* "Is it possible this writer can have Africa in his eye, under so poetical a description!"

"Had

"Had this writer deemed it necessary to inquire minutely into the interior state of Africa, before he wrote, he would perhaps have quitted the subject. So far as we can rely on concurring information, the case is far different from what is here represented. The European slave-ships compose but a small portion of the chapmen; the great trade for slaves is with the Moors of Barbary, and with the Asiatic powers, particularly the Turks*, by a current inland traffick that does not come under our observation.

"The scheme here proposed, of superseding the use of black slaves, by transferring our convicts from Botany Bay to the sugar-islands, is not more mature than this view of the slave-trade. Supposing we had a sufficiency (which God forbid!) to furnish them with a full supply of desperadoes, could so many thousands of men, versed in European arts, and void of all principle, be harboured with as little hazard as the same number of less corrupt Negroes? or must the islands be encumbered with a suitable military force to guard them? These islands are depraved enough at present; and what moral, religious, or political consequences would arise from an influx of such reformers, may be left to our author's future thoughts on the subject."

206. *Popular Tales of the Germans; translated from the German.*

WHEN the mist of ignorance that overspread the middle-ages was dissipated, and mankind began to see and feel the link by which Virtue and Science were united, nations (we speak here only of those of Europe) acquired a literary name, not only by pursuit of the learning of the ancients, but by their attention to the literary progress of their neighbours. The works of Genius that Italy, that France, that England could boast, were well known to each, and certainly contributed to the improvement of all. Germany, however, affords a strange exception to this remark; for, wonderful to tell! not half a century has elapsed since her literary character was totally overlooked, and held, as it were, in derision and contempt. The productions of Gesner, Goëthe, of Klopstock, of Zimmermann, &c. have at length convinced us that such contempt and derision were misplaced and undeserved, and Germany at present possesses, in the scale of Science, that weight she so well deserves.

To him who loves to trace the characteristic features of different nations,

* "The numerous Eastern harams are usually guarded by black eunuchs."

the popular tales and airs of any country must be peculiarly acceptable. The old English ballad of *Chevy Chase* has been immortalized by the pen of one of our first writers; and the *Chanson de Vache* of the Swiss afforded a very great man (the late King of Prussia) more pleasure than the most finished composition. By the way, the effect this song produces on a native of Switzerland is astonishing; the singing of it never fails to melt him into tears.

The present *Popular Tales of the Germans* are five in number: "*Richilda*;" "*The Chronicles of the Three Sisters*;" "*The Stealing of the Veil*;" "*Elfin Freaks*;" or, "*The Seven Legends of Number Nip*;"—and "*The Nymph of the Fountain*." The story of "*Richilda*" possesses a great degree of originality, together with a strong cast of satirical humour. The observations on conscience are laughably novel and well-turned. The "*Chronicles of the Three Sisters*" are entertaining and interesting. The picture of a knight-errant is highly coloured in the character of Rinaldo. Did modern times produce such knights, we should indeed lament, with Mr. Burke, that "the days of chivalry were past." The "*Stealing of the Veil*" is a well-turned satire on the recent rage for air-balloons and aerial expeditions. The "*Seven Legends of Number Nip*," and "*The Nymph of the Fountain*," possess equal merit with the preceding tales. We cannot help remarking, that in the character of Number Nip there is an infusion of Shakspearean originality. He wantons as pleasantly and "as lightly o'er the green" as any of the elfin characters in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*. Of these tales, "*Number Nip*" is the most popular, and certainly the best written. We have often heard one of his legends repeated in Germany to an enraptured audience by a species of gipseys, or rather Troubadours, who travel from village to village, singing old airs to a miserable hurdy-gurdy, or entertaining the villagers with slight-of-hand tricks and legendary tales.—To those who value genuine humour, originality, whim, and anecdote, we recommend these popular tales, certain that their opinion will coincide with our own.

207. *Essay on the Life and Character of John Lord Sumner, Baron of Evesham: Also, Sketches of an Essay on the Life and Character*

ter of Philip Earl of Hardwicke; proposed to be inserted in a compendious History of Worcestershire. By Richard Cookley, of the Inner Temple.

SCARCELY had the Historian of the county of Worcester completed, in 1781, his publication of Parochial Collections for that county, in which much still remains unnoticed and unpublished, than a rival native threw down a challenge, threatening to put forth a compendious and complete History of Worcestershire. The public impatience will hardly be satisfied with these costly specimens, or encourage Mr. C. to proceed in his retirement at Lausanne. From the first we learn, that John, afterwards Lord Somers, was descended from a family at Whiteladies, near Worcester, who had had the honour of giving entertainment to Queen Elizabeth, and protection to King Charles II. His father commanded a troop of horse in Cromwell's army, and protected the family-estate at Severn Stoke till after the battle of Worcester, when he changed his military profession for that of the law. The settling the estates in the county, deranged by the disorders of the times, and the re-establishment of St. Oswald's hospital, demolished during the civil war, together with the superintendence of the estates of the Talbots Earls of Shrewsbury, afforded him both employment and emolument, and produced the cordial and fortunate friendship between his father and the Duke of Shrewsbury. His only son was born in 1651, at Whiteladies, and was educated by his aunt, whose only daughter married a Cookley. He was sent to the college-school; the master whereof, Mr. or Dr. Bright, was eminent for his classical knowledge, and of the highest reputation in his profession. That honest, pious, eccentric divine, Richard Baxter, who so happily succeeded in impressing a spirit of industry and sense of religious habits in the commonalty or trading part of the community, spent much of his time at Whiteladies, where the families of Somers, Blurton, Foley, and Cookley, formed a colony with the twenty families whose operations and industry they directed. Hither, in the embarrassed state of his affairs, and after the loss of his father in a duel five years before, retired, in 1672, the young, the gay, and accomplished Earl of Shrewsbury. Mr. Somers, 1674, entered himself at Trinity College, Oxford, where he continued with great advantage,

though entered of the Middle Temple, 1676, till the death of his father, 1682, when the Earl took him to London, and introduced him to all the great patriots and leaders of opposition to the arbitrary measures of the court. The Earl had been before convinced of the errors of the Romish Church by the liberal turn of conversation in his country-retirement; where, Mr. C. says, he and his young friend sketched the plan of the *Tale of a Tub*. "That these sketches of characters, which, after many years lying by, and passing through the hands of Lord Shaftesbury and Sir William Temple, and were given to the world by Dean Swift under that title, were the early sportive productions of Mr. Somers's pen," Mr. C. says he "has no doubt, from the private tradition of the family, and drawn by him from real life and originals within his own observation." Mr. Addison hints at it in *The Freeholder*, written on his death, May 4, 1716; and Mr. Walpole and Dr. Johnson agree that Swift was by no means equal to such a work;—the publication of which proved an insurmountable bar to his own advancement. But for the whole of Mr. C's arguments on this subject we must refer to his pp. 18—24. How this will be relished by the admirers of the Dean of St. Patrick, whose works have gone through almost as many editions as Shakspeare's, we do not take upon us to determine. Under the patronage of Sir Francis Winnington (to whom he was not clerk, as is idly reported), he soon became eminent as a lawyer, and had competent business in his profession during the reign of James II. He was employed by the patriotic party to answer King Charles's declaration on dissolving his last parliament; and we have Bishop Burnet's authority, that most of the admirable state-papers of those times, ascribed to Sidney and others, were written by him. In 1688, at the age of 36, he distinguished himself as counsel for the seven Bishops; and the Earl of Shrewsbury joining the Prince of Orange, by whom, after his accession to the throne of this kingdom, he was appointed solicitor and attorney general; and, in 1697, chancellor of England, and created Lord Somers Baron of Evesham, with a handsome income. In 1700 he was removed from his high post; and, the next year, impeached by the House of Commons, but acquitted, on trial, by the

the House of Lords. During his retirement he made a motion in the House of Lords, 1706, to correct the delays of certain law-proceedings, and projected the Union. In 1708 he was made president of the council, but removed in 1710. Having lived to see the accession of the House of Hanover, he was taken off, in 1716, by an apoplexy, having for some time survived the powers of his understanding, which Mr. C. ascribes to his too free intercourse with the sex, in consequence of a matrimonial disappointment. This sketch concludes with a list of Lord Somers's writings, epitaphs of his family, &c. &c. letters, and other extracts from MSS. and printed books. The memoirs of the earlier part of the life of Mr. Somers are interrupted to insert those of Lord Hardwicke, communicated to him in a letter from Jeremiah Bentham*, Esq. and another correspondent, who insists on remaining unknown. Mr. C.'s own account commences with a desultory encomium on Mr. Yorke, his lady, and family, followed by a character of Lord Hardwicke by Lord Chesterfield, and Mr. Bentham's letter. Mr. Yorke was only son of an attorney at Dover, who placed him with a Mr. (not Serjeant) Salkeld, who had at the same time Mr. Jocelyn, lord chancellor of Ireland, Mr. afterwards Sir Thomas Parker, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, and Mr. afterwards Sir John Strange, master of the rolls. He made an early acquaintance in the Temple with Mr. Parker, son of Lord Macclesfield, afterwards lord chancellor, from being one of the managers at whose trial he gratefully got himself excused. Other little anecdotes fill up the great outline of Lord Hardwicke's life, who seems to be introduced here because he married a niece of Lord Somers. The letter from the anonymous correspondent of Mr. C. is of a different complexion, and draws a very opposite picture of its hero, unfavourable to his private as well as public character. From it we learn a cruel anecdote of his treatment of a representative of the Somers family, to whom he was so nearly allied. Mr. C. has at least acted with impartiality; and, giving us an opportunity of hearing both

sides with equal impartiality, we shall not scruple to tell him, that his two correspondents have told THEIR story better than he HIS. The idea of compiling the memoirs of this *par nobilis* seems to have been suggested by Dr. Nash's joining them in his work, vol. II. p. 54.

208. *The History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire. Compiled from the Manuscript Collections of the late learned Antiquary John Bridges, Esq. By the Rev. Peter Whalley, late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. 2 vols. folio.*

WE congratulate the lovers of our national antiquities on the appearance of this valuable work, after at least two-thirds of a century had been spent in preparing it. It was first projected and begun in the year 1719, by John Bridges, Esq. of Barton Seagrave, near Kettering, a benchet of Lincoln's Inn, solicitor to the customs, and a commissioner of the same, cashier of excise, and F. R. S.; a man in the highest degree qualified to direct such an undertaking, of sound judgement, various and extensive learning, and equal skill and diligence in the investigation of antiquities. His collection of books was so judicious, that the catalogue of his library (sold after his death by Cock, during 27 days, each day in two parts, which produced 4000l.) was long retained as valuable by every collector. We have it from the authority of a brother antiquary, Browne Willis, that he expended several thousand pounds on this pursuit, and the transcripts thus collected extend to upwards of 30 volumes folio. After his death, March 16, 1724, aged 58, these MSS. were, by his brother William, of the Stamp-office, put into the hands of Mr. Gibbons, stationer and law-book-seller at the Middle Temple-gate; who circulated proposals for a subscription, and engaged Dr. Samuel Jebb, a learned physician at Stratford, in Essex, to prepare it for publication in numbers. No less than 8650 copies of whole-sheet proposals, printed by Mr. Bowyer, were circulated in 1735 and 1737. The first number was printed in about four years after, and succeeded by five or six others, containing the hundreds of Fawley, Wardon, and Norton, in 160 folio pages, and four pages more beginning a third number; and these, with all the papers in Mr. Bowyer's hands, were delivered to Gibbons, 1742. When Gibbons became a bankrupt,

* Now in his 80th year, with unimpaired faculties, both of body and mind, living in a house humerly the residence of Milton, when he wrote his *Paradise Lost*.

rupt, the subscriptions could not be recovered, and the work was discontinued. Several of the plates, which had been engraved from accurate drawings made by Tillemans and other artists, of which the number was considerable, were dispersed and sold, and few only were afterwards recovered. Dr. Rawlinson purchased ten, now in the Bodleian Library. The collections remained with Dr. Jebb, who had received little or no compensation for his labour. At length, 1755, the gentlemen of the county took up the business. The late excellent William Cartwright, of Aynhoe, Esq. one of the county-members, advanced the money to satisfy the Doctor, and obtained possession of the MSS.; and a committee was formed, of which Sir Thomas Cave* was chairman, for the express purpose of conducting the publication. The materials were entrusted to the late Rev. Peter Whalley, of Courteen-hall, late of St. John's College, Oxford, who died at Oshend, on the 22th of June last (see pp. 588, 773). By him the compilation was formed, except what Dr. Jebb had drawn up, which wanted correction, as the whole did enlargement in biographical and other articles. The first 164 pages were reprinted, and comprised in 150, exclusive of Sutton hundred, introduced before that of Norton. The first volume appeared in 1762, the first part of the second in 1769; when a new delay arose, from the death of Sir Thomas Cave, and most of the committee, which became at last reduced to the late Sir Thomas Cave and Sir William Dolben, Barts. The work stopped at the University-press at Oxford seven years. Mr. Priace, being considerably out of pocket, applied to the gentlemen of the

county at the assizes; when it was resumed under a new committee, and brought to the present issue. It was announced in January this year for delivery, as soon as Mr. Ayscough had prepared the index; which occasioned a delay of near nine months, during which it acquired several additional plates, and Mr. Faden's general map*, with the latest corrections. Mr. Bridges had made a parochial visitation of the county in person; and we are left to regret that the same had not been repeated previous to the publication, as much information might certainly be added. Mr. Whalley deserves every praise for arranging this mass of materials in the laborious engagement of superintending the grammar-school of Christ's Hospital. His retirement to the living of Horley, in Surrey, in the gift of the governors of that hospital, gave him leisure to complete it; but an unfortunate derangement of his affairs, and the inattention of the gentlemen of the county, delayed it from 1779 (at the close of which year it was actually promised for publication) till the present time. Under all these disadvantages, Mr. Bridges's *History of the County of Northampton* is a model to all county-historians. We heartily wish some native may be found heir to his skill and public spirit, and meet with due encouragement to continue his labours.

Vol. I. contains twelve plates and a large map; vol. II. 26 plates. In this number of 38 are included five or six new ones, given just before publication. A large collection of original drawings, by Tillemans, Eayre, and others, lay for some time at Mr. Payne's, at the Mews gate, with a catalogue, for the inspection of those who might be disposed to contribute plates of their seats, or of any venerable remains of antiquity. Of all these we have thought it advisable, for the information of posterity, to publish the annexed list.

Those marked * have been engraved in the work.

Castle Ashby house and gallery.
garden-front.

Horton house.

Clifford's hill, from Houghton Parva field mill.

Roger Wake's monument at Blisworth.

Lord Parr's, at Horton.

Apethorp house.

* At the assize-meeting, 1755, Mr. Whalley, an excellent scholar, and Mr. Benjamin Buckler, of All Souls (afterwards D. D. and keeper of the archives at Oxford), a gentleman of abilities and general erudition, attended; and Sir Thomas Cave recommended Dr. Ducarel. The general sense of the committee was in favour of Mr. Buckler; and at the ballot Mr. Whalley had 5, Mr. Buckler 4, and Dr. Ducarel 3 votes. The committee were, Sir Edward Isham, and Sir Thomas Cave, Barts. William Cartwright, Charles Compton, Ambrose Isted, and John Palmer, Esqrs. Rev. Dr. Grey, Dr. Stonehouse, Rev. Messrs. Lockwood, Lye, Willes, and Whalley of Ecton. Mr. Buckler, after perusal, declined the work as too complicated.

* A map was begun for Mr. Bridges by Mr. Eayre, of Kettering, whose plan of that town is now published.

Naffington house.

*Foderinglay church.

*Saints in the windows: George Baptist's head—Erasmus—Dionysius and Blaise—heads of Archbishop Scrope and two more—four sainted bishops and a cardinal—a sainted abbe in the last North window.

Duke of York's monument.

Sir Anthony Mildmay's monument at Ape-thorp.

Gretworth house.

Aston.

Monument in the North wall of the chan-cel at Aston.

Edgecote house.

Sir Toby Chauncy and two wives' monu-ments in the church.

Towcester town.

Berrymount hill.

Steane house, W.

Chapman mural monuments at Sutton.

Plan of Rainsborough camp.

Two views of Culworth house.

Ashwell house.

Another view of Brackley besides that engraved

*St. John's hospital—St. Peter's church.

Aynhoe church, and view of the town.

Two views of a monument.

Two others.

Brasses of Lindfithorp and Chet- } at Wark-

Lady Strange. [wode. } worth.

St. Crefwall Lewins's monument at Imley.

Sir Thomas Steane and wife, at Steane.

Four views of Northampton.

A seal, circumscribed,

S. Cjici de Rat' in cot' North.

St. Andrew on the cross, in a field semé de lis.

All Saints.

*Hospital by the bridge.

St. Peter's.

Sessions house.

*Queen cross.

St. Gyles.

Town house.

*Sg. Sepulchre's, and its

crucifix.

Castle.

Conduit.

Sig. sancte crucis in murq Northampton, by G. Vertue.

Buckton view.

Longville's house at Billing.

Eleven paintings on glass of the history of David and Abigail, &c. and a crucifix in Clendon church.

Portrait of Queen Catherine Parr, in Mr. Lane's house at Clendon, 1719.

Two knights at Maidwell.

Old church at Rothwell.

*View of Rothwell.

Sir Thomas Tresham's monument. } at Roth-

Monument in school-house. } top.

Rushton view.

Four statues in Sir Francis St. John's garden

at Thorp.

Peterborough cathedral.

*plan, T. Eayre.

*inside view.

2 { East end within.

{ ——— without,

side.

*West front.

Monuments of Orme, Dove, Aungier.

Rich brass of abbot William Ramsay, 1469.

Hotoft, in minor canons vestry—brass of William Smith, John Har-welton, &c.—Abbot Kirkton's figure in library middle-window—Six more abbots, one on the North side behind the chapel—Picture of the sexton.

Three pages of monuments and brasses of abbots, &c.

*Two views of the cloister.

*Old infirmary.

*Deanry gate.

In the bishop's (late the abbot's) hall, three stone figures of royal founders—*D'us Ger-vasius de Bernac miles*, in the East window of St. Mary's chapel—another figure—a brassless tomb—a cross on a slab, circumscribed, in Gothic capitals,

Ci git Thomas le fiz Robert de Suttorp pater noster pur l'alme e pur l'alme tus crestiens.

Lampot house.

Monument at Orlingbury church.

Orlingbury church and parsonage.

Tower at Longthorp.

Walcot house.

Langdyke bush on Helpstone heath.

Helpstone church and octagon tower.

Castre church, S.

Bernak church, S.

Wood carvings and monuments at Bernak—two—one larger.

Narborough church and Cleypole chapel.

Sir W. Ruffel baron Thornhaugh, in Thorn-haugh church.

Two stone figures at Glinton—others in the church.

Earl of Southampton and } in Marham.

William Fitzwilliams,

Lord Fitzwilliams,

A church and Lillford view.

*Irthingbury church.

Wignell Grey's house.

Drayton house to garden.

*Kettering view, and two of the church.

Easton Mauduit, four views.

Raundes church.

Eight paintings of the history of Joseph, in Raundes church. See p. 824.

Sir Henry } Yelveston, in Easton Mow-

Sir Christopher } duit.

Higham Ferrars church.

view of the town.

The Chichele brass and cross of William C. and wife.

Church porch.

College gate.

Chapel, West and North.

Brasses of priests.

Roman camp at Chester, and altar, by
T. Eayre.

Wellingborough town.

church.

Wilby church, with octagon lantern.

Sulby abbey site.

Navesby, from the field of battle.

Sir John Langham's house at Cottesbrook.

Boughton house.

Sixteen busts there.

Geddington church and cross.

Two monuments at Geddington—a priest:

Dene house.

Portico of inner front.

Sir Robert Brudenell and two wives, at Dene.

Lord Hatton's at Kirby.

Rockingham castle, three views. *N.

Two monuments at Rockingham.

Fair Oak, in Rockingham forest.

Pipewell abbey site.

Finested abbey, Mr. Kirkham's.

Shuttlehaiger chapel, a farmhouse.

William Mountague's monument at Little

Oceley, and another next to it.

Christopher lord Hatton's monument at Gretton.

William Palmer's monument, and two wives, and in a window at Gretton.

Viscount Hutton's monument at Gretton.

John Mulsho's monument at Newton.

Three figures in Weldon windows.

Sir Hatton, and Sir George Fermor, in Easton church.

Three views of Easton house.

Sewardley priory, now Shofley farm.

Stoke park house (Lord Arundel's), and church.

The benches in Whittlebury forest.

Wooden monument and window—Sir Arthur Throgmorton and wife, in Paulers Perry church.

Forty-four leaves of the statues at Easton Neston, in their then situation, on brackets and in niches.

209. *A Commiserating Epistle to James Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale and Lowther, Lord Lieut. and Cust. Gen. of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.* By Peter Pindar, Esq. 4to.

PETER, albeit that he delights in laughter, can, when he will, paint sorrow with the sensibility of the most plaintive Muse. In this Commiserating Epistle to the Earl of Lonsdale he shews, in an admirable vein of satire, the folly of a great man descending to acts of generosity; and then he turns to the scene of India, with a sharp and masterly pencil:

"Say, would you bid the under-world adore,
Crouch, flatter, tremble? Keep the rascals poor.

Tyrannic, would you wish to cut and carve
them?

Their backs are at your service—only slave

Givethem but money, quick trip the thieves,
Forgetting in a moment they are slaves.

Grant wealth—no more the humble cobbler
cow'rs,

But boldly deems his blood as rich as ours;
And blasphemously thinks sth' Almighty's plan
Ordain'd no difference between man and man."

After stating that if he wishes to keep the people of Cumberland obedient, the noble Earl must keep them poor, he draws an admirable and a melancholy illustration from the conduct of England in India:

"To India's history turn thy happy eyes,
And bid a second scene of horrors rise.
By Britons led, did Famine's spectre train
Pour devastation on thy fair domain.
What humble victims sunk beneath the strife!
What thousands, tottering, snatch'd at parting
life!

Nought could, alas! their suppliant hands avail;
In vain each feature told a starving tale!
On those rich heaps that rose beneath their care,
Their eye-balls fast'ning in a deadly glare.
There hadst thou seen the fallow babe distressed,
Hard clinging to a dying mother's breast;
Beating that breast, with little peevish cry,
Its plumpness wither'd; and its fountain dry:
Such was the scene, whilst every night, to sup,
The jackalls left their woods to eat them up."

210. *A Treatise on Tropical Diseases; on Military Operations; and on the Climate of the West Indies.* By Benjamin Moseley, M.D. &c. &c. (Continued from p. 1042.)

UNDER the consideration of *Climate* our author, having stated every particular interesting to individuals, practitioners, fleets, or armies, proceeds to the application of his precepts to practice, and commences with *Military Operations*. In this dissertation he takes the soldier into the field, regulates the proportion of exercise compatible with health, lays down rules for diet and cloathing, and arranges every thing to obviate sickness; points out the mischief of exposing soldiers long in the sun by unnecessary discipline, and the sickness which must arise from wet, night-air, and the "tent'd field."

After demonstrating that nothing but *preventing* diseases can secure success to military operations, he illustrates his reasoning with many fatal examples, and a catalogue of disastrous events that have sprung from the want of knowledge of the proper seasons of the year for carrying on military enterprises, and exposing armies to the periodical rains in tropical regions, and making attempts against them at times "when
"the

"the elements fight for them, and render them impregnable."

Dr. M. produces, as an immediate instance, the history and melancholy event of the San Juan expedition from Jamaica, in 1780; in which much important matter is introduced, for the information of officers and commanders, and a variety of relative facts, which were woefully experienced during the last war in America, and in the West Indies.—What Dr. M. has advanced on the diseases and climate of the West Indies is equally applicable to the East Indies, and every other hot climate or country lying between the Tropics.

Dr. M. having described the local position and construction of houses, barracks, and hospitals in general, then gives an account of the mortality and national expence that were incurred in our colonies, during the last war, from the want of proper military buildings, particularly hospitals; and observes, that we "lost more value in men at Castle Fort and at Up Park camps, in Jamaica, in three months, from the miseries of the hospitals alone, than would have been adequate to the expence of erecting a proper one for all the troops in the island."

Sound policy, as well as humanity, requires every attention to an object of this kind; and at a time when the protection and security of our foreign possessions may make military reinforcements necessary, nothing should be omitted to lessen the miseries of those who are sent thither for that purpose, nor to prevent an useless increase of burthen on the people at home. His reasoning on the subject of hospitals is convincing; and his objections to the moveable hospitals constructed at Somerset-house for the use of the West Indies, insurmountable.

Dr. M. describes, with much feeling, the calamities of the San Juan expedition; and, respecting their diseases, remarks, that "the survivors, who returned to Jamaica after its failure, were harassed with obstinate intermittents, or diarrhoeal or dysenteric complaints, or painful enlargements of the liver, or spleen: their complexions were yellow, and their bodies emaciated."

The following curious facts are new, and very interesting:—"Some of the people who had long been ill on the Spanish Main had their intellects impaired, and their senses at times dis-

ordered, during their weak and convalescent state. In intermittents also, the delirium, which commonly came on in the paroxysms of the fever, after a few returns of it, sometimes, remained during the intermissions, which became irregular, from reduplications of the accessions; and several men wandered about in a phrenzy, and died raving mad."

These evils Dr. M. traces to their proper causes; the principal of which was the Peruvian bark.

Dr. M. discusses, with extensive practical knowledge and discrimination, the difference between spring and autumnal diseases; and treats very amply the subject of intermittents, and the use and abuse of the bark. We strongly recommend an attentive perusal of this part of the work to physicians in our own climate, particularly to some modern theorists, who may learn, from this able physician's practice, that they have confused all therapeutical distinction in the application of this powerful and frequently destructive medicine.

Dr. M. next describes, in a truly Hippocratic manner, the ravages which an autumnal *putrid bilious fever* made in the camps in Jamaica. This fever appeared and disappeared suddenly, and caused a general consternation in the island. Many died on the day of attack who were scarcely thought to be ill. Others died on the second, third, and fourth days. Some, of a gross plethoric habit of body, died soon after being seized, in convulsions. The extraordinary and sudden yellowness of their bodies after death was a phenomenon that had never appeared before in the West Indies; and this gave the affrighted inhabitants an idea that some pestilence had been introduced by the troops into the island. This disease was aggravated by the common European practice in putrid cases, and much mischief was done by antiseptics and bark. The mortality was at first very great, and continued the terror of the camp and dismay of the army, until a method was laid down by Dr. M. of attacking the disease by purgatives, at the first moment of its invasion.

Dr. M. is the first writer who recommended flannel cloathing to soldiers and seamen exposed to inclement weather on service in hot climates, and he has supported that recommendation by demonstrating its advantage. The seeming paradox, that warm cloathing was applicable

pliable in hot climates, was never understood until Dr. M. proved that transitions in the atmosphere, small as they are, by suppressing perspiration, are the cause of almost all acute diseases in hot climates, and particularly that great destroyer of the human race, the bloody flux. It is on the theory of perspiration that Dr. M. first established his fame as a medical writer, in respect to the treatment of the dysentery, and of curing it by sudorific medicines. The elaborate dissertation on this disease, in the work before us, exhibits the erudition of the author, and the claim he has on the world for a discovery that has essentially benefited mankind. We shall select only the following passage from this celebrated performance, and refer the reader to the work itself, observing, at the same time, that this dissertation is an enlargement, we find, of Dr. M's thesis, *De Dysentria*; "In the presence of several officers of different regiments, who were desirous of being spectators of a fact so interesting to the army, a soldier has been taken in the worst condition of the disease, with blood running from him as in an hæmorrhage from a wound, and in the utmost agony. I have given him three grains of the common glass of antimony, finely prepared, and made into a small pill. This, perhaps, has operated upwards and downwards; but in promoting its operation to the skin, those other operations ceased, and a violent sweat has ensued, which was kept up by warm herb-teas, and now and then small doses of laudanum, which may always be given with safety, and without any of its usual inconveniences, while the patient is sweating; which is a fact worthy the attention of practitioners: even the first stool, after the sweating has been raised, has been less bloody, and the third or fourth frequently scarcely tinged.—Such is the power of REVULSION."

(To be continued.)

211. *The Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, translated into Blank Verse*, by W. Cowper.
(Continued from p. 1036.)

WE resume with pleasure our attention to Mr. Cowper; but with respect to what remains of his performance, we are of opinion that we cannot render ampler justice to the author, or better fulfill our own duty, than by placing extracts before our readers.

The Vth book opens with some beautiful poetry:

"Then Athenæan Pallas on the son
Of Tydeus, Diomede, new forces conferred,
And daring courage, that the Argives all
Hemight surpass, and deathless fame achieve.
Fires on his helmet and his shield around
She kindled, bright and steady as the star
Autumnal, which in ocean newly bathed
Assumes fresh beauty; with such glorious
beams

His head encircling and his shoulders broad,
She urg'd him forth into the thickest fight"—

According to Eustathius, the different books of the *Iliad* were named from the subjects of which they treated; this, in particular, was named "The Bravery of Diomed." It would not have been amiss if Mr. Cowper had noticed this in the beginning of each book. They are regularly affixed to the different books by Clarke.

Diomed's pursuit of Venus, her wound, and consequent interview with Dione, is described from line 330 to 500 with peculiar fidelity, force, and beauty. Speaking of the fate which awaits Diomed, the poet says,

"He never safe escaped
From furious fight, the liped caresses hears
Of his own infants prattling at his knees"—

This tender and natural idea, from the time of Homer to the present, has had a place in every poetical description of social and domestic life. Gray's lines in his *Elegy* have been deservedly admired:

"No children run to kiss their sire's return,
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share."

But no critic or commentator on Gray's works has observed that our poet has but translated Lucretius. See *Lucret.* book III line 910:—

"At jam non domus accipiet lætæ, neque
uxor

Optima, nec dulces recurrent oscula nasæ
Præcipere, et tacita pectus dulcedinet angust"—

* Not unlike this is the following beautiful passage in Milton's *Lycidas*:

"So sinks the day-star in the ocean-bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And tricks his beams, and with new-spangled
ore
Flashes in the forehead of the morning-sky."

The same allusion occurs also in Horace, *Car. l. IV. 4*:

"Merces profundo, pulchrior evenit."

See also Virgil, *Æn. VIII. 589*:

"Qualis ubi Oceanus perfluit Lucifer unda,
Quem Venus ante alios astrorum diligit ignis,
Extulit ex sacrum caelo tenebrasque re solvit."

A similar idea is expressed with much pathos in the *Ode on the popular Superstitions of the Highlands*, attributed to Collins:

"For him in vain his anxious wife shall wait,
Or wander forth to meet him on his way;

For him in vain at to-fall of the day,
His babes shall linger at th' unclosing gate"—

The dignified pride of Diomed, when checked by Apollo, and compelled, though reluctantly, to retire, has always been admired. Mr. Cowper has done justice to his original:

"He spake, and Diomed a step retired;
Not more—the anger of the Archer-god
Declining slow, and with a sullen awe"—

Lines 934, 5. "Oh shame, shame,
"Shame," &c. are very feeble indeed, and a very inadequate version of

Αἰδώς, Ἀπλῶς, καὶ τῆς ἑλπίδος ἀπώλῃ.

Book VI. line 140:

"The hero [Hector] went—"

No annotator on Homer, from Eustathius to the present period, has expressed his surprise that in this period of danger, when victory was evidently inclining to the Greeks, Helenus should select Hector, the principal bulwark and leader of the Trojans, to go on a message to his mother, which any other person, an inferior officer, or even menial follower, would have delivered as effectually. It certainly seems to involve an absurdity; that the person whose presence was most materially necessary should absent himself in the moment of more urgent danger.

Line 285:

"Our patrimonial amity and love"—

Mr. Cowper, in rendering this passage, does not seem to have been aware of the appropriate meaning of the terms *best* and *hospitality*, as they were understood amongst the ancients. See a long note on this subject in Beloe's *Herodotus*, vol. III. p. 182

Line 465:

"Governors differ"—

Mr. Cowper, on various occasions, affects to differ from the generally received rules of orthoepy and orthography. If rigid analogy were to be observed in all our derivatives from the dead languages, that of our own country must undergo innumerable, and, in many instances, most ridiculous changes.

Book VII. line 1123.

"Re where ye sit"—

It gives us great regret to be obliged to

notice, and point out to animadversion, so many vulgar expressions in an author whose mind we know to be so elegant and so accomplished. There is nothing in the original to justify "Re where ye sit."

Line 548:

"Leave not a trace behind"—

The translator doubtless had Shakespeare in mind. The original is, "That the great work of the Greeks may vanish."

The conclusion of Book VIII. is beautiful in the highest degree, and enables us to take our leave of Mr. Cowper, for the present month, in a manner very reputable to him, and agreeable to ourselves:

"Big with great purposes and proud they sat—
Not disarrayed, but in fair form disposed
Of even ranks, and watched their numerous
fires.

As when around the clear bright moon the
Shine in full splendour, and the winds are
hushed,

The groves, the mountain-tops, the headland
Stand all apparent, not a vapour streaks
The boundless blue, but æther, opened wide,
All glitters, and the shepherd's heart is
cheared,

So numerous seemed these fires, the bank be-
Of Xanthus, blazing, and the fleet of Greece
In prospect all of Troy—a thousand fires,
Each watch'd by fifty warriors, seated near;
The steeds beside the chariots stood, their corn
Chewing; and waiting till the golden-throned
Aurora should restore the light of day."

We should not be so minute in our observations as to remark that *golden-throned* is by no means the proper version of *υψηλόν*, but that Mr. Cowper possesses, particularly in his epithets, faithfully to represent his author.

(To be continued.)

212. *The Blind Child; or, Anecdotes of the Wynham Family. For the Use of young People.*

THIS is a well-told story, and inculcates a very excellent moral. By children of a certain age and character it may, and doubtless will, be read with much entertainment and instruction. It is highly to the credit of the present age, that writers of superior reputation and abilities have condescended to employ their leisure for the benefit of children. The writer of this small volume is, in this respect, entitled to considerable acknowledgments. Our objections, if we have any, are, that, upon the whole, the tale is somewhat of too sentimental a cast; and

and that words of difficult and complex construction frequently occur.

213. *The Elements of the Latin Language; or, An Introduction to Latin Grammar. The Third Edition. Reading.*

A careful examination of this book enables us to recommend it very seriously to all those who are concerned in the education of youth. That it should supersede the grammars in use at Eton, Westminster, and our other public schools, is not perhaps probable; but we have no scruple in affirming that, in the familiar illustrations exhibited in the notes, and the perspicuous arrangement of the whole, it will be found a very useful and valuable epitome.

214. *Seven Prophetical Periods; or, A View of the different Prophetical Periods mentioned by Daniel and St. John: wherein the Events that have happened under each Period are briefly stated from History, and compared with the Predictions. By the Author of "Speculum Britannicum."*

THE author, P. B. in his 80th year, from the analysis of two chronological tables by the Rev. George Burton, of Eiden, Suffolk, lately deceased (see our vol. LVII. p. 904), his *Essays on the Prophecies of Daniel and St. John*, Bishop Newton's *Dissertations on the Prophecies*, Bishop Hurd's *Discourses on the Prophecies* (XLII. 189), and Mr. King's *Morsels of Criticism* (LVIII. 141), was "first made to hope that a proof might be effectually obtained from history as well as scripture, as he had satisfied himself that there were seven distinct prophecies to account for." His "happy connections have procured him a right reverend Dignitary, who has kindly checked his wandering, and lessened his overflowings, by which he has been further induced to lay this publication before his readers." His plan of the prophetic periods, formed from these deductions, fixes the continuance of the world to 7480 years, and the commencement of the Millenium to the year of the world 2436, in which he makes the seven prophetic periods concur. But we must refer our readers who wish for fuller information to the work itself.

215. *Poems translated from the Italian of Metastasio.*

"THE following translations were written without much knowledge of the Italian

language; and, in consequence, the writer may have, in many places, mistaken the meaning of his author; and in some, he begs leave to add, he has wilfully misrepresented him. The latter, he believes, are few; and to the candour of the reader he trusts for his forgiveness of the former. That he shall obtain this indulgence he is the more ready to pronounce himself, as he considers his present publication as the relinquishment of a very pleasing study, to which, for reasons of a private nature, he does not mean to return." *Advertisement.*

216. *The Life of Joseph Balsamo, commonly called Count Cagliostro, from his Birth to his Imprisonment in the Castle of St. Angelo, at Rome; with the Particulars of his Trial before the Inquisition, and his Confession concerning common and Egyptian Free Masonry. Translated from the original Proceedings published at Rome by order of the Apostolic Chamber.*

JOHN BULL must indeed delight in being duped if he can subscribe to these observations of this translator—that "it will be a lasting reproach on the reign of Pius VI. to have detained, tried, and inflicted the punishment of perpetual imprisonment on a man against whom he could only prove the crime of being a free mason." Whatever be the real character and profession of free-masonry, we cannot help thinking that with this infamous impostor it was a cover for the worst of crimes. Men who thus prey upon the credulity and good faith of the world, and take all opportunities of disseminating doctrines and opinions subversive of the religion and government of any state, cannot be sufficiently guarded against. The act of mercy, therefore, which changed Balsamo's sentence from death to perpetual imprisonment, does no more than prevent such an artful and successful impostor from practising his mischief on society. It would ill become us to detail a life which is one continued series of roguery, debauchery, and impiety; in which sorcery, and perhaps free-masonry, are trivial charges, compared with those which remained behind, sufficient to convict him of being unworthy to disgrace and corrupt human society, and of which a long, solitary confinement, with the incapacity of pursuing his plans, is the best means of leading him to repent of them. Those who can palliate his studied prostitution of a young wife to the purposes of his interest, vanity, and wickedness, deserve to participate with him in the punishment

ment of crimes which they abet. All Europe has refounded with his artifices and intrigues, and our own capital has borne its share.

227. *A Tour from Gibraltar to Tangier, Salée, Mogodore, Santa Cruz, Tarudant, and thence over Mount Atlas to Morocco; including a particular Account of the Royal Harem, &c.* By W. Lempriere, Surgeon.

AT the solicitation of Muley Abducum, favourite son of the late Emperor of Morocco, to Gen. O'Hara, at Gibraltar, to send him a medical gentleman to restore his health, in a dangerous and declining state, 1789, Mr. L. was prevailed on to undertake the difficult and hazardous task; and though disappointed in hope of pecuniary advantage and emolument, he does not regret his rashness, as it was considered by many, and, as we honestly confess, we, sitting by our snug fire-sides, should have considered it. "In the course of 'my visit,'" says Mr. L., "I had opportunities, which no European had ever enjoyed, of becoming acquainted with the manners, policy, customs, and character of this singular people. 'The sanctity of the royal harem itself was laid open to my inspection. Even the dangers which I encountered, and the anxious apprehension which I occasionally experienced, I can now reflect on with a degree of emotion which is not unpleasant. 'The notes I had made on the spot, I had the great pleasure to find proved interesting and entertaining to a number of my friends. By their persuasions I have been encouraged to lay them before the public; and my only and earnest wish is, that the reader may not find his curiosity disappointed, his attention wearied, or his judgement disgusted, by the adventures and observations which, with the most perfect consciousness of 'my own inability as a writer, I submit to his inspection.' We acknowledge our obligations to Mr. L. for the information and entertainment which we have received from an attentive perusal of his notes, which have brought us more intimately acquainted with a tract of country of which so little had been said, and which is so well illustrated by the map of his route. Tangier, Tarudant, Arzila, Luracog, Mahora, Salée, Rabat, Mazagan, Mogadore, Santa Cruz, Tarudant, Morocco, Mount Atlas, and the nation of the Brebès, are

places and people of which we know little; and if it is worth while to penetrate into the interior parts of Africa, the coasts of that quarter of the globe may not be unworthy our research. Every person who brings us acquainted with any portion of this earthly ball, whatever be his motives, is entitled to our thanks and our credit, as long as his veracity remains unimpeached. As it is not an easy matter to find a Ledyard or a Lucas, so neither does a Lempriere spring up every day.

Our adventurer set out from Tangier on Sept. 30, 1789, and reached Tarudant, the residence of his royal patient, Oct. 28. He found his complaint to be a decay of nature, and defect of sight, and observed an amendment in a fortnight; but, after some weeks, before his recovery was completed, the prince was ordered on an expedition to Mecca, and sent his physician to his father, the Emperor of Morocco, where he arrived Dec. 3, after a journey of about 125 miles, from Nov. 30, and was followed by the prince, who, notwithstanding the benefit he found from his prescriptions, here dismissed him in a rude, unhandsome manner, with no other reward than a miserable horse, a gold watch, and ten dollars. After a month's delay, and repeated solicitations, he received a summons to come to the Emperor, who, without seeing him, ordered him to attend one of his sultanas in the harem. This brought on attendance on several others of these ladies. He was at last permitted to leave Morocco, Feb. 12, 1790, and reached Tangier on the 26th of the same month, and Gibraltar on March 27. What became of the prince his patient, we are not told. But his brother, being suspected of a design to dethrone their father, the old emperor, who wished Muley Abruli might succeed him, took every means of getting Muley Yazid into his hands. He at last set out in person on an expedition against him, in March, 1790, but died April 12, in his litter, most probably of indigestion, having tasted of every dish prepared for a great feast to treat some visitors on the road, in the 81st

* See the *Proceedings of the Association for promoting the Discovery of the interior Parts of Africa*, reviewed in our vol. LX. p. 633. What was then printed in quarto, for the use only of the members, has since been published in octavo. See our vol. LX. pp. 472, 570.

year of his age, and 33d of his reign. A short history of the conduct of his successor, Muley Yazid, since his accession, and his laying siege to Ceuta, in consequence of his violent resentment against the Spaniards, concludes this agreeable work, which is dedicated to Prince Edward, and encouraged by a very numerous list of subscribers.

218. *Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, in Vols. IV. V. and VI. 4to; revised by the Rev. John Whitaker, B. D. Rector of Ruan Lang Horn, Cornwall.*

"THE following Remarks were drawn up by me for insertion in *The English Review*. I am no reviewer by profession. I became one in this instance from a desire of serving the cause of Religion; and the Remarks were published in the Review through a course of ten months. In a little time afterwards I was advised, by a nobleman of the first rank in respectability, and nearly the first in reality, to republish them in the present form. I proposed my plan to my bookseller, the proprietor of the Review, and he demurred upon it. He found, however, afterwards, that the Remarks were called for when the Reviews were no longer to be had. He now urged me himself, therefore, to an immediate republication of them. I agreed to revise them for the purpose, and waited for an hour of leisure to do so. That hour was long in coming. The republication has been delayed to the present moment; and I now prefix my name to the whole, in order to serve the same cause for which the whole was originally written. Religion (to use the allusion which I once heard from a witty man of genius) I hope I shall always consider as the *sanctum pium*, and learning only as the glory surrounding it. J. W.

"March 3, 1791."

Mr. W. has well defined the four ages or states of History. The first, rude, a mere intimation of greater facts, noting only battles. The second, dwelling on the principal events, drawing together the train of causes, and connecting the chain of consequences. The third, taking the incidents of the first stage, and circumstances of the second, and combining causes, facts, and consequences in one regular order of succession. The fourth, embellishing the

GENT. MAG. December, 1791.

whole, without regard to *usurpation*, and the *authenticity* of the narration, sinks away in the lustre of the *philosophy* surrounding it. Mr. W. compares Mr. G. to Tacitus, whom we are sorry to find he condemns as an *affected* and *fantastical* writer, and convicts of falsity on the single instance of the speech of Claud at Lyons, engraven in brass, and fixed up in the town-house, compared with that given by the Roman historian. We cannot follow Mr. W. through a review of 250 pages, closed with comparing Mr. G. to Milton's Belial.

219. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. Laurence Jewry, before the Lord Mayor, and Aldermen, by the Rev. Joseph Disturnell, M. A. Chaplain to his Lordship.*

FROM Job xxix. 14. the preacher takes occasion to inculcate the importance of a due attention in the magistrate to the religion and morals of those under his care; and to pay a suitable compliment to the late Chief-magistrate of the capital, for the manner in which he has extended his attention to the extension of its commerce, the expansion of genius, the enriching of ingenuity, and the accession to national honour.

220. *Memoirs of the first Forty-five Years of the Life of James Lackington, the present Bookseller in Chiswell-street, Moorfields, London; written by himself, in a Series of Letters to a Friend; with a Triple Dedication, to the Publick, to respectable, and to Jovial Book-sellers. 8vo.*

FROM this addition to modern biography, religionists may learn how enthusiasm is supported, the lovers of the gentle craft how to earn a scanty livelihood, and the author's fellow-traders, and tradesmen of every description, how to acquire immense fortunes by SMALL PROFITS, bound by INDUSTRY, and clasped by ECONOMY.—Several particulars in the history of the Methodists being here first laid open, we shall extract them in p. 1185 of our Supplement, for the benefit of our readers.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

AT NIEDERBIEBER, about an hour's journey from Neuviwed, in the county of Weid Neuviwed, in the circle of Westphalia, on the banks of the Rhine, the Hereditary Princess has employed persons to dig in search of antiquities. Besides a considerable number of coins, utensils, and small bronze figures,

figures, the remains of a very regular Roman building have been discovered, of which Engineer Lieutenant Hofman has taken a plan. In one of the walls of this building was found a statue of bronze, gilt, about a foot high, representing a Genius, without a pedestal, which it was supposed was formed of five plates of the same metal found near it, on three of which are inscriptions. We have no account of the Roman town now discovered; but near the town is an old castle, which appears to have been one of their *castella*; and different antiquities have been discovered in the environs. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

At NUREMBERG has been published a description of various antiquities found in barrows made by the antient Germans near Eichstadt, with remarks, by Ignatius Pickel, and four plates, 1789. Several of these barrows are from five to ten feet high, and from forty to eighty in diameter. They are flat, and nearly level on the top. In those which were opened were found skeletons, rude earthen vessels, slightly baked, small iron knives, spears, rings for the arms and legs, and other iron and tin utensils. In one was a girdle, composed of pieces of copper, fastened together with small rings. In each were skeletons at different depths, mostly lying on their faces; only one on its back, with the face to the East. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

A German translation of Burigny's *Life of Erasmus*, by Reich, with notes by Henke, in some essential points superior to Jortin's, was published about nine years ago. Dr. S. Hefs has made an uniform work of it, in an account of his life and writings, with select fragments from the latter, and some original letters, in two volumes, 8vo, at ZÜRICH, 1790.

The *Antiquities of the Via Appia*, we are glad to hear, are in a train of being introduced to the publick. Amongst the various remains of Roman magnificence with which Italy abounds, these monuments have hitherto almost escaped the notice of the artist and the antiquary. Berger, *Sur les grands Chemins des Romains*, slightly mentions the course of the Appian Way, but gives no detail of its numerous monuments; and even Pratilli, who has published a solo volume on the course of this road, has neglected its monuments and antiquities. The work in contemplation proposes to trace, with accuracy, the

whole extent of the *Via Appia*, from Rome to Brundisium; and to illustrate, by exact views, every antique monument adjoining, which merits attention. One part will comprehend the tract of country between Rome and Capua; the other, between Capua and Brundisium. Besides explanations at the bottom of each print, a fuller account will be given of the country and cities traversed by this antient road, together with the inscriptions existing there at this present time. The original drawings, executed by Carlo Labruzzi, an eminent artist at Rome, were done at the expence, and are in the possession, of Sir Richard C. Hoare: the outlines of all the plates will be engraved at Rome by Labruzzi himself; and the whole work conducted under his direction, and for his benefit. The views are taken from Nature, with the utmost exactness and adherence to truth; the chief object being to give a faithful, not an ideal, representation of the many and beautiful monuments which adorned this first and most magnificent of the Consular Roads; and which, even in their present ruinous and dilapidated state, deserve the notice of every curious traveller and lover of antiquity. A map will be given of the course of the road, with references to the situation of each monument.—Each number (of which the first will be completed next spring) will consist of twelve prints, not to exceed the price of two guineas; and not less than one number to be delivered every year, by Mr. W. Palmer, near the New Church, Strand.

"A careful collation of the Greek MSS. of the New Testament, now in the Royal Library at Paris, which have been ascribed to Robert Stephens, and a comparison of their readings with those of R. Stephens's margin, have been lately made; the result of which is, that those are NOT the MSS. which he used in his grand edition of A. D. 1550.

"The author of the *Letters to Mr. Gibbon*, in his second edition, and Dr. Kipling, in his late commencement-speech at Cambridge (which will be published), seemed to have ascertained this matter beforehand, as far as argument alone could prevail. But positive proof was still called for; and it will be given. And the charges which have been brought against the integrity of R. Stephens will be demonstrated to have been as injurious as they always appeared to be incredible.

"Mr.

"Mr. Urban will relate this intelligence to his readers with pleasure, because it is always grateful to a liberal mind to see the memories of the illustrious dead rescued from unmerited reproach. T."

Encouraged by the success of his *Hæradatus*, Mr. Beloe has made some progress in the translation of *Anlus Gellius*. Of this author there is no translation in any modern language, except one, very partial and imperfect, in French. Mr. Beloe's work will consist of two volumes octavo; and be interspersed with miscellaneous illustrations and criticisms. We add to this article with pleasure, that the learned and worthy translator has just been presented to the rectory of Erleham, near Norwich, with the curacy of Bowthorpe, in Norfolk.

Mr. John Pinkerton, author of the *Enquiry into the History of Scotland*, and other literary performances, is elected an honorary member of the Royal Society of Icelandic Literature at Copenhagen, by a diploma dated the 28th of last September.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We are sorry what we said of the "Antiquités Nationales" has been misunderstood by the Editor as too severe a censure. We intended it only as a hint for improvement.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has remarked the inconveniences our army in India suffers from the loss of carriage-bullocks, would be obliged to any gentleman, acquainted with that country, to inform him and the publick, why bullocks are preferred to horses for draught and carriage, even in war, in a country where it appears that the latter are so common as to supply 50,000 cavalry in a single district.

In Dr. Richardson's edition of Godwin de Præfubilis, p. 394, it is mentioned, that Dr. George Hooper, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who died in 1717, was buried at Wells cathedral, and that there is in it a monument to his memory. A description of the monument, with a copy of any part of the epitaph that may notice the Prelate's family, is requested by AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

A CONSTANT READER asks, if there is any plan of London divided according to the parishes? If there is not, he observes, it would surely answer extremely well if some person would undertake such a work upon various scales; it being presumed that the small plans in Stowe and Maitland are not to be much relied upon.

Who was the author of "a late English translation" of Homer's third book of the Iliad, quoted by Mr. Lowth in his Commentary on Jeremiah xxxiv. 18, 19, 20; which was first published in 1718?

SOPHISTA CANTABRIGIENSIS wishes to be informed where he may find a copy of Lillibullero, which all the histories of the Revolution mention to have produced so amazing an effect in William's favour, and to have been propagated throughout the kingdom in an incredibly short time.

A. Z. asks, what was the original meaning of the *passing bell*, who was its first institutor, and for what purpose?

SOME OF OUR READERS would be obliged to any philosophical correspondent for an explanation of the cause of that noise which is commonly perceived in stoves that are much heated, and which resembles the regular strokes of a hammer upon an anvil.

AMINTO asks the reason of sparks of fire appearing to follow the hand if you rub it hard and quick down the back of a dark-coloured cat in the dark?

CURIOSUS asks, whence arose the custom of eating geese on Michaelmas-day?

The first thing which ALPHA recommends; we have good reasons for not doing. The other, he will find, is in general done.

ANONYMOUS merits consideration—but not having read the "Thoughts on the Relaxation of Human Bodies," we cannot at present determine respecting the propriety of its insertion. "The defender of calumniated merit" seems an odd expression when applied to bark.

PHILO MUTE's Queries would be best answered by application to Mr. PHILIDOR.

VERITAS may mean well; but his letter was certainly not worth the postage.

We shall thank PASTOR CORVENSIIS for the "Historiette" he mentions.

MR. RAYNE's first letter came "too late" for last month. In answer to his second letter, no pecuniary gratuity is ever accepted.

The drawing of a figure, with a Greek inscription, from S. H. came to hand; but wants some authentication; or at least the history of its introduction into this country.

Our correspondent H. is at last bringing out his opinion on an uncommenced passage of Scripture (*see our blue Cover*); the novelty of which may perhaps excite attention.

In our SUPPLEMENT we hope to pay off much of our numerous arrears. The View of WINCHESTER HOUSE shall then appear; with those of DUNKESWELL ABBEY; K. EDWARD I's FILLAR; CHESTER CITY WALL; an ærial PHENOMENON observed in LEICESTERSHIRE; a singular Figure from WARMINSTER; Mr. MILNER on a Seal found at SALISBURY; an Epitome of the Polish and French Constitutions; &c. &c. &c. with Title-pages, Preface, and copious Indexes, to our SIXTY-FIRST VOLUME.

In JANUARY shall be given a View of St. MARY REDCLIFF church, Bristol; DUFFIELD CHURCH in DERBYSHIRE; Portrait of RICHARD BLOND, and one supposed of MILTON when young; a curious MEDAL, a SEAL, NATURAL HISTORY, &c. &c.

VERSES,

VERSES, INVITING STELLA TO TEA
ON THE PUBLIC FAST-DAY,
FEBRUARY, MDCCCLXXI.

DEAR Stella, 'midst the pious sorrow
Our Monarch bids us feel to-morrow;
The ah's! and oh's! supremely trite,
The abstinence from beef and whist,
Wisely ordain'd to please the Lord,
And force him what our edgeless sword;
Till, skipping o'er th' Atlantic Rill,
We cut Provincial throats at will:
'Midst all the penitence we feel
For merry sins—'midst all the zeal
For vengeance on the saucy Foe,
Who lays our boasted Legions low,
I wish, when sullen evening comes,
To gild for me its falling glooms,
You would, without cold pause, agree
Beneath those walls to sip your tea.
From the chaste, fragrant, Indian weed,
Our sins nor pampering juices feed:
And tho' the Hours, with centrite faces,
May banish the ungodly Aces,
And take of food a sparing bit,
They'll gluttonize on Stella's wit.

"Tea," cries a Patriot, "on that day!
"Twere good you flung the drug away!
"Rememb'ring 'twas the cruel source
"Of sad distrust, and long divorce,
"Twixt Nations which, combin'd, had hurl'd
"Their conquering jav'lin round the world.

"O Indian shrub! thy fragrant flowers
"To England's weal had deadly powers,
"When Tyranny, with impious hand,
"To venom turn'd its essence bland;
"To venom subtle, fierce, and fell,
"As drench'd the dart of Isidorel.

"Have we forgot that curs'd libation,
"That cost the lives of half the nation?
"When Boston, with indignant thought,
"Saw poison in the perfum'd draught,
"And caus'd her troubled Bay to be,
"But one vast bowl of bitter tea*:
"While Até, chiefly-bidden guest,
"Came sternly to the fatal feast,
"And mingled with th' envenom'd flood,
"Brothers', Parents', Children's blood:
"Dire as the Banquet Atreus serv'd,
"When his own Sons Thyestes carv'd,
"And Phœbus, shrinking from the sight,
"Drew o'er his orb the pall of night.

"To-morrow then, at least, refrain,
"Nor quaff thy gasping Country's Bane!
"For, O! reflect, poetic Daughter,
"Twere vanquish'd Britain's Laurel-water†."
Lichfield Close. ANNA SEWARD.

* Alluding to the ships' cargoes of tea which the Colonists, on finding it taxed, threw into the Bay of Boston; upon which hostilities between them and the Mother Country commenced.

† Alluding to the recent murder of Sir Theodosius Boughton, by laurel-water.

S O N N E T,
TO MISS SEWARD.

BRIGHT Monitrix of Virtue's purest lore,
Form'd to instruct and please with sense
The sweet effusions of thy spightly mind
Sages and Beauties equally adore!

SEWARD, possess'd of every power to charm,
Sublimest Truths with liveliest Wit to blend!

Proceed, thy Sex's ablest, kindest Friend,
Folly's fantastic Legions to disarm.

Let Fashion's fluttering Votaries idly shine;
Be it thy task from error to reclaim:
So shall the well-earn'd laurel still be thine,
And Albion's Daughters still shall bless thy name;

Still shall the plaudits of the sacred Nine
Enraptur'd dwell on thy increasing fame!
Dec. 19. J. N.

S O N N E T.

OF, when the Sun hath half'd the West-
ern sky,
And lovely Philomel attunes her lay,
Pensive I seek the lowly vale, and try
To chase my sorrows from my breast away.

Slowly I wander o'er the verdant plain,
Forlorn, dejected, and with woe oppress;
My downcast eyes can scarce from tears re-
frain, [breath.
Whilst the sad sigh escapes my grief-charg'd

But, ah! in vain my sorrows I bewail;
Julia hears not my melancholy strain:
In vain, in mournful accents, I complain,
Or to the winds proclaim my love-lorn tale:
Unheard, unpitied, I lament my fate,
Nor prayers, nor sighs, nor tears, can change
my state. FITZ-ALAN.

S O N N E T.

WHERE Philomela tunes her plaintive
strain, [hour,
Sweet, sorrowing songstresses of the dusky
There from the heart responsive strains I
pour,

And to the murmuring Echo fond complain.

Or, where the placid stream glides slowly on,
Whilst soft-wing'd Zephyrs woo the am-
orous wave,
That heaves its bosom as it rolls along,
Of the e'er-changing rock the rugged sides to
lave.

There, by the pale Moon's solitary gleam,
Bereft of Hope's soft balm, O count my
grief;

No friendly solace glows around my heart,
Cold as the orb that darts its watery beam:
Nought to my breast can minister relief,
Nor of my throbbing bosom ease th' in-
flicted smart.

W. J. O—Y.

SONNET,

S O N E T,

of FAUSTINA MARANTI ZAPPI,

*To a Lady, with whom she supposes her Husband
to have been formerly in Love.*

O NYMPH, whose powerful charms his
heart could gain, [please,
Whom I desire with duteous love to
Thy praise he still resounds in every strain,
Thy hair, thy lips, thy wit, and gracefulness.

Tell me, if e'er, by thy soft voice address'd,
Silent was he, or could unmov'd appear?
Were looks perturb'd, and proud, to thee ex-
press'd? [tear I

Such looks as force from me the frequent

Alas! I've heard, in former times his eyes,
Kindled by thine, his ardent flame reveal'd;
And then—but thy averted face I see,
And conscious blushes on thy cheeks arise:

O speak!—Ah, no! thy lips, by silence
seal'd, [thee.

Must ne'er confess his heart attach'd to

TO MISS MARIA G——H, MARGATE, ON
HER BIRTH-DAY, AUG. 30, 1791.

NOR yet the Zodiack held the even
scales,
Still o'er the day the Virgin sign appears;
Clasp'd were the Equinoctial gales in sleep,
For not a breeze disturb'd the lucent deep:
Save where the reaper bound the year's in-
crease,

All was serene—as is the Court of Peace.

This calm, portentous of some good to earth
With time, gave way to dear Maria's birth:
As forth she came from Hymen's ample horn,
Behold, he cry'd, "a rose without a thorn!"
The raptur'd world receiv'd the Cherub fair,
And gave her Grace and Wisdom, for their
care.

Twenty bright years have roll'd their or-
bits by— [eye:

Still more she charms than first she met the
Respect and wonder then to please us strove;
But now she warms a thousand hearts to love.
On all her steps the smiling Graces wait,
And Juno's majesty directs her gait.
This wish as forlorn Love shall ne'er define—
Would to the Gods her charms were wholly
mine!

Before she treads her Margate shores again,
Or quits our Grinnet for the raging main,
May sweet Maria heed no other swain,
Than him the humble Pastor of the Plain!
Then, for her ceaseless good, each natal day
To Heaven, or Jove, he'll raise the tuneful
lay: [alarms,
Friendship and Peace shall shield her from
And Love keep pace with dear Maria's
charms.

E. G——d, Nov. 18.

W.

MR. URBAN,

THOUGH both the subject and the strain
of "Modern Britons," reviewed p. 545,

are far below the poem you have so justly
commended in p. 657; yet, as a specimen
and a definition, I recommend to you to
transcribe the following lines:

"FROM one content to take things as they
run,

And bend before the storm he cannot shun,
Hear what is Freedom now—and live with-
out her;

'Tis free discourse about her and about her:
Freely to drain the vice-inspiring bowl,
And freely give, for worldly joys, your soul:
Free from all legal harms to shoot a friend,
And, free from all dispute, the plan com-
mend.

Freely to stand triumphant at the door,
With sixcropt geldings and a varnish'd whore.
Free with a Duchoff's name to paint your wit,
And freely boast of joys you ne'er commit.
Free thinking, free inquiry, free debate,
And all that Pride can love, or Virtue hate.
While such the pleasures of the gay and free,
Virtue must seek her friends in slavery."

ON AN ELEGANT LADY, IN HER WID-
DOW'S DRESS.

O 'ER that fine form while Taste can thus
unite
Such captivating powers of black and white,
The spark of Envy each fair bosom feeds,
And Beauty longs for widowhood and weeds.

HORACE, B. II. ODE iii. TRANSLATED.

WHENE'ER, by adverse storms op-
press'd,

Or Fortune's partial favours blest,
No taint imbibe of care or pride,
But let an equal soul preside,
My Delius, since a last adieu
Must part, ere long, the world and you;
Whether you give yourself a prey
To Melancholy's wretched sway;
Or bid the minutes gaily pass,
Reclined on the careless grass,
While cups of rich Falernian wine
Diffuse their influence divine,
And spreading pines, above your head,
Their boughs with hoary poplars wed,
To shade your limbs,—and waters clear
Attract the eye, and soothe the ear.

Haste! bring the grape's nectareous juice,
The costly essences produce;
Here order the too-transient rose,
The flower that most delightful blows;
While wealth with youthful years abides,
Nor Fate the vital thread divides.
Your purchas'd groves, and noble domes,
That vill, where yellow Tyber flows,
You sure must leave, to hold no more:
The heir shall then enjoy your store.
What though you boast an ancient name,
With riches crown'd, and deeds of fame;
Or, meanly born, distressed and poor,
From cold can find no friendly door;—

It nought avails:—both King and Slave
Fall victims to the cruel grave.
Death's wide and ever-open gate
Is pass'd by all men, soon or late:
As Chance directs, or Fates decree,
We launch into eternity. W. SINGLETON.

ON VISITING THE GRAVE OF STERNE.

BY MR. SAMWELL.

WITH sacred awe, with kind concern,
We view the spot where Yorick
lies:

Here Friendship still shall visit Sterne,
And tears shall fill Affection's eyes.

Silent upon thy grave we stand,
And muse upon the dust beneath;
The fairest flower from Nature's hand
Now withering in the shade of Death.

When Evening dew's thy turf so green,
Humanity with gentle tread,
And bright-eyed Genius, oft are seen
Weeping beside thy earthly bed.

ON THE DEATH OF DR. JAMES MUIR-
SON, LATE OF NEW YORK.

BY A LADY.

THE full-orb'd Moon arose in solemn
state, [pose;

And tranquil Nature seem'd to court re-
Twas at that moment, when resistless Fate
Had measur'd up the sum of human woes,

Thy fainting spirit, Muirson! sunk in death:
Then meek-eyed Patience fought a free re-
lease;

Seraphic Angels caught the fleeting breath,
And bore thee to the realms of endless
peace.

Farewell, dear Shade!—Whilst Memory re-
mains, [heave;

With fond regret this bosom still shall
For thee the Muse shall pour her softest strains,
And mourn till Pity's self shall cease to
grieve.

TO MRS. SIDDONS,

ON HER READING THE TRAGEDY OF
JANE SHORE TO A PRIVATE PARTY
AT HARROGATE, OCT. 22, 1791.

SIDDONS, whose modulated tones con-
spire

To melt the soul, or set the heart on fire;
And whose just action, drawn from Nature's
laws,

Commands attention, and excites applause:
Here poor Alicia bids our sorrows flow,
And Shore's last moments fill the soul with
woe:

Maternal fondness calls forth all your art,
And thro' the Aëthereal shines the Parent's part:
May Heaven its blessings daily on you pour,
And Guardian Angels watch your latest
hour!

E. B.

ODE TO AURORA.

BY DR. PERFECT.

SWEET, blushing Nymph! the gates of
light

With pearly hand unbar;
Step forth, bright Goddess of Delight,
And mount your rosy car!

Expand the eye-lids of the East,
And develop the lawn;
O, drop your dew-dellicious feast,
The spangles of the dawn!

Awake, and rouse the jocund train,
That lightly round you glow;
Begin your world-reviving reign,
While infant Zephyrs blow!

With balmy lips breathe forth the Morn,
Diffusing odours round:—
The huntsman winds his early horn,
And dashes o'er the ground.

On every plant, and every flower,
In cordial warmth descend:
All Nature hails thy glorious power,
For thou art Nature's friend!

Now from the top of yonder mount
I see thy opening ray;
Of light the animating fount,
The star of new-born day.

Expansive ev'ry budding scene
In vernal Nature's sphere
Smiles on the Morn, whose topaz mien
Illumines far and near.

What fragrance breathes from ev'ry flower!
How crystal looks the stream!
Oh, how delightful is the hour
Of Morn's ambrosial beam!

The dappled Lark, sweet Child of May!
Salutes the rising Morn;
While many a note, and many a lay,
Re-issues from the thorn.

Ye feather'd Minstrels, join in song!
Melodious Songsters, pour,
The morning meads and vales among,
Your undisssembled store

Of grateful praise to Nature's King,
Who gives the gale to breathe,
And tips with gold Aurora's wing,
Or silvers o'er the Eve!

HECTORIS TUMULUS.

HOSPES ades quisquis in celsæ mœnia
Troisæ,

Nepetoque Phrygiæ contegat herba duces.
Hic pater, hic genitrix, hic gloria bella tri-
umphæ,

Conditur hic minimo maxima Troia loco.

ENGLISHED, BY W. HAMILTON RAYD.

STRANGER, or reader, whatsoe'er thy
name, [same,
Whom chance may urge in quest of ancient
Forbear,

Forbear, with rude, irreverent feet, to tread
This classic ground, where Troy once rear'd
its head;

Nor ask why Fate, or unrelenting Time,
Now blends with dust her hundred towers
sublime?

Or why the grass in strange disorder grows
Where erst the fall'n magnificence arose?
For, lo! this spot retains the Phrygian's pride,
The boast of Priam and his hapless bride!
This, least of Troy, is now its greatest place,
And Glory's triumph in the Trojan race.

AD PERALTEM EPIGRAMMA.

AIN, Peralte, me gravi eripuit malo
Tuus ille frater nobilis veneficus?
Fuisse medicum nempe quem narraſ meum?
Omitte: nam quod vivo ſat refelleris.

By THE SAME.

THY brother, my phyſician, doſt thou ſay,
The poiſ'ner, he take my diſeaſe away?
This to reſute, ſmall proof need I to give:
'Tis certainly enough, that ſtill I live!

THE DOG AND THE WATER-LILY.

NO FABLE.

THE noon was ſhady, and ſoft airs
Swept Oufe's ſilent tide,
When, 'ſcap'd from literary cares,
I wander'd on his ſide.

My ſpaniel, prettieſt of his race,
And high in pedigree,
(Two nymphs, adorn'd with every grace,
That ſpaniel found for me:)

Now wanton'd, loſt in flags in reeds,
Now ſtarting into fight,
Puru'd the ſwallow o'er the meads
With ſcarce a flower ſight.

It was the time when Oufe diſplays
His lilies newly blown;
Their beauties I intent ſurvey'd,
And one I wiſh'd my own.

With cane extended far I fought
To ſteer it cloſe to land;
But ſtill the prize, though nearly caught,
Eſcap'd my eager hand.

Beau mark'd my unſucceſſful pains
With fix'd, conſiderate face,
And puzzling ſat his puppy brains
To comprehend the caſe.

But with a chirrup ſhrill and ſtrong,
Diſperſing all his dream,
I thence withdrew, and follow'd long
The windings of the ſtream.

My ramble finiſh'd, I return'd;
Beau, trotting far before,
The floating wreath again diſcern'd,
And, plunging, left the ſhore.

I ſaw him, with that lily cropp'd,
Impatient ſwim to meet

My quick approach, and ſoon he dropp'd
The treaſure at my feet.

Charm'd with the ſight, "the world," I cried,
"Shall hear of this thy deed;
My dog ſhall mortify the pride
Of man's ſuperior breed:

But, chief, myſelf I will enjoin,
Awake at duty's call,
To ſhew a love as prompt as thing
To Him who gives me all.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE
WILLIAM WOOLLETT, ESQ.

WHEN Greece, ſubdu'd, own'd Rome's
imperial ſway,
Thither, on eagle-wings, Arts took their way:
Quickly diffus'd o'er all Italia's plains,
Britain they reach'd, where native Genius
reigns;

But modern times urge us to look at home,
For Arts unknown to ancient Greece and
Rome.

Such were the pow'ful ſtrokes thy art could
That Wolfe, O WOOLLETT! di'd to make
theſe live. H.

D E S P A I R.

LIGHT ſchool-boy ſorrow on the ſur-
face play, [form:
And few the drops which brighten as they
In genial warmth ſo melts the April ſtorm,
And paſſing clouds but ſkirt the orient day.

More deeply fixt the ſolitary gloom.
When death or abſence parts a faithful pair;
Still fond Expectance gilds the hour of
Care,

Or Love which dies not conſecrates the tomb.

But dark beyond compare the moody night,
When life's gay viſions ſuddenly depart,
And Diſappointment chills the once-warm
heart;

'Tis then one dreary void! no gleam of light,
No future dawn! but all is wild affright! —
Whiſt tort'ring Memory barsbs the ve-
nom'd dart.

ON THE BRUTALITY OF SEDUCTION.

CURS'D, doubly curs'd, be that deceitful
youth, [pois,
Whoſe art the hapleſs virgin's whiteness
Whoſe ruthleſs ſoul, of honour void and truth,
In triumph baſe the gentle maid deſpoils!

Ah! how can man, by Nature's law ordain'd
To guard the female from each rude alarm,
Betray the heart he ought to have ſuſtain'd,
And rob the virgin of her brighteſt charm!

Yon ſhiv'ring female, who ſo piteous ſighs,
Was once, perhaps, with eaſe and plenty
bleſt;

Gay Mirth and Laughter ſparkled in her eyes,
Spotleſs her mind, nor with a care diſtreſs'd:

Or

Or once, perhaps, she trod the rural vale,
Of all the village race the fairest maid—
At length the fell, when with deluding tale
A ruffian's lust the simple nymph betray'd.

How could he look with rapture on that face,
Yet of its every charm that face bereave!
How with delight upon that bosom gaze,
Yet cause that bosom with a sigh to heave!

Ye youth of Britain, the soft sex defend,
Nor with ingratitude their love return;
Let mutual vows from mutual love ascend,
And Hymen's torch with every joy shall burn.
T. M.

CONSENSUS;

HONORATISS. DOM. BARONI DE KENYON,
&c. INSCRIPT.

— Οἱ ἰσχυροὶ σώματι τὸ δὲο νοῦνοισι.
ANONYM.

CEDIMUS arbitris vestris, clarissimo
Judex!
"Jus commune" velet præmia nostra sequi;
Sufficit interea nobis—quod more perenni,
"Jureque præscripto," præmia nostra valent.
J. CRANE, M.D.

PASTORAL BALLAD.

By Miss Locke.

TO the grove 'tis in vain I repair,
'Tis not theirs one gay charm to impart;

They afford not a refuge from care,
Or give ease to a love-stricken heart.

To the streams, on whose banks I reclin'd,
I must now bid a lasting adieu,
Since, by bringing the past to my mind,
They the cause of my sorrows renew.

Both the dance and the song I avoid,
For they cannot remove my despair;
Those pleasures I might have enjoy'd,
Had my Florimel's form been less fair.

But felicity once was my lot,
Gay pleasure encircled me round;
Than a palace more blest'd was my cot,
There peace and content might be found.

In the dance I then mov'd with delight,
I then could be joyous and gay,
Soft repose was my portion each night,
And cheerfulness welcom'd the day.

Health spread her soft tinge o'er my cheek,
My limbs with fresh vigour were strung,
With indifference of love I could speak,
And in years, as in sorrow, was young.

I have sat on the bench at my door
With a pleasure to monarchs unknown,
For I was not dependant, though poor,
And my flocks, tho' but few, were my own.

But why of my flocks should I sing,
Of my bench, or my cottage so neat!

For, had I the wealth of a king,
I would lay it at Florimel's feet.

But, alas! like a fond, foolish swain,
To the winds I my sorrows relate;
Then, since she regards not my pain,
Let me learn to submit to my fate.

THE NINETEENTH IDYLLIUM OF THEOCRITUS TRANSLATED.

AS Cupid once, a roguish boy,
Thought fit a beehive to annoy,
Each fragrant treasure thence to take,
On which a sweet repast to make;
A bee, to punish such a theft,
A sting within his finger left.
Crying aloud, he griev'd the wound,
Now sprung, now stamp'd upon the ground,
Now to his aching finger blew,
And, weeping, to his mother flew,
Complain'd that such a little thing
Should leave behind so smart a sting.
But Venus, smiling: "What," says she,
"Is not my Cupid like the bee?"
For he too is a little thing,
Yet leaves behind as smart a sting.
If any difference may be found,
'Tis you inflict the deeper wound."

EPI T A P H

ON A TOMB-STONE IN THE BURYING-
GROUND IN THE CITY-ROAD.

To the memory of
the venerable JOHN WESLEY, A.M.
late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford.
This great light arose,
by the singular providence of God,
to enlighten these nations,
and to revive, enforce, and defend,
the pure apostolical doctrine and practice of
the Primitive Church,
which he continued to defend, both by his
labours and his writings,
for more than half a century;
and who, to his inexpressible joy,
not only beheld their influence extending,
and their efficacy witnessed
in the hearts and lives of many thousands,
as well in the Western world as in these
kingdoms,
but also, far above all human power or ex-
pectation,
lived to see provision made, by the singular
grace of God,
for their continuance and establishment,
to the joy of future generations.
Reader, if thou art constrain'd to bless the
instrument,
give God the glory.
After having languish'd a few days,
he at length finished
his course and his life together,
gloriously triumphing over death,
March 2, anno Domini 1791,
in the 88th year of his age.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE; continued from p. 1052.

Monday, Oct. 31. **H**AVING stated in our last the heads of the general affairs of France, as reported by the Official Ministers; we now proceed to lay before our readers the Answers of the several Courts to the King's Notification of his having accepted the New Constitution.

The Emperor's letter was dated from Vienna, Oct. 23, and was as follows:

"Most serene and most powerful Prince, our very dear Brother, Cousin, and Ally.

"The Ambassador of your Majesty has delivered to us letters, by which he intimates to us your acceptance of the New Constitution, which has been presented to you. The more closely we are connected by the ties of blood, of friendship, of alliance, and of neighbourhood, the more we have at heart the preservation of your Majesty and your Royal Family, as well as the dignity of your Crown, and the safety of the French Monarchy. In consequence, we desire, with a sincere affection, that the part which your Majesty has thought proper to take in the present state of things may have the success which you expect, may answer your wishes for the public happiness; and, at the same time, that the differences which at present exist between the King and the Princes, and which, from what has lately passed, have given rise to unpleasant forebodings, may in future cease, and that there may no longer exist a necessity for taking serious precautions against their return."—[*The raising of this letter excited a general murmur.*]

The King of Saxonia:

"Turin, Nov. 9, 1791.

"Sir, my Brother and Cousin,

"I have received the letter which your Majesty was pleased to write me on the 25th of the month September. The justice which it does to my sentiments, in not doubting the interest which I always take in whatever concerns you personally, as well as the happiness of your family and your subjects [*murmurs*], will always afford me the highest satisfaction. I beseech your Majesty to be equally persuaded of my sense of the new assurances which you have been pleased to give me of the continuance of your friendship. That which I have expressed for you can never admit of any infirmity or alteration, and nothing can diminish my eagerness to convince you of it."

The King of Poland:

"Warsaw, Oct. 19, 1791.

"Most serene and most powerful Prince, our very dear Brother,

"Our most sincere desire has always been to preserve entirely and inviolably the ancient friendship and good understanding which subsists between us and your most Serene

Majesty, and between our respective nations. Your most Serene Majesty will then easily conceive, that we received with great pleasure your letter, dated the 20th of September last, in which your Royal Majesty declares for us your friendship. We regard it as our duty to return to your Majesty the most affectionate thanks for this good disposition towards us, the value of which we the more feel in the present circumstances, as there are none more attached than we are to the glory of your Majesty, and the prosperity of the French nation [*applauded*]. There remains for us only to wish, that He, by whom Kings reign, and Legislators decree justice, may preserve, by his almighty power, the King of France, and the whole French nation!"—[*This letter was received with the loudest applause.*]

The Grand Duke of Tuscany:

"Florence, Oct. 21, 1791.

"Sir, my Brother, Cousin, and Uncle,

"I intreat your Majesty to receive my most lively thanks for the communication which you have been pleased to give me of your acceptance of the Constitutional Act presented to you by the National Assembly. Your Majesty will easily penetrate my intentions, and do me the justice which I merit, in remaining persuaded of the ardent interest which I take in whatever respects your sacred person. You assure me, that the innovations which have happened will occasion no alteration in the ties of friendship and perfect reciprocity between our two respective nations; I will regard it as a duty on my part, equally agreeable and binding, to cultivate and cement them more and more, not only from a consideration of the public advantage, which must in consequence result, but likewise to prove to your Majesty the sentiments of respect and affection with which I am, &c."—[*Applauded.*]

The Duke of Saxe-Gotha:

"Gotha, Oct. 5, 1791."

"Infinitely sensible of the flattering attention which your Majesty has deigned to pay me, by the letter which you have done me the honour to write the 19th of last month, I return my most humble thanks; entreating you, Sir, to preserve for me your esteem, of which to me the price is inestimable.

"I add my sincere wishes, that your Majesty may enjoy a long and glorious reign; and I shall not cease to endeavour to prove the sentiments of respectful and inviolable attachment, with which I have the honour to be, &c.

ERNEST."

The City of Dantzic returned thanks for his Majesty's signal favour in communicating the Constitutional Laws by which he had engaged to govern his empire in future; considered this mark of his clemency as a proof that

that he would never forget, that the Most Christian Kings had always favoured the City in prosperity, and protected it in adversity; the more value the present circumstances gave to this motive of consolation, the deeper was the sense of the obligation; and they put up prayers to Heaven, long to preserve his Majesty, the father of his people, the wisest of Kings, the ornament of the age, the example of future generations, and to render him happy in the happiness and glory of his nation.

The Elector of Mayence returned an answer, which his Majesty (understanding it to contain a repetition of his protestations made in the beginning of the year) returned unopened.

The Minister then stated the measures taken by the King with respect to the countenance given to the Emigrants by Foreign Powers. The Austrian Netherlands first attracted his attention; and, on application to the Emperor, the most peremptory orders had been given, to prevent them from collecting in too great numbers in any one place, from appearing in military array, or being supplied with any of the implements of war.

Geneva.—The Republick of Geneva testified, in its answer to the King, the most lively interest in the event which his Majesty announced to them; protesting, that it should always rank among its own advantages, whatever could procure to the King the greatest pleasure, and to the French nation the greatest prosperity.

It may here be proper to remark, that we have to commend the zeal of this Republick in the course of the Revolution, in fulfilling all the offices of good neighbourhood, and on every occasion on which it could render us any species of service.

Grisons, Valais.—It is usual, that the Republick of Grisons, and that of Valais, form part of the Helvetic Body on important occasions, and which interest all the Confederation, before replying to Foreign Powers.—There is no answer, then, from these two States.

Prussia.—After noticing the reception of the King's letter, the King of Prussia adds: "The part which I take in every thing that interests your Majesty authorises me to express for you the most sincere friendship: such sentiments afford a complete security of the perfect return which I shall always make to those of which your Majesty has been pleased to renew the assurance on this occasion."

Denmark.—The letter to the King of Denmark arrived at Copenhagen on the 4th of the month. M. de la Houze, having a paralytic attack, sent it by his Secretary of Legation to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was in the country. The Minister promised to present the letter to his Danish Majesty, and confined himself simply to answer, that he hoped, from our New Constitution,

that order and tranquillity would immediately be renewed in France, and that the ancient attachment of the French to their King would be displayed more than ever, for the happiness of his Majesty, and that of the Nation.

Elector of Treves.—The answer is, That the Elector has received the letter by which the King has notified his acceptance of the Constitution; and that he will always take the most lively and most sincere interest in whatever may happen to his Majesty, and his Royal Family: and, for the rest, he finds himself, from the present situation of his Majesty, reduced to the necessity of silence.

Elector of Saxe.—The answer is: "Accept my thanks for the letter by which you have communicated to me your determination to accept the Constitution presented you by the Nation. The ties of blood which unite us, as well as my sentiments for your Majesty, afford you sufficient security for the part which I take in whatever respects you, and the wishes which I form on every occasion for your constant felicity, and that of your kingdom."

Deux Ponts.—It arrived this morning. The answer is: "I have received as a mark of confidence, and as a new mark of the distinguished benevolence with which your Majesty honours me, the letter by which you communicate to me the steps you have taken.—Deign, Sir, to accept the sincere wishes which I form for your prosperity, and that of your Royal Household; and be assured, that nothing will ever alter the sentiments of the most profound respect and attachment, &c."

Duke of Brunswick.—His answer is: "Sir, I have received the letter which your Majesty did me the honour to write me, dated 19th September last, by which you inform me of the acceptance of the Constitutional Act, presented to you in the name of the French nation. I entreat your Majesty to receive my most respectful thanks for having the goodness to communicate to me your determination on this subject; and I eagerly seize this occasion to offer you the homage of my wishes for every thing which can affect the happiness of your Majesty, that of your August Family, and of the whole Nation."

Brussels.—Their Royal Highnesses the Governor and Governesses of the Low Countries declared, that they had a proper sense of this communication, accompanied with an assurance, that all their wishes were for the general tranquillity, and for the happiness of his Majesty.

Spain.—According to a dispatch, addressed to the Chargé des Affaires, a copy of which has been transmitted to me, the Count de Florida Blanca has had orders to declare to the Sieur d'Urtubize, Chargé des Affaires of France, "That his Catholic Majesty cannot be persuaded that the letters of notification of

of his Most Christian Majesty have been written with full liberty, physical and moral, of thinking and acting; and, till his Majesty, as he most sincerely desires, can be persuaded that the King, his cousin, really enjoys such liberty, he will neither return an answer to those letters, nor upon any other occasion when the Royal name of the said Sovereign shall be employed.

"They endeavoured," adds he, "to insinuate several times, that the Catholic King was desirous to convince himself of the liberty of the King his cousin, by seeing him remove from Paris, and from the persons suspected of doing him violence. The intention of his Majesty," pursues M. de Florida Blanca, "is, that you explain yourself to the same purport to M. de Montmorin, in order to prevent all ambiguity with respect to the manner of understanding what shall be reported by M. d'Urbizize."

N.B. The account given by the *Chargé des Affaires* corresponds with that which has now been detailed. He adds, that M. de Florida Blanca had assured him, that his Catholic Majesty was very far from having any intention to disturb the tranquillity of France.

The King has taken the measures which he judged most proper to re-establish a communication with the King of Spain; his Majesty is personally engaged in the business, and waits with confidence the effect of the means which he has taken.

The Queen of Portugal adds to her thanks for the intelligence, her wishes for the prosperity of the King, and of the Nation. She invokes in their behalf "the God by whom Kings reign, and by whom Legislators cause the voice of justice to be heard in empires."

England.—The answer of the King of England is of the 6th of October, to the following purport: "We have received the letter which you addressed to us the 15th September; and we have there seen, with the greatest pleasure, the assurances of the continuance of your desire to render more and more unalterable the connexions which exist between us, as well as the justice which you do to our sentiments, and to the lively interest which we shall never cease to take in every thing that respects you personally, and the happiness of your family and your subjects."

Switzerland.—The *Chargé des Affaires* of France in Switzerland went in person to Zurich, to deliver to the Directory of the Canton the letter of the King, by which his Majesty notifies to the Helvetic Body his acceptance of the Constitutional Act. He intimates, that it was received with equal pleasure and ardour; and that the Directory are going, according to established usage, to make the communication to all the States of Switzerland.

A letter from the General Assembly of St. Domingo to the National Assembly was read:

"*C. de Français, Sept. 13.*

"One hundred thousand Negroes have

revolted in the Northern district; more than two hundred sugar plantations are burnt; their masters are massacred, and, if some of the women are spared, their captivity is more shocking than death itself. The Negroes have already gained the mountains, and fire and sword ascend with them; an immense number of coffee-plantations have also fallen a prey to the flames, and those that yet remain are on the point of destruction. From every quarter, the women, the children, and the aged, who have escaped from the carnage, forsake their retreats, and seek on board the ships the only asylum to which they can trust.

"Too weak to resist this torrent, we have applied for aid to the nearest Islands. If it arrive in time to save us from utter ruin, it cannot bring back the source of our wealth, which is dried up for ever.

"We will not state to you the cause of our misfortunes; you yourselves ought to know it. All that we can promise in such cruel circumstances is, that, if we must perish, our last looks shall be turned to France, our last prayers shall be for her."

The President was directed to return an answer in the name of the Assembly.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Whitehall, December 1. The letters from the East Indies, of which the following are extracts and copies, were yesterday received by the Leopard, one of his Majesty's ships:

Extract of a letter from the President and Council at Fort St. George, in their Political Department, to the Court of Directors, dated June 21, 1791.

"We avail ourselves of an opportunity that presents itself, *via* Bombay, of writing to your Honourable Court on the subject of the military operations on this coast, since the date of our last advices by the Warren Hastings.

"Lord Cornwallis, having drawn supplies from the magazine on the Western frontier, marched (as we had the honour to inform you in our last) from the head of the Venecagherry Pals on the 22d of April, and reached Bangalore on the 29th of that month; from whence his Lordship wrote to us, that, as his battle had suffered very considerably during the march by the heavy rains which had fallen, it was necessary for us to provide, with all possible expedition, a further supply of draft and carriage bullocks. Orders were, in consequence, immediately given for this purpose."

"The army remained in the neighbourhood of Bangalore five days, to recruit their provisions, and prepare materials for the siege of Seringapatam. Colonel Duff was relieved from the command of the fort by Lieutenant-Colonel Oldham; and on the 3d of May Lord Cornwallis marched towards the capital of Mysore.

"We did not hear again from his Lordship

ship until the 31st of May, when he informed us (in a letter dated the 9th), that he found the country more rugged and barren than he expected, and that his cattle had suffered very much by the march: That the zeal of the troops alone had enabled him to go on, the greatest part of the carriages loaded with the stores of the magazine, and a large proportion of the intrenching tools, having been drawn and carried almost all the way by the soldiers.

"A few days after, we had the satisfaction to learn, by private accounts from the army on which we could depend, that Lord Cornwallis had, on the 15th of May, attacked and defeated Tippoo's whole force, taken four of his guns, and driven him, with all his troops, under the walls of Seringapatam.—This signal victory was the more honourable to the British arms, as the enemy had been forced from heights where he was strongly posted. Lord Cornwallis's account of the action has not yet reached us.

"Our next advice was by an express from Lieutenant-Colonel Oldham, in which he stated, that he had received a letter from Lord Cornwallis, dated the 22d of May, advising, that 'the want of forage, provisions, and the reduced state of the cattle, had rendered it necessary for the army to return immediately to Bangalore.' Lieutenant-Colonel Oldham added, from other intelligence, that 'his Lordship, for want of bullocks, had been under the necessity of destroying the battering train.'

"We were much concerned to observe, that the wants of the army had at length forced his Lordship to relinquish, in the midst of victory, the object of his enterprise; but, foreseeing that much might depend on immediate exertion, we lost not a moment in issuing our orders for collecting all the bullocks that could be procured in the country under our management, and for transporting to Amboor, for the use of the army, ample supplies of grain and every other provision.

"We advised Lord Cornwallis of the steps we had taken for the relief of the army; and expressed our hope that, by the exertions we were making, added to those of Captain Alexander Read, whom we had before sent with a detachment into the Mysore country to procure supplies, his Lordship would find his distress considerably relieved on his arrival at Bangalore.

"On the 7th instant we were informed, by private advices from Camp of the 26th of May, that the Mahratta army had joined Lord Cornwallis that evening, and that great hopes were entertained of relief by this means in the article of provision.

"On the 10th instant we received a letter from his Lordship, dated the 24th ult. stating, that the rapid destruction which the late heavy rains and the want of forage had occasioned among his cattle, in addition to very unexpected obstructions to a junc-

tion with General Abercromby, owing to the badness and almost impracticability of the fords of the Caverry, had obliged him not only to give up all thoughts of attacking Seringapatam before the setting-in of the moon-
soon, but also to destroy the heavy iron guns, which, for the last several marches, had been drawn almost by the soldiers: That the famine which had prevailed amongst his followers has likewise increased his difficulties, by creating an alarming deficiency in the public stock of provisions; which could not be wondered at, when it was understood that rice sold in the Buzar for a pagoda a peer, (about 2lbs.) and that, under this consideration, it was not to be expected that Maistres and bullock-drivers would be able to withstand the temptation of plundering the bags committed to their charge on every march.

"His Lordship concluded by observing, that he had been obliged to remain near Seringapatam, to secure the retreat of General Abercromby, who had advanced to Periapatam; but that he should march on the 26th to Bangalore and Vencatagerry. He requested that we would order every bullock that could be procured to be sent immediately to Amboor, that he might be able, without loss of time, to furnish supplies for the troops, and to re-place such a part of the stock at Bangalore as he might be obliged to make use of during the march.

"We informed Lord Cornwallis, in reply; that, from the exertions which had been made by Government, there was the greatest probability that we should have at Amboor, in the course of six weeks, or two months at furthest, six thousand draft and twenty thousand carriage bullocks (the number required by his Lordship); and that there were at present in the neighbourhood of that place 1,787 draft and 3,477 carriage bullocks.

"A few days ago we received two letters from his Lordship, dated the 31st ultimo, and 5th instant. By the former we were advised, that he had marched on the 26th towards Bangalore; but that, on coming to the ground where he proposed to encamp, he was greatly surprised to hear, that the two Mahratta armies, commanded by Hurry Punt and Pursuram Bow (both of which he had every reason to believe to be at the distance of 150 miles), were then actually within a day's march, and that Pursuram Bow's son, with the advanced guard, was in sight:—That this unexpected event had naturally occasioned a total change of his plan, especially as he found that the Chiets, although they had heard that the attack of Seringapatam had been necessarily postponed till the conclusion of the rains, entertained no idea of retreating towards their own frontiers, but were disposed to co-operate heartily with his Lordship in distressing Tippoo, and cutting-off his resources. That they had further
assured

assured him, at the first meeting, that they had it in their power to relieve the greatest difficulties under which he laboured, viz. the want of grain and of bullocks. That he felt tolerably confident he should procure a sufficient number of the latter in their camp to answer his immediate exigencies; but that their supplies of grain, through the means of Benjarries, were so precarious, and the authority of the Chiefs over those people, even if they kept their word in endeavouring to exert it, so inefficacious, that he was very apprehensive he should be held for a considerable time at least, in a state of wretched dependance on the Mahratta Buzar, where he would not only be obliged to pay an immense price for a scanty subsistence, but be exposed at all times even to the risk of a total failure.

"His Lordship thought it, however, so great an object to keep 30,000 Mahratta horse in the neighbourhood of Tippoo's capital, that it was to be attempted almost at all hazards; and that he had already, in his conversation with the Chiefs, paved the way for leading them towards the Sera country and the vicinity of Bangalore, as soon as the safety of the supplies, which were following Purfuram Bow, should admit of his moving so much to the left.

"His Lordship added, that several letters had been written to him by the Mahratta Chiefs during their march, to give him notice of their approach; but that no letter from either of them had reached him till the day of their arrival, which he considered singularly unfortunate, as he would have adopted a very different plan of operations, if he had known eight or ten days before that he could have depended upon the junction of so powerful a force.

"The concluding paragraph of the letter stated, that General Abercromby had marched from Periapatam on the 23d of May, and was proceeding towards the head of the Ghaut, without any interruption from the enemy, leaving four iron eighteen pounders, which his cattle could not remove, and which he could not totally destroy, at Periapatam, as well as a small quantity of provisions and stores; and that the General expected to descend the Ghaut on the 27th.

"Lord Cornwallis's letter of the 3th instant advises us, that it was his Lordship's intention to move the next day towards Nagamungalam, to which place the Benjarries of the two Mahratta armies were to direct their march, and which, as well as the roads leading to it from the Northward, it was consequently very necessary to take great care to protect: That Tippoo still remained with his whole force near to Seringapatam, and that no judgement could be formed till the Cavery was on the point of becoming unfordable, which would be the case in a few days, whether he (Tippoo) would determine to make head against the confederate armies

in that quarter, or endeavour to disturb the Southern provinces.

"His Lordship pressed us not to lose sight of the great object of providing bullocks and grain, and of sending supplies of arrack and camp equipage to Amboor: that these, and various other measures, he conceived to be absolutely necessary, upon the supposition that the war might continue longer than we expected; for that, though Tippoo had repeatedly expressed an earnest desire for peace, his Lordship was by no means convinced that the enemy was prepared to make the sacrifices that the Confederates might think they had a right to expect.

"Lord Cornwallis proceeded to inform us, that his wants in money would be pressing and extensive; that the supply of the army during the rains, and its equipment for the field, exclusive of the corps under General Abercromby, could not be estimated at less than between thirty and forty lacks of rupees; and he desired us therefore to take our measures accordingly. He added, that he would have us consider whether it would not be advisable to take some assistance from the treasure, sent out on the Company's ships, which was destined for China; and that whatever we might resolve upon would have his sanction. In the mean time, he desired that we would send seven or eight lacks of rupees to Vellore, to supply the wants of the army, as soon as the communication was secured.

"It was a peculiar satisfaction to us at this time to reflect, that we had actually in our treasury the full amount of what his Lordship represented to be necessary for him during the rains, and for the subsequent equipment of his army, notwithstanding the ample advances made for your investment.

"We have been thus particular in detailing to your Honourable Court the transactions of the war, because the subject is important; and we can readily conceive the anxiety you must feel to receive advices by every opportunity.

"We have the pleasure to inform you, that the fort of Copoole surrendered to the Nizam's army on the 17th of April."

Extract of a letter from the President and Council of Fort St. George, in their Political Department, to the Court of Directors, dated July 14, 1791.

"WE shall now resume the narrative of the military operations on this Coast since the 21st ultimo.

"On the 30th of last month we received a letter from Lord Cornwallis, dated the 14th, in which he informed us, that the Cavery river had risen very considerably, but was still fordable: that Tippoo had not only brought his force across the river, but a considerable quantity of artillery and stores, from which his Lordship supposed, that it was the intention of the enemy to give every disturbance in his power, to interrupt our supplies;

supplies; and, in particular, to prevent, as much as possible, the equipment of our part of the army, from which he (Tippoo) well knew he had the most serious misfortunes to fear.

"That the necessity of his Lordship's regulating his movements in concert with the Mahrattas, and protecting their supplies, would keep him so much to the Westward, that it would be certainly possible, and he by no means thought improbable, that Tippoo, who could have no apprehension for Seringapatam for the next four months, might make a rapid march for Onssore, and from thence pass into the Barampaul and the Carnatic.

"His Lordship added, that we might be assured he would give us the earliest intelligence of such an event; but he desired us, in the mean time, to be on our guard, and, amongst other precautions, to reinforce the garrison of Arnee, and take every means in our power to transport the stores and provisions, that were not wanted for the use of that garrison, from thence to Vellore, and, if possible, to Amboor.

"We received a letter from Lord Cornwallis of the 25th ult. stating, that the Mahrattas, having now no further apprehensions about their communications, or safety of their distant detachments, acquiesced in his Lordship's beginning to move to the Eastward on that morning; and that, unless, after minutely reconnoitering the strong hill fort of Severndroog, about twenty-five miles to the Westward of Bangalore, he should be encouraged to attempt the reduction of that important post, he should probably, in four or five days, reach the neighbourhood of Bangalore.

"His Lordship added, that an outline of his future plan of operations had been explained and concerted with the Mahratta Chiefs; that they had agreed not to separate from him until the war was brought to an honourable conclusion; and that he should take an early opportunity of communicating to us the particulars of what had passed between him and those Chiefs at some of his late conferences with them.

"We have received letters from his Lordship, dated the 21st and 24th ultimo: the first stating, that he had been obliged, for reasons he could not then explain to us, to promise a considerable loan to the Mahrattas; and desiring, therefore, that we would immediately take the amount of twelve lacks of rupees out of the China ships, notwithstanding any orders to the contrary that we might have received, and coin it into rupees with as much dispatch as possible.

"His Lordship, in the second letter, requested we would inform the Supreme Council, that he thought it would be highly expedient for the public service, that the Swallow packet should sail from hence for England in the very beginning of the month of Sep-

tember; and that he therefore recommended it to them to transmit their dispatches, either by land or water, in such time as would nearly ensure their arrival at Fort St. George by the 31st of August.

"In reply to his Lordship's letter respecting the loan to the Mahrattas, we observed, that the sum of twelve lacks of rupees would be held in readiness to answer any call which he might have for it.

"We have very sincere pleasure in reporting to your Honourable Court, that Captain Alexander Read, whom we had sent into the Mysore country, with a detachment, to collect supplies, arrived lately at Bangalore, with a very large convoy of bullocks, sheep, and grain, for the use of the army; a circumstance particularly fortunate at this juncture, when the troops were reduced to so much distress for all kinds of provisions.

"We understand that his Lordship has expressed, in general orders, his acknowledgement of the service rendered by Captain Read. The whole supply collected by that zealous and active officer amounted to 1,952 unloaded bullocks, about 9,000 loads of grain, brought by the Benjarries, 14,567 sheep, and 100 horses.

"As the service performed by Captain Read had been conducted throughout with great ability and judgement, we expressed to him our warmest approbation of his conduct; and we resolved, in order to enable him to defray the extraordinary expence which he had sustained on this occasion, and as a further testimony of our acknowledgement of his services, to give him a gratuity of one thousand pagodas.

"As the intercourse with the army was opened by Lord Cornwallis's movement to the Eastward, we thought it might be essential to his Lordship's plans, to inform him of the exact state of our Treasury, which stood on the 4th instant as follows:

In the cash chest, star pagodas	2,41,459
In the Treasury, in pagodas and rupees	3,84,233
Ditto in bills	8,528
Ditto in Porto Novo pagodas	1,44,206
Ditto in dollars	2,55,768
In the Mint, in Arcot rupees	1,49,686

Total star pagodas 11,83,389

"All the bills drawn from Camp had been regularly paid, and our Garrison and Civil Establishment had been also paid up, so that we were fully prepared to supply the pecuniary wants of the army during the rains, and to re-equip it for the ensuing campaign.

"Since writing the above, we have received letters from his Lordship, under date the 18th ultimo, and 1st and 2d instant, copies of which we have the honour to forward as numbers in the packet.

"Your Honourable Court will observe, that it was his Lordship's intention to approach

proach near enough to Bangalore to enable him to deposit the sick in that place, and to avail himself of the large supply of provisions collected by Captain Read; after which he meant to proceed to the reduction of Oussore, and place the troops in such a position as to exclude Tippoo completely from all the principal Northern passes leading to the Eastward from the Myfore country.

"The great satisfaction expressed by his Lordship at the efforts of this Government to assist in the arduous and important cause in which your arms are engaged, affords us the most sensible pleasure; we feel the necessity of extraordinary exertion at this critical juncture; and your Honourable Court may rely upon our assurances, that we will most heartily co-operate with the Governor-general in every matter dependant upon us, to enable him to prosecute the war with the utmost vigour, and, we sincerely hope, with the most signal success."

Copy of a letter from Earl Cornwallis to Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. dated Camp near Seringapatam, May 16, 1791.

"Sir,

"I have the honour to inform you, that I had an opportunity yesterday of attacking Tippoo, and of giving him a total defeat. The vicinity of Seringapatam, and the batteries which he had erected on the North side of the island, saved his army from destruction. His loss of men, however, must have been very considerable; and, besides a number of colours, we took four pieces of brass cannon.

"The difficulties of my own situation, in respect to forage and provisions, and particularly on account of the advanced season of the year, are not much relieved by this event, and indeed are very serious; and the obstacles which this river presents to a junction or co-operation with General Abercromby, and which had never been described in any written or verbal account of it, appear at present almost insurmountable.

"I am, with the greatest esteem and regard, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"(Signed) CORNWALLIS."

A true copy,

(Signed) GEO. PARRY, Act. Dep. Sec.

Copy of a letter from Earl Cornwallis to Sir Charles Oakley, Bart. dated Camp at Magri, June 28, 1791.

"Sir,

"We arrived here this morning, and I shall probably remain in this neighbourhood, for the purpose of thoroughly reconnoitering the forts of Severndroog, and of giving the Mahrattas an opportunity of employing their numerous cavalry and followers in searching the extensive jungles for the large quantities of cattle and grain which are said to have been collected in them from the adjoining country.

"After accomplishing those objects, I shall approach near enough to Bangalore to en-

able me to deposit the sick in that place, and to obtain a supply of some articles of military stores.

"I am at present in hourly expectation of hearing that Captain Read has arrived there with a large convoy of provisions; and, if I am not disappointed, my intention is to avail myself of that supply, and proceed directly to reduce Oussore, and to place our armies in such a position as to exclude Tippoo completely from all the principal Northern passes leading to the Eastward from this country.

"I hope these measures will perfectly secure our own communications, and that they will also put it in my power to make the further arrangements that I intended, respecting the troops of the allies, without any material interruption.

"I am informed that Tippoo has taken the advantage of our being detained to the Westward for the protection of the Mahratta communications, to detach some cavalry and infantry towards the Barramaul; but I think it highly probable that, upon his being acquainted with the direction of our movements, he will soon recall them.

"You will, I am fully persuaded, use every exertion in your power to provide us amply with cattle; and I must recommend, that those which have been procured to the Southward of the Coleroon may be brought to the Presidency as soon as possible, to be employed in transporting grain and other articles that we may want from thence; and I must particularly request, that no pains be spared to engage the greatest possible number of drivers to attend them; as it is to the deficiencies in that class of people in the army, that our late losses of cattle are principally to be attributed.

"In addition to the sum that I formerly mentioned, you will oblige me by dispatching, without delay, six lacks of rupees to Vellore, to be ready to be forwarded to the army, when I shall be satisfied with the security of our communications.

"I am, with great esteem and regard, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

"(Signed) CORNWALLIS."

A true copy.

(Signed) GEORGE PARRY, Acting Deputy Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Earl Cornwallis to Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. dated Camp at Soleur, July 2, 1791.

"I shall move on the 4th towards Bangalore, from whence the arrival of Captain Read's convoy will enable me to proceed in a very few days to Oussore.

"The disposal of the Mahratta armies during the rains is not finally arranged; but I believe it will be settled at a conference which I shall have with the Chiefs to-morrow.

"I cannot conclude without assuring you, that I shall ever retain the most grateful sense of your exertions to re-raise this army; and that I feel myself fortunate, in this important juncture,

justice, in saving the government of Fort St. George in such able and respectable hands."

• Extract of a letter from Major-General Abercromby to Earl Cornwallis, dated Tellicherry, June 19, 1791.

"I had the honour of writing on the 14th instant by one of your Lordship's Hircarabs, acquainting you with the arrival of the corps at their several cantonments. Before the end of the month I am in hopes to have the men under shelter; which I am the more anxious to hasten, as they require much refreshment from the late fatiguing duties they have been engaged in. The difficulty of procuring materials, and the full employment we find in erecting buildings for the men, must prevent my assisting the officers, and will, I fear, oblige them to remain in tents most, if not all the monsoon. This, with the loss they have sustained from the inclemency of the weather and badness of the roads, in their baggage, their cattle, and their camp equipment, the latter of which, on this side of India, is their own property, together with the dearth of almost every necessary of life from the increased consumption, has determined me to continue the troops on batta, until I receive your Lordship's directions respecting them.

"Notwithstanding the fatigues we have undergone, I am happy to acquaint you, our sick have not increased in the proportion I had reason to expect. In a few weeks, I am persuaded, we shall be well refitted; and, with the recruits to be expected from England for the Europeans, and those already entertained at Bombay for the native battalions, I hope we shall be nearly completed to the establishment."

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

New-York, July 20. By a letter, dated at New-Town, on the river Tioga, the 4th instant, it appears, that the main body of the Indians, amounting to 600, arrived there the 25th ult. and the next day an interesting meeting was held at the table of Colonel Pickering, who had invited about twenty of the Sachems or Chiefs of the Six Nations and other tribes, as well as several gentlemen from Philadelphia, to dine with him. The table was spread under a covert of green boughs, and (as in former days) they dined together with a brotherly affection. When the table was clearing away for introduction of pipes, the bench opposite to us gave way, and the whole row fell to the ground; on which one of the Philadelphians desired one of the interpreters to tell them, that "they had now given an ocular proof of their determination to stand or fall together." They took the meaning, and laughed heartily. Shortly one of the gentlemen, by an interpreter, requested them to open their ears, for he had something to say to them. He then proceeded to represent the disadvan-

tages of intemperance, and the evil nature of war; and likewise the happy consequences of a quiet and peaceable disposition, in which all mankind might live together as become children of one Father; and concluded with earnest wishes, that their old and wise men would endeavour to preserve society and good-will during the treaty for the renewal of peace and friendship, so that it might be attended with the desired effects. To which was added by another person: "It was with these sentiments our fathers met each other when they came into your country with William Penn 108 years ago. They lived about 70 years in uninterrupted peace and fellowship. If the Indians desire to preserve the same friendly disposition, we believe the White People are now disposed to cherish them; and we heartily wish that a peace of still longer duration may be the happy consequence." As what had been said was repeating to them, they assented in their manner, from time to time, with loud and general *uh-ahs*. They afterwards talked together some time in a low voice. One of them (we are told) said to the rest, "Don't you remember when we heard this speech a great many years ago?"

At length an old man, after repeating what had been said, rose, and replied, "Brothers, we thank you for your advice. We have not much to say to you. We are not now about the Council Fire. The Representative of the Thirteen States has invited us to his table, that we might take each other by the hand, and converse together as friends. We thank you for reminding us of the time when our forefathers lived in peace and friendship. Then we went out and came in when we pleased, and our wives and children were secure. You have told us how it was with our fathers; we have a mind to tell you how it is with us. Formerly our nations were always at war one among another. Indians were born with the tomahawk in their hands, till Sir William Johnson told us, that we ought all to be one people. He made peace amongst us, for which we revere his memory. But, after many years, the French made war on the English. Then Sir William came to us, and laid his tomahawk down by us, and told us we must take it up against the French. We took it up for him then; but it was not right for him to put it into our hands. In the last war, when we heard that brothers were going to fight against brothers, we thought it strange. We could hardly believe that people of the same blood would rise up and destroy one another. We saw that they could not fetch a clear stroke, because they could scarcely distinguish between enemies and friends. If we had had our senses about us, we should not have taken up the tomahawk on either side. We ought to have let you alone, until you became brothers again, and then joined you as friends."

Colonel

Colonel Pickering observed, that the conversation was perfectly agreeable to him ; and took occasion to enforce what had been said by a recollection of the former harmony between the Indians and the people of Pennsylvania, who had dealt so fairly with their ancestors, and had lived in peace with them for so long a time ; intimating, that the same good-will had prompted those present to come so far to attend the treaty, with a belief of the friendly intentions of the Great Chief of the United States towards the Indian nations ; and that therefore it would be right, that every jealous apprehension should be now removed.

One of the company having in his possession an old stone pipe, supposed to have been presented to William Penn by the Indians, he repeated the history of it. As this was interpreted to them, they looked round at the pipe with expressions of satisfaction. — The next chief took hold of it, examined it attentively, smoked a whiff or two, then passed it to the next ; and thus the old pipe went round once more, as in the days of its worthy owner.

On the 21 instant, we attended the introductory conference, on which the previous messages and circumstances of the treaty were re-heard. An erect young man, of a commanding appearance, spoke for some time on behalf of the Indians ; after which, an old Chief delivered four strings of wampum, talking over them a considerable time, and closing his speech in this manner : “ I herewith remove all doubts and fears ; and our brothers, the White People, with their wives and children, may now rest quietly in their beds.”

Yesterday the business was opened by a conciliatory speech from Colonel Pickering.

The writer of the account proceeds with expressing satisfaction in having attended the treaty, which appeared so far to be strongly marked with such traits of peace and friendship as were evidently agreeable on the part of the Indians.

STATE OF AFFAIRS ABROAD.

The death of Prince Potemkin, immediately on closing the war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, is an event that, at any other period, would have caused much agitation at the Court of St. Petersburg. On the present occasion, the Privy Council, indeed, met ; but were soon dismissed, with an intimation that their advice was not wanted, “ her Imperial Majesty still possessing strength of mind sufficient to be her own Counsellor.” — Such is the representation of the Foreign Prints, however inconsistent with her Majesty’s true character.

Perhaps the Empress of Russia never stood more in need of able Counsellors than on the present occasion ; surrounded with jealous rivals, whose interest it is to defeat her
GENT. MAG. December, 1791.

views ; and pressed on all sides, by the enemies of France, to take an active part in the affairs of the Fugitive Princes, whose situation she commiserates, and whose cause she professes to support.

Of Sweden we can say nothing. The hungry Linn, when disappointed of his prey, ranges the purlieus of the forest for blood, and roars incessantly till gorged with slaughter.

The Allies, who were engaged in the common cause of humanity, being excluded, by the superior talents of the Belligerent Powers, from any interference as Mediators in the late glorious peace between Russia and the Porte, have lately been engaged in strengthening their interest by an union of families that promises to extend the blessings of peace and the Protestant line from generation to generation to the end of time.

While writing this, an account appeared in the Foreign Prints of a Treaty between Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark, to free the French King from his captivity, and succour the Princes ; and, it is said, that they are determined to declare war against the Emperor himself, unless he joins the Confederacy.

Amidst all these important transactions, of the truth of which there can be no doubt, there yet remains one very serious question, “ Who is to continue the war, provided the Princes and their Auxiliaries lose a battle ?” and that a battle must ensue, does not now admit of a doubt. Should it be a general action, a termination of the war may soon be expected ; but, should an attack be made from divers quarters at once, the ruin of the country may be effected, and the cause of action remain undecided.

As the French armies are already raised, and the Generals appointed, and nothing remains to obstruct their progress of taking the field, but the want of money ; the King, by his Minister of War, has demanded 20 millions of the National Assembly, as indispensably necessary. In making his demand, the Minister read an Estimate, to which the money was to be applied ; and the Assembly, rejecting the remarks of M. Thurm, that perhaps the estimate was more hastily than judiciously framed, referred it to the Diplomatic Committee of Finance.

The letters to the three Generals in Chief, M. Rochambeau, M. Luckner, and M. de la Fayette, have appeared in all the papers, and shew, that the King is in earnest to maintain the NEW CONSTITUTION ; a Constitution on whose foundation the King of Poland has erected a Constitution for that Kingdom, but infinitely improved, and accommodated to the temper of the people by whom it is to be adopted.

That the Elector of Saxony has not hastily declared his acceptance of the Royal dignity allotted to him, is not much to be wondered at, this not being the first time that the Crown

Crown of Poland has been worn by the Electors of Saxony; which rather has proved a crown of thorns to that House, than a trophy of honour.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The Pope has sent to all the Courts, and to all the Princes of Europe, without exception, a long Memoire, in which he fully details the unjust proceedings, and the contradictory, atrocious, and barbarous measures, of the French *soi-disant* Constituent Assembly, relative to the usurpation of Avignon and of the Comtat.

He complains that this Assembly, after having loudly protested that they renounced the spirit of conquest, and after having acknowledged the right of the Holy See to Avignon and the Comtat Venaissin, confirmed by an undisturbed possession for more than five centuries, have been guilty of the most horrible crimes, and have shed torrents of blood, with a view to usurp this country.

The Dey of Algiers gave notice to the French Consul, that, having released several Genoese prisoners on the faith of France, unless seven Algerine prisoners at Genoa were sent back within six weeks, he should make prize of all French merchantmen.

This occasioned considerable alarm both at Marseilles and Genoa; but M. Samouville, the French Ambassador at Genoa, having put seven Algerines on board a vessel, at his own expence, within twenty-four hours, with orders to sail immediately for Algiers, this prompt compliance, it is hoped, will prevent a rupture.

The Decree for summoning the King's elder brother (Monsieur) to return to France, was finally agreed to, on Sunday the 30th of October, in the following terms:

"The National Assembly, considering that the Presumptive Heir to the Crown is a minor, and that Louis-Joseph Stanislaus-Xavier, French Prince, the first in order to the Regency, is absent from the Kingdom, in execution of the second article of the third section of the French Constitution, requires Louis-Joseph-Stanislaus-Xavier to return to the Kingdom within the space of two months from the notification made to him of this requisition; and declares that, in case he shall not have returned at the expiration of the said space, he shall be held to have abdicated his right to the Regency, agreeable to the aforesaid article."

This Decree was delivered to the King; but his Majesty did not think proper to enforce it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday 6.

A case was tried in the Court of Exchequer, wherein Mr. Curtis, an eminent paper-maker and stationer, was the Claimant, against the Crown, for a large quantity of paper, which had been seized at his mill un-

der pretence that the same was falsely denominated, by having been entitled "Short Demy." In the course of the evidence it appeared clearly to the satisfaction of the Court, that the paper was not forfeited for the cause assigned, being a non-descript paper, not specifically enumerated in either of the tables of the paper-act; and, though no specific value had been put on such paper in lieu of such denomination, as in strictness of law is required for such non-descript paper, yet as it also appeared, by the Claimant's denominating it "Short Demy," that he had classed it in a table, the amount whereof, in point of duty, was fully equal to the value, the learned Judge delivered his opinion, that there was not any colour or pretence for the information for penalties, which appeared to stand then next for trial, and that the paper must be restored. Yet, as this distinction on the part of the Claimant appeared to be made for the first time under the present paper laws, it seemed necessary to the Judge, under all the circumstances, to certify that there was a PROBABLE cause of seizure; by which means the Claimant is obliged to pay his own costs, notwithstanding his being otherwise successful. The Judge also observed, that the last act for regulating the paper-trade appeared to have been brought-in by way of rider to another law, and, for want of having the proper clauses, appeared now very much confused; and, as it laid the officers and traders under great difficulties, required immediate amendment.

Monday 29.

At two o'clock the Lord Mayor, in the City state coach, followed by the two Sheriffs, Anderson and Combe, in their state carriages, the Aldermen Harley, Wilkes, Sawbridge, Leves, Newnham, Gill, Koyell, Sanderson, Watson, Skinner, Newman, Curtis, Glynn, the Recorder, and a train of nearly 200 Common Council, attended by the usual officers, arrived at St. James's, where they were introduced to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who sat in one of Prince Edward's apartments, on a Chair of State, with his attendants; when the following Address was presented, being read by the Recorder:

"To his R. H. Frederick Duke of York."

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, ever firmly attached to the House of Brunswick, feel the most lively satisfaction in approaching your Royal Highness with our sincere congratulations on your marriage with the Princess Royal of the august House of Prussia.

"Zealous as we are on every occasion to shew our loyalty and attachment to your illustrious family, we feel a peculiar satisfaction in the present opportunity to testify our sincere joy at your Highness's union with a Princess so truly distinguished,

"That

"That a union so auspicious may long be a source of uninterrupted felicity to your Highness and your Royal Consort, is the ardent wish of the Citizens of London."

His Royal Highness's Answer :

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

"I return you my most hearty thanks for this address, so full of sentiments of attachment to the House of Brunswick, and of affection to me."

"Your expressions of joy on the occasion of my marriage gives me the highest satisfaction; and the City of London may rely upon my unabating zeal for their welfare and prosperity, and on my constant endeavours to preserve their affection and regard."

The Lord Mayor, &c. were afterwards introduced to the Duchess, who sat on a Chair of State in one of the apartments on the Queen's side, with her attendants in waiting on each side, and presented the following Address, which her Royal Highness received very graciously.

To her Royal Highness the Duchess of York.

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, with peculiar satisfaction, embrace the earliest opportunity to greet your Royal Highness on your safe arrival in this kingdom, and to offer our warmest compliments of congratulation on your auspicious nuptials with his Royal Highness the Duke of York."

"Truly happy to testify how sincerely we participate in the general joy of your Royal Highness's union with an illustrious son of our beloved Sovereign, we cannot but express our ardent wish that you may long experience every degree of felicity which can result from so distinguished an alliance."

Her Royal Highness's Answer :

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

"I thank you for your congratulations, so expressive of love and duty to the King our Sovereign, and of affection to the Duke of York and myself. They make impression on my mind, and it shall be my constant and unremitting study to continue to deserve the esteem of the City of London."

At half past two the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council returned in the same procession back to Guildhall. The Duke and Duchess of York returned back to Whitehall before three o'clock.

In the evening, as an elderly woman, housekeeper to Mr. Francis, of St. James's-square, was sitting by the kitchen fire, the flames caught her cloaths, and burned her in so terrible a manner, that she expired in a few hours afterwards.

Wednesday 21.

Several respectable buckle-manufacturers, deputed by the trade in general, from the towns of Birmingham, Walsley, and Wolverhampton, waited upon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Carlton-house, and

were introduced to an audience by Mr. Sheridan. The purport of their attendance on the Prince was conveyed in a petition, setting forth the distressed situation of thousands in the different branches of the buckle-manufacture, from the fashion now, and for some time back, so prevalent of wearing shoe-strings instead of buckles. His Royal Highness received the deputation in a manner the most gracious and condescending, and (after expressing himself in terms of the greatest kindness and sympathy towards the sufferers by the decline of so important an article of manufacture) promised his utmost assistance by his own example and influence; and, further, that the mode of tying the shoes should not be adopted by any person in his Royal Highness's household.

About nine o'clock this morning, a dreadful fire broke out at the magnificent residence of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, in Privy Garden, which has lately undergone such expensive and elegant improvements. Before the engines arrived, the flames had got to such a height, that it was a considerable time before they could be in any degree reduced; but, fortunately, the fire having broken out at the top of the house, an opportunity was thereby afforded of getting out the most valuable furniture in the lower apartments, which was removed to places of safety in the neighbourhood, under the protection of some companies of the Duke of York's regiment, who had come to the spot almost as soon as the alarm was given. The flames raged with great violence till about twelve o'clock, when, the roof falling in, the conflagration was prevented from spreading any further; though great fears were entertained for some time, that Colonel Charles Lennox's house adjoining would share in the calamity, but, by the exertions of the firemen and people who assisted, this was prevented. His Grace attended during the whole time, and was very active in assisting personally, and giving directions where to throw the water. The Duke of York, who was also present, was very active, and gave orders to a party of his regiment to work the floating-engine. During the raging of the fire, a favourite spaniel dog of the Duke's was observed at the window of an upper apartment, jumping and making endeavours to force his way through the glass. His Grace offering to reward any person that would save him, a waterman, by means of ladders fastened together, mounted to the window, threw up the sash, and brought the dog down safe. The Duke gave the man eleven guineas, and desired him to call on him the next day: a person who assisted in holding the ladder received two guineas.

The damage done by the fire is to a very great amount, notwithstanding that a part of the furniture was saved; nor were either the building or furniture insured.

P. 685, col. 1. The late Rev. Mr. Homer, of Willoughby, was a godson of the celebrated Dr. Sacheverell, from whom he received his Christian name, Henry.

P. 780, col. 1. The name of the late Mr. Morris should have been *John-Sawry*. His estate descends to his *eldest* son, *John-Bacon-Sawry* M. not to his brother "Christopher."

P. 1064. When the late Gen. Caruthers was on his death-bed, he sent for the officer next in command, to request that his funeral might not be attended with any military parade, but that it should be private, and at an early hour. "This mode," continued the expiring hero, "will not prevent such of the garrison who respected me when living, seeing the last sad duties done to my memory when dead." A private soldier at the same time lay in the agonies of death; and while humility and resignation alone occupied the last moments of his General, he was anxiously soliciting his serjeant to bestow his arrears of pay in a handsome burial. To those who should fire over his grave he bequeathed a plentiful supply of good cheer; and to all who should follow his corpse to the grave, something to drink to his memory. The sick soldier expired about the same time, and both their dying requests were complied with. The General's funeral began to move at daylight, without one degree of military parade; but the garrison, notwithstanding this privacy, had assembled, not in arms, to do the last honours to their deceased commander, but as private citizens to weep over his corpse. About noon the private sentinel's funeral parade began. A certain number of the regiment, according to the rank of the deceased, are ordered on such occasions to attend, with arms reversed and muffled drums. This number alone attended, and gave the private soldier three irregular *feu de joye*, after shedding the manly tear alone over their General.

P. 1065, col. 1. The late Rev. Mr. Yorke (son of the bishop of Ely) was rector of St. Michael, Mile-end, Colchester; in which he is succeeded by the Rev. George Owen Cambridge, M. A.

P. 1066, l. 12. *RUFUS* informs us, that "Mr. Fermor's residence was at *Kamigate*, not *Margate*; but he died in Pall-mall, London. He was brother-in-law to Lord Viscount Conyngham; and he left no children."

P. 1068, col. 1. Miss Percy, daughter of the late Duke of Northumberland, is called half-sister to the present Duke, and to the present Earl of Beverley. But B. L. observes here, that "the late Duke and Dukes of Northumberland had only one daughter, Lady Frances-Elizabeth, who died in 1761, and is buried in Westminster-abbey, and two sons, the present Duke and the Earl of Beverley, abovementioned. (See Collins's *Peerage*, 5th edit. vol. II. p. 486, and Supplement, p. 14.) Miss P. might be the illegitimate daughter of the late Duke; but in the contemplation of law (which respects

the order so essential to the welfare of society) she cannot be called half-sister, &c. any relation, to the Duke's legitimate issue."

Ibid. Dowager-Lady Craven, &c. The mother of the late Lord C. was Mrs. Craven, relict of John C. esq. son of John the second son of William second Lord Craven. She died July 9, 1789. Her maiden name was *Hickes*.

Ibid. col. 2. Sir Thomas Rumbold, bart. was born in January, 1736, at Layton-stone, in Essex, and was descended from a respectable family which had been long resident at Fulham. His father died second in council at Tellicherry. At the age of 16 he was sent to the East Indies in the civil service, but soon changed that employment for the military line. At the siege of Trichinopoly he first distinguished himself by his intrepidity. He was aid-du-camp to Lord Clive at the memorable battle of Plassey, and was wounded in that engagement, and in the re-taking of Calcutta. Upon his return home he was sent out chief of Patna, whence he returned in 1769. In 1775 he was an East India director. In 1777 he was appointed governor of Madras; and finally returned in 1781. In all these public employments he displayed great courage and abilities; and in private life possessed, in an eminent degree, the social and domestic virtues.—He married, 1. Miss Berriman, daughter of an E. India supercargo; 2. Miss Price, whose uncle died chief of an E. India settlement; 3. Miss Law. By the first he had two sons; of whom the elder, William, died in the guards; the other, George, succeeds to the title; and a daughter, married to Mr. Hale. The eldest by the second is Thomas-Henry, student of Trinity College; another son, and five more children, the youngest born this year. Sir Thomas acquired his fortune by his second adventure in India, by fines on raising the Company's revenues, when governor of Madras, and before, when chief of Patna. He gave 87,000*l.* for Wotton, exclusive of timber, and many annuities, which afterwards fell in. We hear it has, since his death, been purchased by Mr. D'anno the banker.

P. 1069, col. 2. The history of the late Rev. Mr. Speke is thus far connected with that of two persons so eminent as the Earl of Guildford and the Right Hon. William Pitt. The Countess of Guildford is the daughter of the late George Speke, esq. of Dillington, in Somersetshire, one of the numerous descendants of the Spekes, or L'Espeques, who left Normandy with the first William, and acquired such abundant possessions in England, from his gratitude or policy, as are sufficient for an honourable support of several independent branches, into which their posterity has divided. Her Ladyship's mother was the daughter of an opulent attorney in that county, and was first married to Sir Francis Drake, a young man of some extraordinary qualities, who died soon after his marriage, having, as is reported, never seen his wife

since their union at the altar. Lady Drake was shortly afterwards married to Mr. Speke, who had some children by a former marriage, and by Lady Drake one daughter, the present amiable Countess of Guildford, to whom the greater part of his very extensive property was devised. The Rev. Mr. Speke, who had no nearer degree of relationship to Lady Guildford than that of cousin, had, however, a very considerable share in the benefits of the noble Earl's prosperity and power. Eight hundred pounds a-year is, at least, the value of the preferment for which he was indebted to him. Towards the close of Lord Guildford's administration, it was told to Mr. Speke, that his ancestors had a dormant claim upon some part of the estates held by the Countess: he revived this claim in an immediate suit, which was tried at Wells, and decided in his favour, the Earl disclaiming to prolong the contention by any further proceedings, though the question was thought extremely doubtful, and the estate depending upon it worth nearly 1200l. a-year. Thus is Mr. Speke's history involved with that of the Earl of Guildford. With Mr. Pitt's it has only this connexion: that a Col. Speke, who resided within a few miles of Burton Pynsent, and had, therefore, some acquaintance, but no immediate intimacy, with the Chatham family, left Mr. Pitt the residuary heir to his estates, also worth 1200l. a-year, when Mr. Speke's male-issue should fail. One of Mr. Speke's two sons died a few years since of a consumption, and the other is said to be unfortunately in so ill a state of health that Mr. Pitt is thought likely to enjoy this extraordinary bequest.

P. 1070, col. 1, l. 26. The late John Robinson, esq. who died at Bath, advanced in years, was the cousin of the Lord Primate of Ireland, and of the gentleman known by the name of Long Sir Thomas Robinson, late of Roxbury, his brother. He married Anna, daughter of Francis Duncombe, esq. of Broughton, co. Bucks, by whom he had no issue. By a will dated the 21st of October, with a codicil dated the 24th, both in his own hand-writing, he has left 1400l. a-year, and 7000l. in stock, to his natural daughter, Mrs. Rose, the widow of a clergyman, by whom she was left unprovided for, with three children. His nephew, Mr. Fleming, has 700l. a-year by this will; and the much respected Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, of the Circus, an hundred pounds a-piece, in testimony of his esteem.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Donaghadee, the Lady of the Rev. Francis Hutcheson, a daughter.

At Rathcooney, co. Kil, are, Irel. the Lady of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, esq. a son.

At Culham, near Henley on Thames, the Lady of P. L. Powys, esq. jun. a son and heir.

At Swetten-hall, co. Leicester, the Lady of Robert Blencowe, esq. a son.

Lady of Ju. Perring, esq. a still-born child.
Lady of W. Gore Langton, esq. of Newton, lieutenant-colonel of the Oxfordshire militia, a son and heir.

Nov. 22. At their lodgings in York, Lady of Fra. Cholmeley, esq. of Branfby, a daughter.

24. Viscountess Falmouth, a daughter:

25. At Kilverstone-lodge, Norfolk, the Lady of Jacob Whittington, esq. a son.

28. At his house in Savile-row, the Lady of Sir John Frederick, bart. a son.

30. At his villa near Stratford, in Essex, the Lady of Dove Brooks, esq. a son and heir.

Dec. 1. The Lady of Sir Cecil Bishopp, a daughter.

3. At their house in Bennet-street, St. James's, the Lady of Rawson Hart Bodlam, esq. of Bull's-cross, Enfield, a daughter.

6. At his house in Hanover-square, Lady of the Hon. Col. Rodney, a son.

7. At his Lordship's seat at Hinton St. George, the Lady of Earl Poulett, a son.

10. At Cratius, the Lady of Sir R. Burnett, bart. of Leys, a daughter.

19. At Woolmer, co. Hereford, the Lady of Sam. Whitbread, esq. jun. a daughter.

At Morton in the Marth, the Lady of Ju. H. Ackerley, esq. a son and heir.

20. At her father's seat at Stoke park, near Devizes, Lady Compton, a daughter.

24. At his house in Lincoln's-inn fields, the Lady of Edward J. Curtis, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

07. **A**T St. Croix, James B. Thomason, esq. son of the Hon. Tho. T. one of his Majesty's counsel in Tortola, to Miss Maria Bourke, daughter of — B. esq. of the former island.

27. At Halifax, in Nova Scotia, Lieut. Smith, of the 57th regiment, to Miss Burrow, only daughter of the late James B. esq. one of his Majesty's counsel for that province.

Nov. 24. At Newcastle upon Tyne, Lieut. W. Kent, of the royal navy, to Miss Kent, of High Holborn.

25. James Byrn, esq. of Upper Thornhaugh-str. to Miss Arnold, of Queen-square.

Mr. Williams, of Great Portland-street, to Miss Arbuthnot, of Upper Norton-street.

Capt. James Young, of the Lord Walsingham East India-man, to Miss Clementia Thompson, of Yarmouth.

28. At Salisbury, Mr. Tho. Wilkie, of St. Paul's Church-yard, London, to Miss Sophia Garlick, of Salisbury.

29. Rich. Holbrook, esq. surveyor to the Crown for the parish of St. James, to Miss Belsey Lewen, daughter of Francis L. esq. of Enithy-hall, Herts.

John Tyrell, esq. of Hatfield-place, near Chelmsford, Essex, to Miss Tyssen, only daughter of the late Wm. T. esq. of Chesshant, Herts.

David Duval, esq. of Warnford-court, to Miss Tidswell, of Broad-street-buildings.

30. Mr. Jeremiah Owen, of Holfeydown, to Miss Harriet Perkins, of Staines.

Lately,

Lately, Edw. Clarke, esq. younger son of George Hyde C. esq. of Hyde, in Cheshire, to Miss Prevost, only daughter of the late Gen. P. of Greenhill grove, Herts.

Mr. Ghent, of Newport, Salop, to Miss Whicksted, of Chetwynd.

Rev. Mr. Hughes, of Newport, to Miss Harriet Whicksted, of Shiffhall.

Mr. Vaughan, tanner, at Enfield, to Miss Beldam, of Royston.

Dec. 1. Mr. Reader Watts, of Stoke Newington, to Miss Anne Noble, of Southgate.

Mr. Sam. Osmond, jun. silk-dyer, Leadenhall-str. to Miss Meares, of Blackfriars road.

3. At Edinburgh, Drummond Campbell, esq. to Miss Scott, daugh. of A. S. esq. of Craigie.

4. Mr. Hillhouse, hofier, of Leicester, to Miss Blore, of Rotherby.

5. Henry Harben, esq. to Miss Woodgate, both of Lewes, in Sussex.

6. Robert Blackmore, esq. to Miss Nancy Hind, both of Manchester.

7. Sir Geo. Armitage, bart. of Kirklees-hall, co. York, to Miss Mary Bowles, 2d dau. of Oldfield B. esq. of North Aston, co. Oxf.

8. At Milton, near Sittingbourn, in Kent, Rev. John Mestier, of Wincanton, co. Somerset, to Miss Dyne, of Milton.

9. Capt. J. Smith, of the royal navy, to Mary Dowager-viscountess Dudley and Ward.

At Edinburgh, William Ramsay, jun. esq. banker, to Miss Bethia Hamilton, of Wisshaw.

10. At Rushton, co. Northampton, by special licence, P. E. Ottey, esq. of the Navy-office, to Miss S. Haggett, of Rushton, with a fortune of 70,000l.

Christopher Thornhill Camm, esq. of Antigua, to Miss Sarah Chivers, of Clapham.

At Bristol, Rev. Mr. Wm. White, to Miss Pignenk, daughter of the late Isaac P. esq. formerly high-sheriff of Bristol.

12. At Nottingham, Mr. George Garden Robinson, of Banff, in Scotland, to Miss Keyworth, of Nottingham.

13. Mr. Regnart, of Paddington, sculptor, to Miss E. Hunter, of Litt'e Mary-la-Bonne.

John Woodhouse, esq. of Aramstone, co. Hereford, to Miss Holcombe, eldest daughter of Rev. Wm. H. M.A. domestic chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's.

James Bankart, esq. of Leicester, to Miss Swepton, of Ironmonger-lane, Cheap-side.

14. At Goodnestone, Kent, Lewis Cage, esq. of Coombe, in the said county, to Miss Bridges, eldest dau. of late Sir Brook B. bart.

15. At Maldon, Essex, Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Bradwell near the Sea, to Miss B. idge.

At Stoke church, near Plymouth, Captain Ralph Gore, of the 33d reg. of foot, to Miss Winne, daugh. of the Mayor of Plymouth.

17. Mr. Wm. Walter of Printing-house sq. Blackfriars, to Miss Darke, of Ludgate-hill.

19. Hungerford Spooner, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Harriet Luard, of Westbrook-hay.

20. Rev. S. G. Marsh, to Miss Emma Weldon, of Northamptonshire.

Benjamin Gascoyne, esq. second son of the

late Banther G. esq. to Miss Cecilia Watts, second daughter of Hugh W. esq.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Plaxton Dickinson, to Miss Grant.

21. At Feverham, Lieut. Gosselin, of the life-guards, to Miss Lippycart, of Lippycart-hall, near that town.

22. At Burford, Mr. North, attorney, to Miss M. A. Lenthal, of the Priory, Burford.

At Upper Moulsey, Mr. Wm. Raincock, to Miss Hewitt, of Dulwich.

23. Mr. Johnstone, of Covent-garden theatre, to Miss Bolton, of Band-street.

24. At Alverstoke, Hants, Lieut. Shuldham Peard, of the royal navy, to Miss Elizabeth, third daughter of Capt. Rodney B.

DEATHS.

May **A**T Madras, at the age, so unusual in that country, of 94, Mrs. Holcomb, relict of — H. esq. Her remains were attended to the grave by Sir Charles Oakley, and all the superior gentlemen of the settlement.

July 15. At Madras, aged 18, Mr. Samuel Thorp, son of Mr. T. of Aldgate. This young gentleman went out a writer in the East India Company's service last spring. He was a youth of the most promising hope, in whom gentleness of manners and fortitude of mind were happily united. He had been only a few weeks at Madras, but in that time had much engaged the regard of Sir Charles Oakley, the governor, who thus expresses himself in a letter to a friend:—"I should have been exceedingly happy to have manifested my attention to your recommendation of Mr. Thorp, had it pleased Providence to spare his life; but I am sorry to inform you, that this young gentleman died last night, after a very short but severe illness, much regretted by every one who knew him. I had him many times at my house, and was very much pleased with his disposition and manners, which seemed to be most amiable." He had heated himself by dancing, drank freely of lemonade, and afterwards slept in his palanquin, which brought on a flux that proved fatal on the fifth day.

In Bengal, of a lingering illness, Mr. Hogg, mate, first of an Imperial, and afterwards of a Country ship.

Oct. 2. At Niagara, in Canada, Sir William Erskine, bart. of Cambo, lieutenant in the 26th regiment of foot.

7. Near Camden, in South Carolina, Rich. Champion, esq. late deputy paymaster general of his Majesty's forces, and proprietor of the china-manufactory formerly carried on in Bristol.

21. At Hinchley, aged 60, Mr. William Ward, more than thirty years master of the free-school of that place, and author of "The Scripture Spelling-book, 1762."

29. At San Lucar de Barrameda, in Spain, Mrs. Hunter, wife of J. H. esq. consul for Seville and Lugo.

30. At Stow-hill, near Lichfield, Mrs. Gaftrell, sister to Mrs. Walmley (wife of Johnson's first friend), and sister also of the lady of whom Johnson used to speak with the warmest admiration, by the name of "Molly Aston" (who was afterwards married to Capt. Brodie, of the navy).—Mrs. Aston and her sister, Mrs. Gaftrell, had each a house and garden, and pleasure-ground, prettily situated upon Stow-hill, a gentle eminence, adjoining to Lichfield. Mrs. G's husband was the clergyman who, while he lived at Stratford upon Avon, where he was proprietor of Shakspeare's garden, with Gothic barbarity cut down his mulberry-tree, and, as Dr. Johnson assured me, did it to vex his neighbours. His lady, I have reason to believe, participated in the guilt of what the enthusiasts for our immortal bard deem almost a species of sacrilege." Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, vol. II. p. 40. Neither Mrs. G. nor her husband, we are well assured, deserved this severity of Mr. Boswell, though we are not in possession of the contriverting proofs. In another place (p. 306) Mr. Boswell pays a compliment to this lady's conversation, which, he says, he "was not willing to quit."

Nov. . . . At Barnet, Rich. Hassell, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1756, M. A. 1759, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex. His lady died April 3, 1783, in consequence of being thrown out of a single-horse-chaise: and by her he has left two daughters. His brother Robert, of Lincoln's-inn, commissioner of bankrupts, died April 3, 1783.

2. At Lichfield, aged 41, Mr. Henry Walton, vicar-choral of that cathedral. The premature and lamented death of this inoffensive, industrious, and worthy man, was occasioned by a neglected cold. His loss is irreparable to a widow and seven children; the eldest, a youth of much promise, was lately apprenticed to Mr. Wilkie, bookseller, in Paternoster-row, London.

9. At Richmond, in Surrey, in her 74th year, Mrs. Gundry, relict of Nathaniel G. esq. one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

13. At Shaftesbury, aged 26, Mr. Samuel Marib Oram, attorney at law; a young man of great abilities, though but little known, owing to his obscure birth and limited education. He displayed an early genius by many productions in poetry and drawing, the former of which has occasionally enriched our Magazine. The Rev. Mr. Gerrard, a man well known for his taste in literature, who, a few years since, resided in Shaftesbury, took much pleasure in instructing him in the Latin tongue, which, in a short time, he made a great progress in; but, unfortunately for Mr. Oram, this gentleman left the town before he was a perfect master of the language. The late Mr. Enckle, an attorney of

considerable practice, took him, when very young, into his office, and was so well pleased with the gentleness of his manners, his assiduity, civility, and obliging behaviour, that, on his death-bed, he expressed much solicitude for his future prosperity, and, as a reward for his fidelity and diligence, left him a handsome legacy. During three years practice in the law he acquitted himself with so much honour, punctuality, and probity, as to engage the esteem of all who employed him; and there was the greatest reason to expect that he would have attained a high degree of eminence in his profession. His goodness of heart discovered itself on all occasions, particularly during his illness, by his great anxiety for a tender and affectionate mother and three sisters, who have with him lost every comfort and support. Some manuscript poems, greatly superior to those which have already appeared in print, will probably be published by subscription, for their benefit. Shaftesbury is much indebted to him for establishing its fame, both as a place of considerable antiquity as well as pleasant situation. His South-east view, which has been engraved, is deservedly admired as a landscape; and his historical account of the town, which was presented to the publick three or four years since, in the County Magazine, with a poem in blank verse, describing the picturesque scenes of the country round it, are proofs of his attachment to the place of his birth.

At Knightsbridge (not Hammer-smith, as in p. 1169), in her 73d year, Mrs. Boehm, widow of the late Tho. B. esq. of London, merchant, and second daughter of the late Jacob Preston, esq. of Beeston, co. Norfolk.

15. Aged 71, Mrs. Jane Garner, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. G. of Chelster.

17. In her 95th year, Mrs. Hoper, relict of Philip H. esq. late of Leominster.

18. At Kensington, in her 67th year, of a putrid fever, caught by attending her sister, Mrs. Boehm, Mrs. Michell, widow of the late John M. esq. member and recorder of Boston, who died in 1766. She was the third and youngest daughter of Jacob Preston, esq. and married, first, in 1751, William Jermy, esq. of Bayfield, co. Norfolk, who dying in 1752, secondly as above, in 1754, Wm. Jermy, esq.'s first wife was Elizabeth, sister and heiress of William the last Lord Richardson, Baron Cramond, in Scotland; and by the death of Mrs. Michell, his estates descend, by the will of Wm. Jermy, esq. to the nearest male of the name of Jermy.

19. In his 69th year, Mr. John Lely, an eminent attorney, of Grantham, co. Lincoln.

21. At his house in Liversell, in Scotland, James Dalrymple, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Royals.

At Wiltierly, near Hull, Henry Cumbrey, esq. formerly of Stamford, and a captain in the Royal South Lancashire militia.

22. Aged 83, the Rev. Thomas Frewen Tuiner,

Turner, B. A. of Cold Overton Hall, co. Leic. ; a man of most exemplary life and manners. He assumed the name of Turner in 1755 on the death of John T. esq. whose estates he inherited by will. He was many years rector of Sapcote, in that county (of which he possessed the manor and advowson); but his growing years and infirmities rendering him unable to perform the duties of his function to his own satisfaction, he resigned it in 1778, and presented the Rev. Stanley Burrough, the present incumbent. His son, John Frewen, esq. is this year high-sheriff of the county.

At Basing, Capt. Britton, formerly in the East India Company's service.

23. At Sheffield, co. York, aged 73, Andrew Raynes, esq. a gentleman of considerable fortune, and long distinguished in that town and neighbourhood by his medical abilities, unaffected benevolence, and inflexible integrity.

At his seat at Hoddesdon, Herts, Sir John Baptist Hicks, bart. of Beverston, co. Gloucester. He is succeeded in title by Howe H. esq. of Whitcombe-park, co. Gloucester.

At her house in Great Russell-street, Mrs. Burrows, relict of Rev. John B. rector of St. Clement's, and curate of Hadley.

24. At Vienna, aged 84, Baron de Hagen, president of the council of the empire, knight of the Golden Fleece, and privy-counsellor to his Imperial Majesty.

At Guildford, Surrey, Miss Frances Watkins, grand-daughter of the late Joseph W. of Kennington.

25. At Bath, Mrs. Hobhouse, wife of Benj. H. esq. of Hartham-house, Wilts, and daughter of Sam. Cam, esq. of Bradford.

At Liverpool, Polliot Powel, esq. of a very ancient and respectable family in that town.

At Oxford, after a lingering illness, Mr. Wm. Matthews, one of the yeomen beadles of that university, and well known in the musical world as a pleasant and entertaining companion.

At 11 o'clock at night, at his house in St. Bartholomew's hospital, aged about 80, Dr. Wm. Pitcairn, treasurer to that charitable house (in which he is succeeded by Richard Baldwin, esq. of West Smithfield), and physician to Christ's hospital. Dr. P. was tutor to the late James, sixth duke Hamilton, whilst at Oxford, and travelled with his Grace about 1741. In April, 1749, at the opening of the Radcliffe library, at the request of the trustees thereof he was presented, in the theatre of Oxford, with the degree of doctor of physick. In a year or two afterwards, he was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's against Dr. Barrowby, who had within two or three votes as many as the Doctor. In this situation he continued till the death of Mr. Treasurer Darker, when the governors desired him to accept of the office of treasurer. He was several years president of the College of Physicians, and a fellow of the Royal Society.

26. At his house in Warwick-court, Mr. Brewster, attorney at law.

At Nottingham, in his 62d year, Mr. J. Pearson, who for several years wrote the following almanacks for the Company of Stationers, viz. Old Poor Robin's, Moore's, Wing's, Season's, and Partridge's.

At Sheffield, aged 80, Mr. Joseph Hancock. He might have been justly called the founder of the plated business in Sheffield, as he was the first person who commenced a manufactory of these goods; so that the very extensive works in this line, now in a flourishing state, are the growth of but few years.

At Surry-mount, in Ireland, after a long illness, Mr. Thomas Ryder, a celebrated comedian. As a private character, his memory is justly entitled to approbation, for he devoted his time and the fruit of his labours solely to the instruction and support of his family. But as an actor, he merits to be spoken of in terms of still higher encomium. No man understood human nature better; this was his cue in the delineation of human character; and it is not strange that it should lead him to truth. More versatility of genius seldom fell to the lot of any man. He could sustain with credit every situation of the drama. Whether the strings of the heart were by sympathy to flush the face with pleasure, or to contort with grief—whether the frank lover or the artful hypocrite was to appear—whether the soul was to melt into pathos, or to kindle in hilarity—he was all in all.—Mr. R. was originally a printer, in the prosecution of which honourable profession he caught the rudiments of that true and elegant taste which won him the esteem and approbation of the publick at every theatre upon which he appeared. His remains were interred in the church-yard of Drumcondra, attended by a numerous concourse of his friends.

27. At Bath, Sir Henry-George Ravenf-worth Liddell, bart. of Durham. He succeeded the late Lord Ravenf-worth in his estates, when the title became extinct, and only the baronetage revived in his person; and afterwards married Miss Steele, sister to the Right Hon. Thomas Steele, M. P. who survives him. He possessed an immense estate in the North, where he was distinguished for a warm and generous spirit, which sometimes, however, carried him into romantic transactions. His excursion to Lapland, upon a wager, and his return with two Lapland girls and rein-deer, are well remembered. See the "Tour through Sweden, Swedish Lapland, Finland, and Denmark. By Matthew Consett, Esq. Stockton, 1789," 4to. from May 24, to Aug. 12, 1786. The Lapland girls were returned safe to their native country, after an absence of several months, with 50l. and a cargo of trinkets; and the rein-deer have bred in England.

At Liverpool, Robert Norris, esq. a gentleman

tleman well known as delegate from that town upon the African business, author of the "Memoirs of the King of Dahomey," reviewed in our vol. LIX. p. 413, and brother to the Rev. Mr. Wm. N. F.A.S. and late secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of London. His death is supposed to have been brought on by being laid in a damp bed, whilst on his journey from London, where he had been on the above occasion, his experience and long acquaintance with Negroland and the slave trade being much attended to by the privy-council.

At Peckham, aged 63, Mr. Gilbert Deblois, late of Boston, New England, merch.

In Howard street, Strand, Mrs. Jones, near 50 years wife of Mr. R. J. treasurer of the Welsh charity-school.

In an advanced age, Baldwin Leighton, esq. senior alderman of the corporation of Shrewsbury, and in commission of the peace.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Robert Walker, of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Aged 62, Mr. Richard Fletcher, late farmer, master of Enfield workhouse, and woodward of the chase.

Aged about 33, Rev. Geo. Hare, curate of St. Martin's, in Lincoln. He was found dead in Saxilby field, about six miles from that city. He left that village on foot the evening before, in a state of intoxication, and, the night being very dark, is supposed to have lost the road, and to have died with fatigue and cold.

28. Mr. John March, who kept the Windmill at Salthill many years.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Owen, widow of Tho. O. esq. of Llynlleoth, co. Montgomery.

At St. Margaret's Bank, near Rochester, in her 46th year, Mrs. Church, wife of Mr. C. one of the clerks of the Victualling-office at Chatham.

At Lymston, aged 72, Rob. Wilkie, esq. many years consul at Tripoli and Alicant.

29. At the Devezes, aged 39, William Barwis, M.D. He was born in 1752, and was the third son of an antient and respectable family in the county of Cumberland. After a classical education in the school of St. Bees, in the same county, he prosecuted his medical studies under Dr. Cullen, in the University of Edinburgh; and in 1775 was admitted a member of the Corporation of Surgeons in London. In 1776 he took the degree of M.D. at Leyden; and, the year following, settled as a physician at Devezes, where his talents and conduct soon procured him distinction and esteem. He was admitted a burgess of the borough, and soon considered as a leading and valuable member of the corporation. But this was a very secondary object to his professional duties; in which, indeed, his reputation and practice uniformly and rapidly increased, his life having been found of sufficient length to raise him to the first eminence in his profes-

sion, but much too short for the advantage of the publick. A physician of such abilities as to render the most essential service to those whose infirmities may require his assistance, of such integrity as never, from motives of interest, to trifle with the health of his patients, and of such liberality as, instead of exacting fees from the poor, to be at all times equally ready to relieve them by his advice or his bounty, is a character which few will sufficiently esteem, and which few indeed can justly claim. This praise, however, Dr. Barwis deserved and obtained; and the tribute of a record at least is due to the merit of which so many will have reason to regret the loss.

At Ringwood, after being delivered of a fine boy, Mrs. Merryweather, wife of Mr. John M.

At Glasgow, Tho. Grahame, esq. writer.

Suddenly, Mr. Alex. Mundell, master of the academy at Clouseburn, near Dumfries.

At Ilip, co. Northampton, Mr. Knight, a farmer of eminence there, who appeared well, and was going to take a ride. He went to the stable to order out his horse, dropped at the stable-door, and instantly expired.

In Holborn, whither he removed from the corner of Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, of a cancer in his breast, Mr. Joseph White, bookseller.

Mr. Thomas-James Lawrence, woollen-draper, at the top of Cheapside. The fatigue and anxiety he underwent in his late canvas for the office of principal land coal meter, to which he was elected on the 17th instant, in the room of John Hart, esq. deceased, brought on a nervous fever, which ended in his death. He left a widow and ten children totally unprovided for; but for whom, we have the pleasure to hear, a very handsome subscription, amounting already to above 2000*l.*, is on foot; and Mr. Deputy Dixon, who was elected in Mr. L's room, has engaged to allow them 100*l.* per annum of his salary. Two of Mr. L's sons are in Christ's hospital, and a third will also shortly be placed there.

30. Mrs. Lloyd, wife of John L. esq. of Battle-bridge, St. Pancras.

Mr. John Atfield, Gray's-walk, Lambeth. Mrs. Simpson, wife of Mr. S. Taylor, of Rolls-buildings, Fetter-lane.

Tho. Perring, esq. of Throgmorton-street. Lately, at Lyons, in France, on his way to Nice, for the recovery of his health, John Dawson, esq. son of John Dawson Coates, esq. of Dublin, banker.

In Dublin, Mrs. King, mother of James K. esq. of Bath.

At his seat at New-garden, co. Limerick, in Ireland, Simon Purdon, esq. Dying without issue, his fortune, which is very considerable, devolves to his brother, William Captaun P. esq. late major in the 7th regiment of Dragoon guards.

At Dungannon, in Ireland, John Campbell, a native

a native of Scotland, whose age was estimated at 120 years. He was in the fleet when the boom was broken at Londonderry, in 1689; was a marine in 1704 with Admiral Rook, at the taking of Gibraltar; and, from a number of connected circumstances, the writer of this article, who knew him well, cannot think he died much under the age of 130. Campbell was of low stature, had an aquiline nose, and wanted an eye; was confined a very short time previous to his dissolution. Some years ago a gentleman, who had been an officer on board the ship Campbell had been in at Gibraltar, and had a list of the crew, found him out, and gave him some money, in recollection of their having been on the same service.

Aged 79, Mr. John Gale, an eminent butcher on Portsmouth common. He went round the world with Lord Anson.

At Ivedon, near Honiton, co. Devon, D. Pring, esq. His death was occasioned by visiting a poor family, of his parish, who were ill of a putrid fever, which he survived but thirty hours.

Aged 70, Mrs. Mary Carver, second daughter of the Rev. Philip C. formerly vicar of Belfhorpe, co. Norfolk.

At Melford, Suffolk, of canine madness, having been bitten three weeks before, in the throat and neck, by a mad dog, notwithstanding the Ormkirk medicine was administered, and medical advice and every precaution taken, Mr. Francis Tweed.

At his house in Chiswick, Edward Penny, esq. an eminent painter, and a member of the Royal Academy. He has left behind him, in MS. a course of very ingenious lectures, relative to the art of painting, which he delivered to the students of the academy, when he was professor of painting in that society. It is to be lamented that he did not live to communicate these lectures to the world, agreeably to his intention, which he frequently declared to his friends.

In an advanced age, Mr. Thomas Dawes, hop-planter and shop-keeper at Robertsb-ridge, co. Suffex. His mother was an Inskip, a great name in that part of the county, and nearly related to Sir John Lade's father, who was an Inskip before he changed his name.

At Shepperton, of a paralytic stroke, Mr. Samuel Bowling, late of Windsor. He came from India with John Call, esq. of Cornwall. The sensation was such, that he supposed it to be the cramp, and desired the servant to pull his arm; on doing which, he immediately said, "it is all over with me," and never spoke after.

At Knutsford, in her 85th year, Mrs. Letitia Leigh, sister of the late Geo. L. esq. of High Leigh, in Cheshire.

At Chatham, Mr. Tho. Turner, purser of the Suffolk man of war, in ordinary there.

At his house by the Chace-side, Southgate, Mr. Seward, silk-dyer.

At his house at Tottenham, a martyr to the gout, Thomas Cock, esq. formerly a Ham-
burgh merchant.

At Utk, co. Monmouth, Mrs. Browne, wife of Major B. and daughter of Admiral Sir Richard Hughes.

In Bury-street, Edmonton, Mr. Platt, farmer, and improprisor of the great tithes of that parish, under the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The death of his wife, about nine months ago, brought on a dejection of spirits and illness which he never recovered. He has left two daughters, one married to Mr. Corbet, coal-merchant at Edmonton.

Mrs. Hunt, sister of the lady of — Goodwyn, esq. of Enfield, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the co. of Middlesex.

At Blandstone's hotel, at Falmouth, Mr. Taylor, who came to England by the Chesterfield packet from New York. Three days previous to his sailing he was married to Miss Clinton, daughter of the Governor. Mr. T. came to England with a view of purchasing goods to the amount of 12,000*l.* in order to open a store-house at New York, where his father is one of the first merchants.

At Kennington, Mrs. Pierce, a widow lady.

Near Llandiloe, in South Wales, Howell Morgan, a cock-feeder, rat-catcher, and method. preacher; either of which avocations he practised as occasion suited. He had dissipated no inconsiderable fortune; was a good classical scholar, and allied to an ancient and respectable family in Monmouthshire. He had made the tour of Europe, and wrote to the King of Denmark on the subject of cock-fighting, when that prince was in England.

At Croydon, Surrey, aged 82, Mrs. Margaret Barnard, widow.

Mrs. Morrison, wife of Rev. Mr. M. of Yeovale, and sister of Paul Orchard, esq. of Hartland-abbey, Devon.

In a deep decline, Mrs. Gray, wife of Mr. G. of Kingland.

At Cotton-hall, co. Denbigh, in the prime of life, John Salisbury, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

Richard Enfield, gent. town-clerk of Nottingham.

At Carlisle, while on his journey, Mr. Richard Westley, a respectable factor, of Walsail. His death is attributed to a violent cold he caught in crossing Lancaster sands, which terminated in a fever of the brain.

At Plymstock, near Plymouth, aged 77, Capt. Thomas Rayment, of the royal navy. As a lieutenant, in the war of 1755, he served with distinguished reputation; was present at the reduction of Louisbourg, the taking of Quebec, and the siege of Belleisle; at all which places he was severely wounded, inasmuch that he was obliged to return to England for his health. He commanded a cutter on the Weymouth station. On the late peace he often took the present Earl of Chatham a cruise in the Channel for the benefit of his health; and tho' repeatedly asked what he wished in the line of his profession, by

by the Duke of Grafton, when first lord of the admiralty, he declined any preferment but the command of a cutter, saying, in his blunt way, "if the Admiralty thought his services and wounds did not demand promotion, he would not ask it." When his Majesty visited Plymouth, in August, 1789, Lieut. Rayment was presented to him, with other officers, and particular mention made of him by the Earl of Chatham. His Majesty, with his usual benignity, ordered the Board of Admiralty to put his name as a master and commander on the list. This honest, rough sailor declared he felt more pleasure at being thus promoted than at any circumstance of his life. Subsequent to his promotion, the wounds in his leg gave him great pain; and several small bones working out, he determined to suffer amputation of the limb affected. He underwent the operation with great fortitude, not even uttering a sigh or a groan; and declaring to the surgeon, that if he would find knife he would find leg, and bid him take care to "belay well, and mind his backstays." Capt. R. enjoyed a pretty good state of health till within a few days of his death, when he sunk gradually into the arms of the grim tyrant, lamented and esteemed by a numerous acquaintance.

At his lodgings in Bath, of a gradual decay, having nearly attained, if not completed, his 80th year, Wm. Lawley, esq. He had served many years in the army as an officer of dragoons; and was of so social and friendly a turn of mind, that the late Duke of Northumberland, when at Bath, never sent a card of invitation to a dinner without including his friend Lawley. His acquaintance was extensive, and his information great. To a stranger he appeared shy, and reserved; but this soon wore off. He has often favoured the writer of this article with his company to what he called, and preferred, a plain and quiet dinner; and at such times no one could be more entertaining, as the many little anecdotes he had collected in his journey through life, and was happy to relate, fully evinced.—He was nearly related to Sir Robert Lawley, the present M. P. for Warwickshire, and to the Duchess of Cumberland.

On Lambeth-terrace, Mrs. Eleanor Morrow, wife of Mr. Henry M.

Dec. 1. At Grantham, co. Lincoln, to the regret of all his relations and friends, in his 76th year, Francis Cockayne Cust, esq. the last surviving brother of the late Sir John C. bart. speaker of the House of Commons. He was one of his Majesty's counsel, counsel to the Board of Admiralty, and to the University of Cambridge; was chosen in the present and three former parliaments for the borough of Grantham, and was recorder of the borough of Boston. His remains were interred in the family-vault in St. George's church, Stamford, on the 7th. He left 20l.

to be distributed to the poor of that parish.

At his seat at Flais, near Durham, Anthony Hall, esq. in the commission of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Durham.

2. Aged 81, Mr. Charles Copeland, merchant, of Aberdeen.

Mr. Besant, one of the proprietors of the mail coach manufactory at Mill-bank, Westminster. The mechanical world has sustained a very great loss by his death, he having been the original inventor of the coaches adopted by the comptroller-general of the Post-office for the conveyance of the mails. His ingenuity, in various instances, was sanctioned by the Society of Arts, many of whose premiums were awarded to him; and he was esteemed by all who knew him as a very honest, worthy man.

Mr. Duffel, of Trinity College, Oxford, son of John D. esq. of Wroxton, in that county. He was found dead in the chamber of a gentleman of Lincoln College, with whom he had supped the preceding evening. From circumstances there is every reason to believe that he died in an apoplectic fit.

In his 24th year, Mr. Noble Kennett, coal-merchant, of Wandsworth, Surrey. He had been in London Nov. 28; where staying rather late, and the weather proving bad, he rode apace to get home; but getting very wet, caught a cold, to which he paid little attention. In two days a fever commenced; on the third day the best advice was called in, but too late, for on the fourth what was thought at first to be a slight cold terminated in his death, to the irreparable loss of a numerous family.

At Farmley, his seat, in the county of Kilkenny, Henry Flood, esq.; the elevation of whose talents, the extent of whose knowledge, and the commanding power of whose eloquence, were an honour not only to his native country but to human nature. For many years a most distinguished member of the House of Commons, his every effort was invariably directed to improve the political constitution, to increase the internal resources, and to promote the general prosperity of Ireland. No despicable plans of private emolument, no paltry schemes of party interest, debased the dignity of his character, or reduced him to the low level of common men. When taking an active part in the administration, high dignity and lucrative office were not the sole objects of his ambition; but a promise from the Minister of an unequivocal support of an Absentee Tax, that grand desideratum of every well-wisher of Ireland, was made the condition of his assistance, and the price of his aid; a promise which nothing but his influence could have procured, and nothing but private interest and the insatiation of party could have rendered ineffectual. To serve the commonweal he became a placeman; but when plans were pursued in whose direction he shared not, and for which,

which, therefore, he could not be responsible, rank or gain had no charms for him, and he deemed "the post of honour a private station." Strenuously endeavouring to effect a parliamentary reform, he applied the whole force of the Volunteer Convention to produce that end; and if he was defeated by corruption and double dealing, who since has even *attempted* that much-wanted measure?—As an orator, he made Demosthenes his model, and emulated his strength and vehemence, without aiming at the diffusion and brilliancy of Cicero; and as a writer, energy, force, and argument, more distinguished his productions than an elaborate structure of words, or accurately polished sentences. More studious of matter than ornament, he swayed intelligent minds by the powers of his reasoning; nor did he often seek to captivate the imagination by the superficial glitter of expression. Now that all personal animosities are, it is to be hoped, buried in his grave (and in the agitated intercourse of political life personal animosities are but too prone to arise), his warmest opponents will allow deserved praise to the copiousness of his information, to the vigour of his understanding, to the sagacity of his views; to the comprehensiveness of his plans, and the wisdom of his measures. If overbearing in council, let it be remembered that his mind was not of a texture to be controuled by inferior spirits; if too ardent in debate, his whole soul was entirely engaged in what was the immediate object of his pursuit; if unyielding to persuasion, he saw with a clearer intellect than most other men; and the event generally confirmed the justice of what has been called his obstinacy. But it is not for the fugitive productions of the day to celebrate the merits and the excellencies of the late Henry Flood. The history of his country, if ever the history of Ireland shall be written by an able and impartial man, will do him ample justice; and when it records the many eminent characters that have adorned, and that do adorn, the latter end of the 18th century, it will place in the most distinguished rank the revered name of Henry Flood, who first roused Irishmen to assert their constitutional freedom; and when the emancipation of the country from foreign legislation was obtained, riveted the noble deed with an irrevocable law. (*Another Correspondent's very ample and accurate biographical sketch and character of Mr. F. shall appear in our Supplement.*)

3. At Hoxton, of which she was one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants, aged 68, Mrs. Charlotta Lambert, widow of Mr. Edw. L. of that place, and of Cornhill, London, who died Feb. 5, 1787. A long continuance of illness had for several years embittered all the comforts of life; but her amiable manners and exemplary conduct will long be remembered with esteem and regret by her friends and relations, though piety and benevolence were such as might

warrant them to reflect with pleasure upon that which, though their loss, is undoubtedly her gain.

At Corby, co. Lincoln, in her 89th year, Mrs. Catherine Wilcox, relict of Rev. Mr. W. 50 years master of the grammar-school at Corby, and vicar of Birchfield.

At Groffmount, in Northshire, aged 85, Mrs. Steuart. And on the 6th, at the same place, aged 104, James Steuart, esq. They both retained their faculties and enjoyed good health to the last.

4. At Mile-end, Mrs. Gobeil, who many years kept a reputable boarding-school in that vicinity.

At Wood end, in the North riding of the county of York, in an advanced age, Lady Fagg, relict of Roger Talbot, esq.

At Knightbridge, aged 71, Mrs. Mackworth Praed, relict of Bulkeley Mackworth P. esq. and daughter of Lieut.-col. Edmund Turnor. She was the last lineal descendant, of that name, from Sir Christopher Turnor, knt. of Milton-Ernis, co. Bedford, one of the barons of the Exchequer in the time of Charles the Second.

Aged 86, Evan Lloyd Vaughan, esq. of Corfygeddl, M.P. in the two last and present sessions for Merionethshire, N. Wales.

5. Of a long illness and frequent relapses, George third Earl of Orford, Viscount and Baron Walpole, Baron of Houghton, and (from the death of his mother in 1781) Baron Clinton and Say. He was grandson of the first Earl of Orford, prime-minister of George II. and was born April 1, 1730; and in the late reign enjoyed the places of lord of the bed-chamber, and of lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Norfolk, and of the county and city of Norwich; in all which he was continued by his present Majesty, who appointed him also, 1763, ranger and keeper of St. James's and Hyde parks. He was also steward of the corporation of Yarmouth. His Lordship may be recorded among the capital feeders of cattle in this kingdom, and as the inventor of a machine for ascertaining the daily weight of each beast, and therewith its value, to a degree of exactness. By the original patent of creation, on his decease without issue (he having never been married), his original titles and estate devolve to his surviving uncle, the Hon. Horatio Walpole, deservedly celebrated for his taste and literature, which stand not in need of our most flattering encomiums, however proud we may be to record him fourth Earl of Orford, &c. &c. with our earnest wishes that he may long enjoy these his least conspicuous honours. Estates of three several descriptions were vested in the late Earl; the Devonshire and Cornwall, with all the borough interest; the Dorsetshire; and the Norfolk, including Houghton, &c. He had a power of barring the limitations of the Devonshire and Cornwall estates; of which he did not avail himself, but

but suffered them to descend, according to the original limitations, to a collateral branch of the family of the Rolles of Devonshire. They vest now in Robert-George-William Trefusis, esq. great great grandson of Francis Trefusis, of Trefusis, in Cornwall, esq. by Bridget, only daughter of Rob. Rolle, of Heanton Sackville, in Devonshire, esq. and his wife, Lady Arabella, daughter and coheir of Theophilus Clinton, Earl of Lincoln and Baron Clinton and Say. The late Countess of Orford, his Lordship's mother, was also entitled to the baronies of Clinton and Say in fee, as right heir to Theophilus Earl of Lincoln, who left no male issue. Both these baronies being in fee, must now descend to Mr. Trefusis, as heir-general of the late Earl of Orford, *ex parte materna*, and not to the Duke of Newcastle, as has been erroneously said, his Grace being entitled to the earldom of Lincoln only as heir-male in a collateral branch, the same being so limited. Ashburton and Callington are the boroughs in which the above estates give a commanding influence. With respect to the other estates, his Lordship left two wills, the first executed in 1752, and the second in 1756. The limitations in the first will were, 1st. to Sir Edward Walpole, his uncle; 2d. to Horatio Walpole, now Earl of Orford; 3d. to the Cholmondeley family; and, last of all, to the Walpoles of Woolterton. The limitations of the second will differed from the above, by postponing the interest of the Cholmondeley family to that of the Walpoles of Woolterton. By a codicil, executed in 1746, he leaves 10,000*l.* to Horatio, the eldest son of the present Lord Walpole, and refers to, and recognizes, the will of 1752, without mentioning the will of 1756. On this circumstance arises a question, which of the two wills is to be considered as his Lordship's last will, of no importance during the life of Horatio, the present Earl of Orford; but if he should die without issue, involving no less than whether the Cholmondeleys or the Walpoles of Woolterton shall succeed.

At Vienna, Wolfgang Mozart, the celebrated German composer. By his death the musical world will sustain an irreparable loss.

At Eton, Rev. Dr. Wm. Hayward Roberts, provost of Eton, where he was educated, and elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1757, M.A. 1760, S.T.P. 1773. On the death of Dr. Barnard he was appointed provost of Eton, in December, 1781. He published "A poetical Essay on the Existence of God, 1771," in two parts, many parts of which were animated by true poetic fire (see our vol. XLI. pp. 86, 228, 229); "Poems," 8vo, 1775, when he was fellow of Eton (XLV. 181); "Judah Restored, a Poem, in Six Books," 2 vols. 8mo, the same year, when he was chaplain to his Majesty.

6. At Loughborough, much respected, Mrs. Wood, wife of Jn. W. gent. and sister of

John Cave Brown, esq. of Stretton-en-le-field Mrs. Wills, many years mistress of the Hole in the Wall public-house in Fleet-str.

7. At his house in Brompton-row, in his 72d year, John Smith, esq. late of Bucklebury, who had been near 30 years deputy of the ward of Cheap, but had resigned in 1790.

At her house in Bath, after a few days illness, aged 78, Mrs. Milnes, relict of John M. esq. of Wakefield, York.

Aged 87, Mrs. Singleton, of Grosvenor-st. Mrs. Hillcoat, wife of Askew H. esq. of Wandsworth-common, Surrey.

At his house at Brixthelmstone, of a dropical complaint, Mr. Fox, proprietor and manager of the Brixthelmstone and Lewes theatres.

At his son's house in Manchester, in his 65th year, the Rev. Dr. Robert Robinson, formerly pastor of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Doblans-end, near that town, for upwards of 20 years; and of whom an account shall be given in our Supplement.

8. At N^o 59, Edgeware-road, aged 63, Mr. Wm. Friby.

After a lingering illness, aged 80, Mrs. Catherine Brown, sister to Col. B. who was aid-du-camp to the late Marquis of Granby.

At Richmond, Surrey, Henry Reddall, esq. formerly an officer in the service of the East India Company.

At Buckland, Berks, in his 90th year, Sir Rob. Throckmorton, bart.

Mrs. Piper, wife of Mr. P. shop-keeper, at Enfield.

9. At her house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Mrs. Clerke, relict of — C. esq. and sister to the late Thomas Fytche, esq. of Danbury-place, Essex.

At his house at Homerton, Rt. Martin, esq.

At his house in St. Aldate's, Oxford, in his 84th year, Mr. Grosvenor, sen.

At his seat at Winterdyne, co. Worcester, Sir Edw. Winnington, bart. He is succeeded in title and estate by his only son, Edw. W. esq. of Stanford-court, in the same county, M.P. for the borough of Droitwich.

At his house in Lawrence-Pountney-lane, Cannon-street, after a long indisposition, Wm. Cotton, sen. esq.

In the King's Bench prison, Miles Burton Allen, esq. late of Sedcup, in Kent.

Aged 74, Mrs. Price, wife of Rev. Mr. P. of Ormsby, Norfolk.

11. Aged 63, Mr. Annesley Fromanteel, of Basinghall street, merch. and weaver.

Sir George Richardson, bart. of Abingdon-street, Westminster.

Mrs. Jennings, wife of Mr. J. wholesale stationer in St. Paul's church-yard.

At Deptford, Rev. Dr. W. Wilson, vicar of St. Nicholas, in that town.

At Otibaldwick, near York, aged 103, James Sampler. He has left a widow, to whom he had been married upwards of 70 years. He had never been confined a day to his bed till that of his death.

In Basing-lane, of a lingering illness, Mr. Bedder, bricklayer to the Vintners Company, and to the Hand in Hand Insurance-office.

Drowned, with two others, skating on the ice of the canal in St. James's park, which broke under them, a son of Mr. Hixon, rolling-press printer; and a young man, son of a woollen-draper at Ramsgate, who for improvement in his business resided at a respectable shop in Chandos-street, Covent-garden.

At Wolverhampton, co. Stafford, aged 70, Mrs. Bate, a widow lady, sister to the Hon. Lady Teynham.

12. In Bloomsbury-square, aged 71, Rowland Aynsworth, esq. benchor of the Inner Temple. He married, April 27, 1758, Miss Legge, daughter of John L. esq. of Hertford, who survives him.

At Enfield, advanced in years, Mrs. Calfon, relict of Capt. C. who lived on an annuity of 15l. per annum, granted her by Mr. Breton, 25 years ago, for a small sum, raised by sale of some property at Enfield.

At Croydon, Surrey, W. Heathfield, esq. grocer, of London.

At Chatham, John Williams, esq. clerk of the cheque of that dock-yard, and muster-master of the Chatham division of marines. He was the only son of the late Sir John W. knt. many years surveyor of the royal navy.

At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, aged 84, while eating his dinner, Mr. P. Dunkley, sen. At 82, after a month's illness, in the 76th year of his age, and 50th of his ministry, Rev. Geo. Haggerston, minister of the gospel.

13. Mr. Blake, foreman of the Warren at Woolwich. As he was returning through the field of the new barracks to his own house on the common, he was run over by an eight-wheeled caravan with four horses, and killed upon the spot. Mr. B. was 82 years of age, and had been upwards of 56 years foreman of his Majesty's warren. He has left a wife and four daughters totally unprovided for.

At Great Ealing, co. Middlesex, Jonathan Gurnell, esq.

In Cold-harbour, Gosport, in her 84th year, Mrs. Lloyd, widow of Capt. L. of the royal navy.

Greatly lamented, in her 88th year, Hon. Mrs. Martin, sister to the present Ld. Fairfax.

Aged 77, Mrs. Steers, relict of Henry S. esq. a Lisbon merchant.

At Newark, Mrs. Ashton, an elderly lady, much-respected, mother of Whar. on Amcotts, esq. of Kettlethorpe, co. Lincoln. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Louth, on the 20th.

Aged upwards of 90, Mrs. Waite, relict of Henry W. esq. of York.

14. At Newland, in Gloucestershire, Mrs. Birt, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. lecturer of that parish.

15. At Oxford, the Rev. David Williams, B. A. one of the chaplains of Christ Church,

and formerly member of Exeter College.

At Great Glen, co. Leicester, after a long illness, Wm. Cooper, gent.

Aged 80, Alex. Campbell, esq. of Ballochyle.

Mr. George Priddie, eldest son of Mr. P. cook of Exeter College, Oxford. He had taken a gun by way of killing a few larks, in company with one of his acquaintance, and opposite the isle of Rhee, near Oxford, in order to get nearer to the birds, he was desirous of crossing a ditch, when trying the strength of the ice, by striking it with the butt of the gun, it instantly went off, and the whole contents entering his body at the navel, passed quite through him; in which miserable situation he languished half an hour.

16. Miss Jones, eldest daughter of Thos. J. esq. of Widemarth-street, Hereford.

At his house at Blythe, William Mellisby, esq. in his 81st year. He was second son of the late Joseph M. esq. of Blythe, and elder brother of the late Joseph M. esq. of Bush-hill, Edmonton, who died Dec. 7, 1790. He was made a commissioner of excise 1751, on the death of the Hon. Horatio Townshend; receiver-general of the customs 1760; and, with Charles Lowndes, esq. joint secretary of the treasury 1765. Their elder brother Charles dying 1786, and Mr. W. M. succeeding to the paternal estate, resigned the receivership of the customs, and was succeeded by the late Bamber Gascoigne, esq. He married, Feb. 27, 1735, Mrs. Villa Reul, widow, daughter of Mr. Da Costa, a rich jew-merchant of London, with a fortune of 35,000l. by whom he had one son, Charles, F.A.S. his successor in the estate. He was elected M.P. for Retford 1742. He married to his second wife, July 22, 1762, Miss Anne Gore, sister of his brother Joseph's lady, by whom he had five sons and one daughter. His third son, Joseph, died 1787.

At Ridgway, near Plymouth, Mr. Henry Bird, formerly a ship-builder at London.

In Cheap-side, Mrs. Mary Goffe, of Ringwood, Hants.

At his house at the Five Ways, near Birmingham, in his 76th year, Thos. Lee, esq. attorney at law.

19. At Lyndon, in Rutland, Mrs. Barker, mother of Thomas B. esq. of that place, and daughter of the late Rev. William Whitton, so deservedly distinguished by his learning and piety. She had attained the great age of 91 in July last, having been born in 1700.

Rev. John Cozens, D. D. minister of the chapel at Teddington, co. Middlesex; to which we believe he was presented on the demise of the eminent Dr. Hales, 1761.

At Hammer-smith, Mrs. Partridge, widow.

18. At his house, in the Castle-street, Hereford, in his 65th year, after a long illness, Mr. George Holland, many years an eminent proctor. He was registrar to the dean, and clerk to the dean and chapter, of Hereford cathedral, in which situation his punctuality and integrity gained him much respect.

respect and esteem. His friends and relations have to regret a most affectionate husband, a good mother, and an agreeable acquaintance. On the 24th inst. his remains were interred on the North side of the cathedral, near the grave of John Phillips, the poet.

At Harefield, near Uxbridge, Middlesex, in his 19th year, Mr. George Kyte, second son of the late Rev. Joshua Kyte *, D.D. His death was occasioned by a wound which he received from a gun, which unfortunately was left loaded in the room, and accidentally falling, went off, and lodged its whole contents in his left thigh. He languished from Wednesday evening, when the fatal accident happened, till the Sunday following, about 20 minutes after three in the afternoon, when he calmly expired; having, from the moment he received the dreadful wound till the last gasp, displayed an heroic coolness and magnanimity worthy of a better fate.

At Isfield, near Lewes, Sussex, Rev. Geo. Newton, many years rector of that parish.

At the Abbey, Shrewsbury, Mrs. Powys, relict of Henry P. esq.

Aged 71, Rev. B. S. Belisario, high priest of the great synagogue in Duke's-place. On the 20th he was interred in the burying-ground at Whitechapel, belonging to that people. A procession was formed of 140 coaches, part of which were mourning-coaches, and the rest hackney and private carriages. An immense concourse of people attended this solemnity, which was perform-

* The name is properly Keyt, near relations of a family, till lately, of great note and respectability in Gloucestershire.

ed with much funeral pomp, agreeably to the Mosiac customs.

At Nottingham, Mr. Alderman Fellows.

At Winchester, in his 92d year, Mr. Tho. Lipscomb, formerly an eminent surgeon and apothecary in that city, surgeon to the gaol and bridewell, and one of the coroners for the county of Southampton.

At his lodgings in Bath, Capt. Augustus Dumaresque, of Southampton.

19. At Tottenham, aged 78, Mr. Henry Fletcher, an eminent cooper in London.

In Kennington-lane, Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. C. Stock-broker.

At her seat at Fern hill, Berks, Lady Knollys.

At Edinburgh, Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Campbell, relict of Dougal C. esq. of Glenfackie.

At her seat at Sunbury, very much lamented, Mrs. Boehm, relict of Edw. B. esq.

Mrs. Rolls, wife of Mr. R. Gr. Tower-str.

At a very advanced age, Mrs. Price, mother of Tho. P. esq. formerly of Ruthulme. She had experienced great vicissitudes of fortune, which she bore with uncommon fortitude and christian resignation. She was confined to her bed nearly twelve months, and, what is very extraordinary, during that time she cut two teeth; and her hair, which had been grey many years, changed to its natural colour.

20. In his 90th year, Mr. Wm. Clifford, maltster, at Bourton on the Water, co. Glouc.

In New Broad-st. east, David André, esq.

21. At Southampton, Philip Dumaresque, esq. He had received advice of the death of his cousin, Augustus D. esq. at Bath, where the latter had been some time for the benefit of his health. See above, Dec. 18.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Dec. DRURY (HAY-MARKET).

1. Provok'd Husband—Rich. Cœur de Lion.
2. The Clandestine Marriage—Don Juan.
3. School for Scandal—Rich. Cœur de Lion.
5. King Henry the Fourth—The Doctor and the Apothecary.
6. Careless Husband—Rich. Cœur de Lion.
7. The Rivals—The Flitch of Bacon.
8. Provok'd Husband—Rich. Cœur de Lion.
9. Know your own Mind—Ditto.
10. The School for Scandal—The Sultan.
12. The Revenge—The Humourist.
13. As You Like It—Doctor and Apothecary.
14. The Tempest—The First Floor.
15. The Inconstant—The Pannel.
16. The Heiress—Richard Cœur de Lion.
17. The Confederacy—The Devil to Pay.
19. Love for Love—Richard Cœur de Lion.
20. A Trip to Scarborough—Don Juan.
21. The Country Girl—Rich. Cœur de Lion.
22. The Heiress—The Sultan.
23. Know your own Mind—Richard Cœur de Lion.
26. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Ditto.
27. The Tempest—Don Juan.
28. The Confederacy—Doctor & Apothecary.
29. The Inconstant—Richard Cœur de Lion.
30. The Heiress—The Devil to Pay.
31. Cymon—

Dec. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Wild Oats—Oscar and Malvina.
2. Inkle and Yarico—The Miser.
3. *A Day in Turkey; or, The Russian Slave*—Hob in the Well.
5. Ditto—Oscar and Malvina.
6. Ditto—The Farmer.
7. Notoriety—The Miser.
8. The Beggar's Opera—Oscar and Malvina.
9. *A Day in Turkey*—A Divertissement.
10. The Woodman—Modern Antiques.
12. The Dramatist—Oscar and Malvina.
13. The Woodman—Animal Magnetism.
14. Notoriety—Oscar and Malvina.
15. Wild Oats—The Jovial Crew.
16. Notoriety—Love and War.
17. Artaxerxes—Love a-la-Mode.
19. Wild Oats—Oscar and Malvina.
20. The Duenna—The Midnight Hour.
21. Tancréd and Sigismunda—*Blue Beard; or, The Flight of Harlequin.*
22. The Conscious Lovers—Ditto.
23. Inkle and Yarico—Ditto.
26. Jane Shore—Ditto.
27. The Earl of Essex—Ditto.
28. The Duenna—Ditto.
29. The Provok'd Husband—Ditto.
30. *A Day in Turkey*—Ditto.
31. The Beggar's Opera—Ditto.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1901.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Confds.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Confds.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy.	Enghth Loc. Tick	Irish Loc. Tick	Excheq. Bills.	Loyal Debt.
27 Sunday	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	Par	16 19 c	—	12	—
28 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	187	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
29 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
30 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
1 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
2 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
3 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
4 Sunday	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
5 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
6 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
7 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
8 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
9 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
10 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
11 Sunday	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
12 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
13 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
14 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
15 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
16 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
17 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
18 (Sunday)	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
19 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
20 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
21 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
22 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
23 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
24 1901	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
25 Sunday	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—
26 Sunday	87 1/8	87 3/4 a 1/8	—	101 1/8	118 1/8	27 1/4	12 1/2	185	—	91	90 1/4	—	87 1/8	—	—	17 3 c	—	—	—

A. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confds. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given ; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.
J. BRANSCOMB, Jun. Stock-Broker, No. 4, Cornhill.

SUPPLEMENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1791.

WINCHESTER HOUSE (*Pl. I.*)

was built by William Giffard, bishop of that see, about the year 1107, 7 Hen. I. upon a plot of ground belonging to the Prior of Bermondsey, as appears by a writ directed to the Barons of the Exchequer, 1366, 41 Edward III.; and was undoubtedly one of the most magnificent of its kind in the city or suburbs of London. We find the Bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry VI. on his being made Cardinal of St. Eusebius in France, was, on his approach to London, met by the Mayor, Aldermen, and many chief Citizens, on horseback, and conducted by them in great state to his palace in Southwark. To judge of the original grandeur of this place, an intelligent spectator need only visit it in its present state of ruin. Time has not yet been able to extinguish the marks of venerable Antiquity; though perhaps, from its commercial situation, few places have been more exposed to the attacks of violence. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Dec. 17.*

L L. to graphically described by Vindex in p. 503, and by himself in p. 702, is the most extraordinary instance, within my recollection, of a person who can on every occasion satisfy himself with obtruding a reply, and who has seldom produced what any impartial bystander can esteem an answer. His last quibbling communication, pp. 1009, 1010, is a glaring proof of the truth of this remark. He has all "the cunning of a carper;" and an effrontery which enables him to glory in his shame. His Alma Mater and the Hierarchy are the perpetual objects of his sarcasms; and his *ipse dixit* is to annihilate whatever may be advanced against his crude assertions. The honest and candid animadversions of his antagonist, in p. 893, will, however, convince the friends of truth and liberty, that his perverse insinuations proceed from a brain-sick imagination. The insidious attack upon the degrees occasionally conferred by the University, has been fully repelled by evidence that cannot be impeached.

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1791.

The hostility is again renewed; and so callous is the man who prides himself on not being moved by "the *brutum fulmen* of an University," (see p. 701,) his "choler is so little evaporated," (see p. 1009,) that he boldly substitutes a flimsy declamation instead of a generous and manly confession of his gross misrepresentations. "Obscure" as he styles himself in p. 1009, he is marvelously mistaken, if he thinks that he is not known to many of his contemporaries, as well as to yours,

ANTI-MOMUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Rochford, Dec. 17.*

ALMOST every county in England has some amusement or local custom nearly peculiar to itself; and your deeming many of such not unworthy of being brought out to the public eye, has induced me to transmit to you an account of one or two, which I never saw any where except in Westmorland and Cumberland. To the numerous Saint-days that our Calendar points out, a great share of that class of men called journeymen add one more, which they term *Saint Monday*; yet you probably never heard of a *Saint New Year's-day*, though such an one there is, and that too very faithfully kept in many parts of the two Northern counties. Early in the morning of the first of January, the *Fax Populi* assemble together, carrying *flanes* and baskets. Any inhabitant, stranger, or whoever joins not this rustic tribe in sacrificing to their favourite Saint-day, if unfortunate enough to be met by any of the band, is immediately mounted across the stag (if a woman, she is baskered), and carried, shoulder height, to the nearest public house, where the payment of six pence immediately liberates the prisoner. No respect is paid to any person; the cobbler on that day thinks himself equal to the parson, who generally gets mounted like the rest of his flock: whilst one of his porters *boasts and prides himself* in having but just before got the *'Squire* across the pole. None, though ever so industriously inclined, are permitted to follow their

their respective avocations on that day. —Such amusements, Mr. Urban, are something similar to the fable of the Children and the Frogs, amusing to the performers, but disagreeable to those who are thus *unwillingly exalted above their neighbours*, and made subject to accidents, which annually happen. An acquaintance with whom I was walking, in endeavouring to avoid the *slang*, received a severe stroke on his groin, which confined him to his room some days. I should be glad to see any of your correspondents explain the origin of this custom; which, until prevented by the interfering hand of the magistrate, I fear will continue.

Another, equally as absurd, though not attended with such serious consequences, deserves to be noticed. In September, or October, the Master is locked out of the school by the scholars, who, previous to his admittance, give an account of the different holidays for the ensuing year, which he promises to observe, and signs his name to the *Orders*, as they are called, with two bondsmen. The return of these *signed Orders* is the signal of capitulation; the doors are immediately opened; beef, beer, and wine, deck the festive board; and the day is spent in mirth. Even at so early an age, the idea of liberty and power beats high in the breast of these English, beardless heroes; and this, as well as the former, has something of the present Gallic spirit in it. T. C.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 6.

A CORRESPONDENT, p. 1021, mentions a society of archers at Wharfedale, which Mr. Oldfield does not notice. Indeed, his work is not very extensive; but his address seems meant to bar criticism. He gives an instance, from the 29th of Genesis, which he indicates as the first positive mention in Holy Writ of archery; but, if he had examined carefully, he would have found this passage, Gen. xxi. 20: "And God was with the lad*, and he grew, and dwelt in the wilderness, and became an archer."

Give me leave to conclude with a curious monumental inscription in the late church of Clerkenwell:

Sir William Wood lies very near this stone, In 's time of archery excell'd by none; Few were his equals: and this noble art Hath suffer'd now in the most tender part.

* Ishmael.

Long did he love the honour of the bow,
To him long love tho' that alone did owe:
But how can art secure, of what can save
Extreme old age from an appointed grave?
Surviving archery must thy loss lament,
That in respect bestow'd this monument,
Where whistling arrows did his worth proclaim,

And eternize his memory and his name.

Ob. Sep. 4, an. Dom. 1691, æt. 82.

Yours, &c. ROBIN HOOD.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 15.

I N confirmation of what has been advanced pp. 310, 323, you may add, that Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield, anno 1295—1311, built the house in London which belonged to the prelates of that see. It was situated in the Strand, and called *Chester inn**, doubtless, because the bishops of Lichfield were occasionally so denominated. And this continued to be an appellation of the bishops of Lichfield as late as 13 Henry VIII.; for Geoffrey Blythe, consecrated bishop in 1503, was, under the style of "Lord Bishop of Chester," constituted by the Earl of Derby, May 24, 1522, one of the supervisors of his will†.

"Eccleshaugh castle belonging to the Bishop of Chester. Mr. Stretrey, of Lichfeld, told me, that one Langton, Bishop of *Lichfeld*, made the fair palace at Lichfeld, and the close waulle, and that he made Eccleshaugh castle, Shockborow maner place, and the palace by Stroude‡." W. & D.

"Yet let the hand of despoiling Time
These sinking towers and mouldering walls
revere; (time,
For not with useless pride they rose sub-
Fair Learning stor'd her choicest treasures
here."

DUNKESWELL ABBEY, (Pl. II. fig. 1.) whose fabrick the ruthless hand of Time has now laid in scattered fragments, was a monastery, founded in 1201 by a favourite of King Richard I, William Lord Brewer, for monks of the Cistercian order, as were most (I apprehend) in this kingdom, which order, thus become so powerful in Europe, was founded, in the eleventh century, by St. Robert, a Benedictine. This abbey was a grand-daughter to Waverley

* See Sir Henry Spelman's English Works, part II. p. 212; and Strype's Annals, II. p. 243.

† Collins's Peerage, vol. I. p. 33. Earls.

‡ Leland, Itin. VIII. fol. 36, p. 25.

abbey,

abbey, in Surrey; and, at the suppression, was valued at 294l. 2s. 9d.; and John Lee, the last abbot, in 1553 was pensioned with 50l. *per annum*. The drawing annexed was taken on the spot, and is exact. It is situated about six miles North-east of Honiton, and, tho' in the midst of Blackdown, is in a picturesque valley, whose richness confirms the general observation of the monks chusing spots of the highest fertility for their residence. This valley, terminated by surrounding hills, extends every way about two miles, excepting on the South side, which is open. It is built of flint, and two fine streams of water encompass the scattered remains, which occupy a site of about six acres. The arch, doubtless, was the grand entrance from the West; but is, since this sketch, lately fallen a victim to Time.—The walls standing on the North side are near 300 yards from East to West, and from North to South about 150 yards.

In the North-east corner, within memory, was a tower standing; and the field adjoining is called Church-yard Mead. Those who live near describe, within recollection, a round building, which I conjecture to have been the chapter-house. The remains of two large fish-ponds are very obvious, and retain the name of Pond-meads.

The parish of Dunkeswell is small. The church is two miles from the abbey, which is a pleasant distance from Wolford-lodge, the seat of Colonel Simcoe, M.P. whose visit to this spot, with some friends, produced those elegant lines preserved in your Repository, vol. LVI. p. 885, and to which I am indebted for the above quotation.

Honiton, Aug. 14. J. FELTHAM.

INTRODUCTION TO PILPAY'S FABLES. (Continued from p. 1118.)

WHEN the king quitted the pleasures of the field, having cleared the plain of its inhabitants, and the air of its winged people, he directed his attendants to retire. The king himself and his vizeer prepared to return to the capital; but now, by the intense heat of the sun, the mail of steel softened like wax, and the fleet courser, whose armour boasted the heat of fire, languished, unable to proceed.

"Earth, heaven, mountains, grassy plains,
All Nature, in a flame complains;
Unto the thickest shades repair
The light inhabitants of air;

The grov'ling reptiles, parch'd with heat,
Within their deepest cells retreat."

Humâû Fâl, addressing the vizeer, said, 'to move in such a heat would not be prudent, and our tents can afford no shelter, for the globe of earth glows like a furnace, and this world, like the sphere of ether, is become the region of fire; think of some expedient that we may rest a little in the shade; and, when the sun retires to the chamber in the West, we too will return to the seat of glory (the palace). Khojîstâ Ray replied in a strain of praise,

DISTICH.

"Sun of empire! Shadow of the Divinity!
more propitious is thy canopy than the shade of the homay *."

Thy slaves, who find a shelter under the royal ensigns, dread not the burning ray of the great luminary of the world.

VERSES.

"How shall we feel the scorching ray of the sun of accidents † when sheltered under the cover of thy favour?"

But for the excellent person of your Majesty, under whose protection a nation finds repose, to avoid this intense heat, productive of various disorders, seems extremely expedient,

VERSE.

"The safety of the universe is involved in thine."

And not far hence I discern a mountain, lofty as the soaring thoughts of the magnanimous, and exalted as the station of Heaven's favourites. It is but a little time since that I visited that place; it was cloathed in green from top to bottom; a thousand sweet springs burst from its pure heart; its sweet-scented herbs and flowers shine like the stars of heaven; and its rivulets are bright as the streams of Paradise. It were but to go that way, that we may refresh ourselves a little under the shade of the willow, and taste awhile the pleasures of ease and recreation, like the jaimine on the brink of a rivulet, or reclining on beds of flowers.

"Sit on the bank, and mark the passing stream;
Thus glides the transient current of our lives."

Humâû Fâl, by the advice of Khojîstâ Ray, advanced towards the place; and, having soon dispatched the length of the way, the foot of the mountain,

* A fabulous bird. The fortunate head on which the shade of the homay happens to fall is destined for a crown.

† Fleeting, unsubstantial world.

canobled

ennobled by the trampling of his fiery feed, like the hands of great princes, conferred the kiss of favour and promotion on the fortunate. He beheld a mountain rearing his bold front to the summit of Heaven, and piercing with his green head the gilded shield of the sun; or like a reverend sage, to whom might be applied, "the mountains are for nails to fix the earth," sitting in majestic gravity, with his feet drawn within the skirts of his mantle; and from his weeping fountains floods of streaming tears descending to his skirts. The king ascended the mountain, and, folding his gorgeous robe about his waist, walked about on every side. On a sudden an opening met his view, spacious as the plain of Hope, its green resembled the fields of Heaven, and, by its pure and limpid streams, it looked like the gardens of Paradise. In its smooth lawn violets sprang up about the roses like the charming ringlets of the fair, and the hyacinth grew amiably in the neighbourhood of the wild tulip, like down on the cheek of a blooming youth, shedding perfume. The Hyrcanian willow wore a cloak of rose-coloured satin, and the erect cypress bore on his shoulders a vest of green silk. The musky gale whispered the secret of the odours of the flowers in the four quarters of the earth, and the nightingale told the inhabitants of the world the story of the colour and fragrance of the rose.

V E R S E S.

The air and streams pure and delightful, a happy spot, sweet-scented herbs springing upon the banks of its rivulets bathe themselves in dew, the tall trees, like handsome youths, contend in beauty. Upon the houghs the melodious birds equal with their notes the music of organs. The young cypress, surpassing the trees of Paradise, had upon every leaf, "May they flourish!"

And in the midst of this plain stood a basin, its water, like the water of life, refreshing the spirits, and in sweetness and purity rivaling the fountains of bliss.

V E R S E S.

Gliding within it fishes bright as silver,
Like the new moon in the vaulted heaven.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 30.

What's amiss

May it be gently heard: when we debate
Our trivial difference loud, we do commit
Murder in healing wounds. SHAKESPEARE.

YOUR correspondent, p. 1022, who has suffered so much from ingrateful servants, cannot, in my opinion,

expect a satisfactory answer on the cause of it in general, nor of his sufferings in particular, from his mode of stating the grievance. On his quotation from Shenstone I must beg leave to make a few remarks: as the passage from that author's Essay on Men and Manners appears to me as the principal object in his letter, it will be the readiest way to convey some answer to his enquiry. First, I pay all the respect which is due to Shenstone as a Poet, yet I cannot say he demands any peculiar marks of our veneration as a Philosopher. "I have been formerly so silly as to hope that every servant I had might be made a friend." Here I totally disagree with him: according to the natural course of things, it is not to be supposed that a servant, though ever so faithful, can come under the denomination of a friend to his employer; there is a line which makes such a contract impossible, though a servant performs eminent and praise-worthy services, and even at extremities saves the life of his employer at the hazard of his own. Yet, after all this, I cannot conceive he is to be called a friend. Friendship consists in voluntary services: the servant, being paid for his employ, performs no more than a duty which is demanded of those on whom he is dependant. Secondly, "It is the nature of servitude to discard all generous motives of obedience, and to point out no other than those scoundrel ones, interest and fear." Now, what we are to conclude from the words *interest* and *fear*, I cannot impartially define; they are to multifarious, and relate to such a various number of objects; and, according to the opinions of persons, I should suppose them to proceed from different objects in view. But I have this to remark; most men are led to aim at those things which are likely to promote their interest; and I cannot but think that it operates with the same force on the *Peer* as it does on the *Peasant*, differing only in the magnitude of the object in their view, which must of course arise from the difference of their situations. Now, as to the *fear* of servants, I cannot lay on that account any charge can possibly be leveled against them; they have, at times, sufficient causes for their harbouring of *fear*, being the dependants on people of various dispositions and tempers. With people of this description a *servant*, though never so attentive and industrious, lives in a continual dread

dread of their displeasure upon every trivial offence, and lives in *fear* of not only being discarded from their service, but also of being deprived of that which is the only recommendation to his future subsistence, which recommendation consists in a good *character*; and, sorry I am to say it, the case has been too common of discarding them upon nugatory offences, and depriving them of this hope, on which all their confidence is placed; from which we may, in some measure, account for their being more *ingrateful* than any other set of people. By what I have here surmised, I would not be considered as the upholder or encourager of *ingratitude*; but still we should not be too hasty in condemning the whole for those vices, which, perhaps, we have only experienced from a few.

Yours, &c. G. H.

P. S. If this should fall under the eye of your correspondent V, I would have him to think I do not disbelieve that he may have suffered from the *ingratitude of servants*; yet I could wish him to consider whether, in some instances, the *ingratitude* he has suffered has not arisen from his own treatment.

G. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, Dec. 14.*

A Correspondent, R. C. p. 894, in a very elaborate apologetical letter for the university of Oxford, by attempting to prove too much, has, notwithstanding his *salvos*, weakened the force of his argument, by quoting with exultation the refusal of the University to grant a degree to Abbé Raynal; and rejoicing that the rector of Whittington had been honoured by the unanimous suffrages of that learned body. As a plain man, unadorned by academic distinctions, and gliding unobserved down the stream of life, rather a spectator than a partaker of its busy scenes, I am occasionally tempted to animadvert upon the conduct of certain persons who, "o'erstepping the modesty of Nature," obtruding themselves upon the publick by bold and dogmatic assertions more than by fair argument and just deductions, attempt to direct the public opinion. This mode sometime succeeds: mankind will not always take the trouble to examine, and therefore what is asserted with confidence generally passes current, and is admitted as truth.

Your correspondent's glorying that the reverend Rector obtained a degree which was refused to the Foreigner, naturally leads to a comparison of their respective

merits; by which it may appear that, although the English Divine bore away the prize, yet the Philosophic Historian well deserved it. I do not rest the merits of this case upon the narrow scope of private character, although both are respectable, but upon their reputation as literary men, and citizens of the world. R. C. should, if I required it, be umpire in a comparison himself has provoked. His words are: "a degree is conferred, among other claims, for splendid attainments, and eminent service in some important branch of literature, exalted talents, various erudition, and general excellence." Upon his latter reveries, the works of his old age, I urge no pretensions to particular excellence; but in the *Histoire Philosophique*, Raynal, or rather his friends for him, claim a distinguished niche in the Temple of Fame: that History is not a jejune narrative of uninteresting events, or of partial Biography; the reasonings are rather those of a citizen of the world than of a particular country. But, Mr. Urban, my zeal has almost rendered me a panegyrist. The work requires no such adventitious praise, its sale and general estimation are solid and permanent eulogiums, and a complete refutation of those who attempt to undervalue and depreciate it. It is no disparagement to the British Historian of the Fall of the Roman Empire to name him with the Gallic Historian of India: both classics in their respective language. As an admirer of good writing, and not as a partisan, I rejoice in the opportunity that now presents itself of bearing testimony to the excellence of an History whose author would be an honour to any country.

N.

Mr. URBAN, *Mansfield Woodhouse.*

I SEND you (*Plate II. fig. 2.*) a South-east view of a monument at Brough Marsh, about six miles from Carlisle, erected by Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in 1685, in memory of King Edward I. who died there, with these inscriptions:

On the West side:

"*Memoriae aeternae*

EDWARDI I. Regis Angliæ longè clarissimi; qui, in belli apparatu contra Scotos occupatus, hic in castris obiit, 7 Julii, A.D. 1307."

On the North side:

"*Nobilissimus Princeps,*

HENRICUS HOWARD, Dux Norfolkici, Comes Mareschall Angliæ, Comes Arund. &c.

..... ab Edwardo I. Angliæ
oriundus, P. A. D. 1685."

On the South :

"JOHANNES AGLIONBY J. C. F. C."
i. e. Jurisconsultus fieri causavit.

Beneath :

"THO. LANOSTON fecit, 1685."

The height of the pillar is 30 feet ; but the foundation on the North-west side has given way.

a, in this view, represents Skiddaw ; b, Bounesh, the *Blatum Bulgium* of the Romans. H. R.

MR. URBAN, *Chester, Dec. 8.*

THE inclosed drawing (*Plate II. fig. 3.*) represents the North-west angle of our city walls, which is joined to a large round tower, commonly called the Water Tower, to which vessels lying at the port of Chester used to be moored before the embankment of the river Dee. It was built in 1322, and is now converted into a magazine of gunpowder. We are told, the expence of building it was 100*l*.

The other objects in the view are the spire of Trinity church, and the General Infirmary. T. B.

Copy of a Letter, addressed "To the Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY OWEN, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford."

Worthy Sir, *Sept. 30, 1767.*

MY good friend Mr. Lloyd of Cowden has wrote me word lately, that his son has obtained leave of you to transcribe a manuscript copy of *Nennius*, and that you were so kind as to inspect his transcript. I am very much obliged to you for this favour, and hope I shall some time hence be enabled to give a better edition of it than either Dr. Gale or Mr. Bertram*. I very much regret that I live at a great distance from any public libraries, such as the Bodleian and British Museum. I am very sensible there are treasures in each that the English know not the value of. I, upon this account, sometimes regret that I did not enter into Jesus College †, when I went to the University ; for I might have picked out some being there, whereby I might have been enabled to follow my favourite studies. I have, however, not been idle, though I lay under so many disadvantages. I have transcribed all the works of the *Antient*

Bards that I could come at, especially those of Talieffin, Llywarch Hen, Aneurin Gwawdrydd, who were all contemporaries, and flourished towards the middle of the sixth century. I have likewise transcribed all the works of the Bards that are extant from the Conquest to the death of Llywelun ap Gruffudd, last Prince of Wales of the British line, slain at Buellt about the year 1282 — From thence forward the Bards are so numerous, and their works are in so many private hands in North Wales, that there was not that necessity of transcribing them. As for the Old Bards abovementioned, copies of them were grown so scarce, that I do not believe there are above three in the kingdom ; and it was my good luck to meet with those that were transcribed by Dr. Davies. I have not confined myself to transcribe the works of the Bards, but have likewise transcribed all that I found curious in our ancient histories. I have two manuscript copies of the *Triads* and of *Nennius*, and many extracts out of others that are anonymous. In short, I have transcribed what I found most curious in all the libraries of North Wales I could have access to ; particularly from that of Llannerch, Gloddath, Bôl Yscalien, and Mr. Vaughan's of Cors-y-Gedol. Nobody, in short, denied me the loan of their manuscripts, but Mr. Vaughan of Hengwrt ; and I have, after I transcribed them, returned them all to their owners honestly, and have their receipts now by me. Indeed, I had no manner of encouragement from the Bishops, nor from any body else ; otherwise I might have done a great deal more. But I did what I undertook out of pure love to my country, and am sorry to find my countrymen so backward in making use of those advantages that we have in this respect above the English ; which advantages Selden, Archbishop Usher, Camden, and all who have made any figure in writing anything of British History or Antiquities, have made use of, and are the greatest ornaments of their most valuable performances now extant. Now, as I found I had no encouragement in Wales, and that the Bishops preferred a great many blockheads, that could not spell either Welsh or English, to my certain knowledge ; I determined to stay there no longer, and accordingly came here to England, where I have a curacy of forty pounds a year, the common run of curacies in this country, which is enough

* Printed at Copenhagen, about 1759.

† Evans was of Merton College.

enough to maintain one man, and that is all. Now, as I have a mind to be of service in my generation, and am here entirely out of the way of it, where nobody will encourage my studies, I do not know where more properly to apply for a patron to my studies and pursuits than to the *Principal of Jesus College*. You may, by stating my case to the Fellows of your College, perhaps get me some being among you, either as sub-librarian, keeper of the museum, or chaplain; something, in short, whereby I might get victuals and cloathing; my utmost ambition would aim at no more. I might, by helps from the College, be enabled to give editions of all the *British manuscripts* that are valuable, with notes, and transcribe copies of others, to be deposited in the archives of your library. I should, in short, be enabled to do some honour to my native country, and be no disgrace to the University. Mr. Lewis Morris has left very many valuable pieces behind him, particularly a very elaborate performance, intitled, *Celtic Remains*, which is a Dictionary of the Names of Men and Places in Great Britain, Gaul, &c. This is done on the same plan with what Mr. Liwyd of the Museum proposed to do, but did not live to finish. He has likewise added a great many words to Dr. Davies's Dictionary, and explained a great many that the Doctor did not understand. I would, *was I* situated among you, fit these valuable works for the press, or at least write copies to be deposited in your archives: such acquisitions would be very valuable, and would redound to the honour of your College. I might make excursions into the country, and transcribe what I left valuable there untranscribed. I happened to see a very valuable manuscript, intitled, *Llyfr Cŏck Afaphb*. It was a Collection of Letters and Agreements between the Kings of England and the Princes of Wales, and a great many other curious particulars, which would be of great use to illustrate and corroborate our History of Wales, published by Dr. Powel, and a very bad edition since, by Mr. William Wynne, a younger brother of the Wynnes of Garthwyn, and brother to Chancellor Wynne. I am very sensible a great many worthless, ignorant persons may treat these schemes as visionary and chimerical; for my part, I think they are very feasible, and would redound to the credit of the College, and of those wor-

thy persons who would encourage them. I have done with all I have to say on this subject; and would be glad to have your opinion of my scheme, and whether you could procure me some such being in the University. I shall be at liberty any time to remove hence, by giving timely notice to my patron to procure another curate; but shall in no wise quit him till I am sure of some such birth as I mention in the University; where, upon the account of my studious turn of mind, I wish to spend the remainder of my days more to my own satisfaction, and the good of my native country, than hitherto, for want of proper encouragement, I have been enabled to do. I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in speaking my mind so freely. If I did not know that you were willing to promote useful studies, and to encourage all well-meaning attempts at least to deserve well, I would not have given you this trouble. I am, your most obliged, humble servant,

EVAN EVANS, *Newick, Sussex.*

P. S. If you be so good as to favour me with a line, be so good as to send it inclosed in a cover to Mr. Richard Morris, of the Navy-office, London, with these words at top, *On His Majesty's Service*; and it will come to me free.

[N.B. The original of this letter is in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Price, Bodleian Librarian.]

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 15.

THE Quakers' doughty champion M. N. (p. 693), is very indignant, and treats poor W. C. with a vast deal of contempt. He seems to have studied Sir Toby Belch's instructions to Aguecheek: "Go, write it in a martial hand; be curt and brief," &c. However, in one of his assertions he is certainly mistaken; for the learned and acute author of *The Snake in the Grass* was not effectually answered by the Switch for the Snake. "This wholesome Switch," says M. N. quaintly enough, "presently whipped him into cover, whence he never after ventured to peep out his head." But if M. N. will take the trouble of turning to the second volume of Mr. Leslie's Theological Works, printed by Bowyer in 1721, he will find a long and circumstantial Reply to the Book intitled *Anguis Flagellatus*, &c.

Take notice, Mr. Urban, I do not mean to enter into any controversy with M. N.; my intention is only to set him right

right in a matter of fact. For, though he comes forward as the advocate of a set of men who value themselves on their "modest stillness and humility," and who profess to keep their tempers, like their shirts, always *unruffled*, yet indeed he is much too fierce and heroic for me.

Yours, &c.

R. D.

MR. URBAN,

OB. 8.

LOOKING on the subject as important, I had been employing myself in drawing up a few reflexions on a modern mode of *Confirmation*, which was inadvertently on some little time ago by a Constant Correspondent; but, in compliance with your prohibitory wish, p. 850, I have not troubled you with them. Permit me, however, before you entirely dismiss the subject, to express my earnest hope, that those truly eminent Prelates, who have been induced (no matter by what motives) to alter the solemn rite, will pause at this moment—for, in truth, it is an awful one!—and, following the example of a late excellent Metropolitan*, will relinquish a practice which has given great offence, and which, what even the arguments that have been offered in support of it prove, is utterly indefensible.

Ev—s, p. 799, would do well to read the Rubrick for Baptisms with more care; for he would then find, that the reverse of what he has stated is the fact, and that the general prayers are to be read only once when the sponsors *and the persons with the children* are at the font; but that the particular words which accompany the action of Baptism are to be *repeated* for every child. And in like manner our Mother Church requires (and God forbid that her directions should be any longer disregarded, and her Constitutions made liable to contempt and reproach, by her most favoured sons!), that, although the general prayers in the Administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in the Ordination of Priests and Deacons, in the Consecration of Archbishops and Bishops, as well as in Confirmation, shall be read only once; yet that the particular prayer which is directed to be used at

the delivery of the sacramental elements, and during the several actions of Ordination, Consecration, and Confirmation, shall be *repeated* as often as the actions themselves are; without which, indeed, those several solemn acts would present to us only so many scenes of solemn mumery.

And as there appears, Mr. Urban, to be too great a propensity in some to alter established forms, so is there a no less too precipitate inclination in others to give up some of the received articles of our faith as untenable, merely because they are said to be so. In the front of these supposed untenable articles is that of our Saviour's descent into hell. But though Mrs. Knowles and the Quakers, p. 502, may daringly affirm, that "there is no authority for such an assertion as is drawn up in the Apostles Creed," and Dr. Johnson may be said not to have controverted this position; yet would I nevertheless demand, how can this be? The Apostle Peter (Acts ii) applies a prophecy of David to our Saviour, and says, "that his (Christ's) soul was not left in hell." Now nothing can be plainer, in my humble apprehension, than this, that, since Christ's soul was not *left* in hell at his resurrection, his soul must have been in hell before his resurrection: and how then can it with the least truth or candour be affirmed, that there is *no authority* for such an assertion as is drawn up in the Creed?

Give me leave, Mr. Urban, to take up only a few more lines of your valuable Miscellany, and I promise not to encroach again of some time.

Your Reviewer's reflexions on the versatility of Dr. Price's sentiments, p. 838, reminds me of a circumstance which I heard of not many years ago, that, when he took his nephew in his own hand, to be matriculated at Oxford, and entered him at Jesus College, he told the worthy Principal, who rather expressed his surprise at the business he was come upon, that he considered *an university education as the best by far of all others*. Upon this conduct of the Doctor I shall only remark, that it can scarcely be doubted, but that there are men of a particular description in this kingdom, who are not ashamed of saying, I had nearly added doing, almost any thing to serve their own purposes. But the eyes of my countrymen are opened to their practices, and they refuse to be any longer, if indeed any of them ever have been, the dupes of crafty men. *CLERICUS Surriensis.*

* Abp. Secker. "The Bishop having concluded the prayer for all the persons to be confirmed in general, he implores the divine protection and grace for each one, or each pair of them, in particular; and, *along with the utterance of those solemn words, he lays his hand on each of their heads.*" Sermon on Confirmation.

Mr,



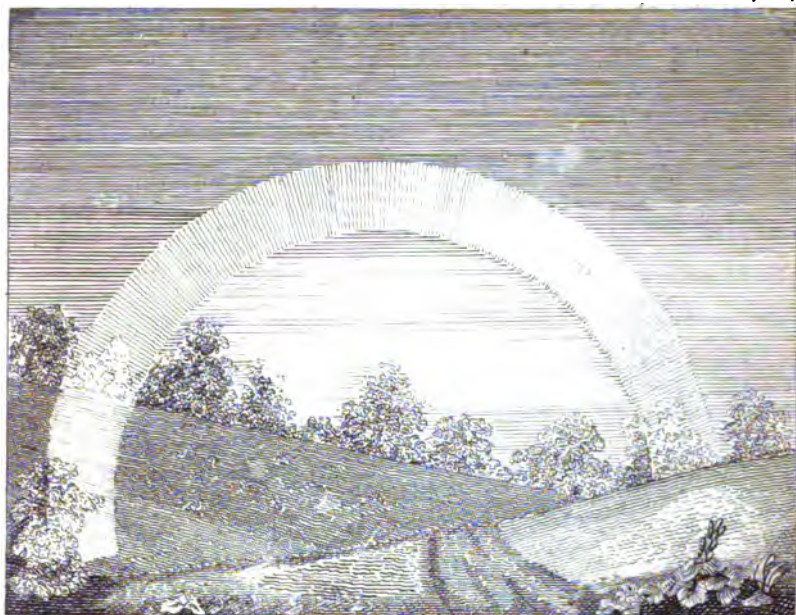


Fig. 2 p. 177.



Fig. 6. p. 178.



Fig. 4. p. 178



Fig. 3. p. 177.



pl. III.

Mr. URBAN, *Poland street.*

IN my last excursion into Leicester-shire I was surprised with a sight of (to me a very) singular phænomenon. I was going from Mousley to Knaptoft, on Wednesday morning, the 14th of September, 1791. There was a very thick fog on the ground, which seemed at Mousley to be dispersing by the sun; which rose with great warmth; but, when I got on some high ground about a mile from Mousley, the fog seemed to increase, and I could see but a very short distance from me, though the sun was at my back. I was suddenly struck with a most beautiful white arch in the atmosphere, similar to a rainbow, but only of one colour, and that so bright as to dazzle the sight. It lasted only a few seconds, and then disappeared.

Having proceeded about a quarter of a mile farther, the ground still rising, another arch appeared, but considerably larger, and more brilliant. This did not disappear so suddenly as the first, but seemed to vanish with the fog. The distance of time between the appearance of the two arches was about twenty minutes, and happened about a quarter before seven in the morning. I have sent you a sketch of the first arch; see *plate III. fig. 1.*

If, Mr. Urban, any of your correspondents can explain the cause of this phænomenon, it will much oblige,

Yours, &c. J. SCHNEEBELIE.

Mr. URBAN, *Warminster, May 12.*

ANNEXED you have a rough sketch (*Plate III. fig. 2.*) of a figure found a few days since in pulling down part of a very old building in this town, that has always been known by the name of, and supposed to have been, a Nunnery. It is as large as the original, and appears to be made of earth, has a very high varnish, is very black and light, and has lost the legs, and a small part of the bonnet on the left side. It seems (from two holes, one under each arm,) to have been suspended by a string, and may probably have been worn by the owner. If you favour it with a place in your Magazine, in all probability some of your correspondents may discover what it is meant to represent.

H.

Mr. MILNER's Letter from Winchester, continued from p. 1097.

THE other article (*see Pl. III. fig. 3.*) is an impression from a seal, the GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1791.

original of which is in the possession of Mr. Maton, of Salisbury. The current account of the place is, that it was found amidst the ruins which the present alterations of that cathedral have occasioned; but of this I have my doubts, as it has been suggested to me by persons of credit, that it was purchased of a traveling Jew. It is not, however, on that account, the less curious as an article of antiquity.

This seal represents the well-known emblem of the Blessed Trinity, under a Gothic canopy; concerning which it is only necessary to remark, what otherwise might escape observation, that the Holy Ghost is represented in the form of a Dove issuing from the breast of the Father, immediately over the head of the Crucifix. In a compartment below is the figure of a Bishop, intended for St. Thomas the Martyr.

The inscription is much obliterated; but, with great attention, I think I can make out the contractions for all the following words, some of which are very conspicuous:

Sigillum Fraternitatis Hospitalis Sancti Thomæ Martyris in Româ.

If I read right, we must say, that the seal lately discovered belonged to one of the most ancient establishments of this nation now in being, and one of the most celebrated in our Saxon history. Certain it is; that the establishment in question is at present dedicated to the Holy Trinity and to St. Thomas the Martyr. A few historical gleanings respecting it may not prove unacceptable.

In 727, Ina, King of the West Saxons, and Sovereign Paramount of the Heptarchy, resigned his crown; and, traveling to Rome, there founded (as we learn from Matthew of Westminster) what was called the English school, with a church adjoining, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, for the accommodation of persons of distinction, whether ecclesiastical or secular, whom an inclination for literature or devotion might lead to that capital of the Christian world. Amongst other distinguished personages who resided there was Buried King of the Mercians, who, dying at Rome, was interred in the aforesaid church, which not being finished at Ina's death, the latter was buried in the vestibule of St. Peter's. This establishment was greatly enlarged by King Offa in 794 at which time, says Matt. Paris, "this school, by reason of the great concourse of strangers resorting thither for sub-

subsistence, was converted into an hospital, and called the Hospital of the Holy Spirit." Being burnt down in 819, it was rebuilt by Pope Pascal; and meeting with the same accident in 847, it was again erected, by King Ethelwulf, in 855, at the time when he went to Rome with his youngest son, who afterwards became the glory of his country, and of his age, the immortal Alfred. I have found no further memorials of this establishment, which, however, still subsisted in quality of an Hospital for the reception of Pilgrims of this nation, till the reign of Henry IV. at the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it was repaired at the expence of Sir Robert Knowles, the same who founded Trinity College at Pomfret, and Trinity Chapel near Rochester Bridge. It was at this time, I suspect, that it was dedicated anew, under the title of *The Blessed Trinity and St. Thomas the Martyr*, by which it is still known; and probably this is about the date of the seal in question, as the architecture of the Gothic canopy seems to indicate; but by what means, or at what time, it found its way to Salisbury, it is difficult to conjecture. In the time of Hen. VIII. this house was filled with English Refugees, over whom, at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, was placed as Custos, King Henry's former agent at that court, Sir Thomas Kerne. He was succeeded by Dr. Godwell, Bishop of St. Asaph. In 1578 this foundation was brought back to its original institution, as a place of studies for English youth of the Catholic persuasion; and the Jesuits being renowned for their abilities and skill in the education of youth, it was placed under their care the year following, in which situation it remained till the suppression of that order about twenty years ago. There are still a few English youth there, under the tuition of Italian masters. J. MILNER.

* * * Fig. 4. is a seal, sent by another correspondent. The original resembles fine pewter; and the inscription runs, *Invocatus pennis Christum immemor esto [Johannis.]*

Fig. 5. is a copper coin of K. James I. believed to be rather uncommon. It was found, 1791, in the gravel-pit at Bathorne End, Birdbrook, Essex, near the water-mill; and fig. 6, a small-silver coin, was found in the same place. W.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Dec. 23.

IN the month of August last I discovered that my favourite Pomeranian

dog had lost one of his fore-teeth in the lower jaw. About two months afterwards a fresh shoot made its appearance, and continues growing. He is at this time nine years and six months old. I consider it as rather a singular circumstance, and wish to ask some of your correspondents, at what period a dog may be called old? and if what I have stated is as uncommon as I think it?

Should any of your correspondents notice this as remarkable, I may, perhaps, give them an opportunity of seeing the animal when I return to London. K.

*Continuation of original Anecdotes of
HESIOD COOKE, from p. 1094.
By Sir JOSEPH MAWBEY, Bart.*

THOUGH the last edition of *The Battle of the Poets* described *Savage* as a spy (as remarked in my letter inserted in your last Magazine), yet, it is certain, he could not have been so depicted in the first edition of that poem, printed in the year 1725. The late Dr. Leonard Howard, rector of *St George's, Southwark*, published, in 1756, a Collection of Antient Letters, in two vols. As he had not materials to complete the last, *Cooke*, with whom he lived on friendly terms, gave him many letters from several of his correspondents, and some of his own original pieces of poetry, which the Doctor inserted in such second volume. One of the letters proves, beyond all doubt, the intimacy that subsisted between *Savage* and *Cooke*; and shews how much the latter strove to be useful to him, when *Savage* had the misfortune to kill one *Sinclair*, in the year 1727, for which he was tried, and convicted of murder. It is a letter from *William Brown, Esq. Deputy Comptroller of the Customs*, dated Dec. 3, 1727, and contains in it the following paragraph:

"I had the happiness to be under the same roof with you last Tuesday evening; but you had a *Braber Post*, how unworthy soever of the appellation, to save from the gallows; and the Coroner's Inquest took up all your time and thoughts above stairs, while your friends below could have curst the Inquest, and the cause of it, for depriving them of your company, &c."

In the same Collection is also inserted a letter from Dr. *Woodward*, the physician, to *Cooke*, which induces me to think he had procured him that gentleman's friendship. The first part of the letter, which is dated Jan. 1, 1727-8, runs thus:

"Hesiod

"Hefed is an author so very crabbed and difficult, that, if you acquit yourself well of that undertaking, I cannot think of any that you are not equal to. I shall rejoice that it do you honour, and I shall contribute any thing in my power towards your service : nor shall a man of your parts, learning, and accomplishments, ever want any thing that I can supply you with."

In the latter part of the letter, the Doctor says,

"I am much touched with compassion for Mr. *Savage's* great misfortunes;" and, "I wish I could find a way of offering *Savage* a new-year's-gift."

If, forgetful of *Cooke's* friendship at a time the most trying, *Savage* afterwards did him ill offices with *Pope*, it will throw an additional imputation on a character in many other respects reprehensible.

In 1725, or 1726, *Cooke* published "The Knights of the Bath," and "Philiander and Cydippe," Poetical Tales; and several other pieces of poetry. The former was evidently meant to attract public attention, on the revival, about that time, of the Order of the Bath. He wrote, soon after, "The Triumphs of Love and Honour," a Play, which was acted at the Theatre Royal of Drury-lane; "The Eunuch," a Farce; and afterwards, "The Mournful Nuptials, or, Love the Cure of all Woes," a Tragedy; both of which were acted at the same Theatre. The Prologue to the latter was written by Sir Robert Henley, Bart. I have never read the two first of these dramatic productions, nor the latter more than once, and that many years ago. I remember an anecdote respecting the exhibition of one of his plays, which was often mentioned by some Members of the Club at *Vauxhall*.—Farmer *Briar*, one of the characters of the drama, made his *exit* from the stage after repeating the following words,

"I go, but to return;"

a man in the pit immediately called out, "Be sure you do! be sure you do!" which, producing a laugh from the audience, had a tendency to ridicule the play.—Many of your readers, Mr. *Urban*, will remember to have heard of a circumstance like the above, which happened in the year 1730, on the first representation of Mr. *James Thomson's* Tragedy of "Sophonisba:" when a performer used the following exclamation,

"Oh, Sophonisba! Sophonisba, oh!"

one of the audience called out aloud from the pit,

"Oh, Jerney Thomson! Jerney Thomson, oh!"

and a similar laugh was by that means excited, at the expence of the poet.

None of the above dramatic works of *Cooke* met with any considerable success on the stage; neither did they add much to his poetical reputation.

In 1726 he published an Account of the Life and Writings of *Andrew Marvell*, Esq. who had been Member in Parliament, in *Charles the Second's* time, for the town of *Kingston upon Hull*, and who was probably the last Member who received wages from his Constituents. This Life was prefixed to an edition of *Marvell's* Poetical Works, in two vols. 12mo; and was afterwards re-printed, with improvements, in the *General Dictionary*, in folio. This publication of the Life and Works of a character so virtuous as *Marvell's*, who had resisted the corrupt offers of a most corrupt Court and Administration, met with general approbation; and it is still considered as a work of merit.

In 1734 he published a *Latin* edition, and *English* translation, of *Terence's* Comedies, with critical and explanatory notes; to which is prefixed, A Dissertation on the Life and Writings of *Terence*, on the Comic Measure, and on the different Excellencies of *Plautus* and *Terence*, in three vols. 12mo. The first volume is dedicated to the Duke of *Somerset*, the second to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the third to the Earl of *Chesterfield*.

In 1737 he published, A Translation of *Cicero's* Treatise of the Nature of the Gods, with philosophical, critical, and explanatory notes; to which is added, an Examination into the Astronomy of the Antients, 8vo.

In 1741 he published a new edition of the Works of *Virgil*, with an interpretation in *Latin*, and notes in *English*. This publication he inscribed to Lord *Petre*, by an elegant and well-written address, in which he pays that Lord many compliments; all, it is said, very justly merited.

His translations from *Latin* authors appear to be closely confined to the sense and meaning of the originals, and are thought to be well done. The late Dr. *Newcome*, Dean of *Rochester*, and Master of *St. John's College, Cambridge*, thus speaks

speaks of *Cooke's* translations, in a letter to him, dated May 21, 1741 :

"Dear Sir,

"I am much obliged to you for the very acceptable present you was pleased to send me : it contains many ingenious original poems, and excellent translation, after a more exact manner than is generally observed by some of our most celebrated Poets, who are more prone to imitate than translate.

"Imitation is much more easy, but a very different thing from translation. I love the close way best, as representing more faithfully the sense of the authors, and better informing such as would write after the manner of the ancients."

There is reason for believing he was concerned, during the greater part of his life, in writing one or other of the different Journals, and other periodical publications, of the times. I learn from his *Common-Place Book*, that he wrote in "The Weekly Oracle;" because, after remarking, in 1735, on *Budgell's* account of the *Boyle* family, he takes notice of the controversy concerning the genuineness of *Phalaris's* Epistles, bewailing the *Earl of Orrery* and *Dr. Bentley*; and he says,

I have given my opinion of *Phalaris's* Epistles, and the controversy, more largely in the 54th and 56th number of "The Weekly Oracle;" but am convinced of my former error, by reading *Dr. Bentley's* Discourses since.

Perhaps, *Mr. Urban*, your readers may not dislike a more particular account of the mode and manner in which *Cooke* kept his *Common-Place Book*; and I will therefore transcribe what he says therein of two Poets of considerable celebrity, *Mr. Edward Moore*, author of "Fables for the Female Sex," and *Mr. David Mallet*; which I will do the rather, as such extracts may afford an insight into the temper and character of the man.

June, 1743, I read sixteen Fables in manuscript, wrote by *Mr. Edward Moore*. The ninth, "The Farmer, the Spaniel, and the Cat," is a very pretty Fable, and there are great elegances in the introduction. The sixteenth and last Fable, called "The Female Seducers," is a charming, elegant piece.—These two Fables are far superior to the rest, and are unexceptionably good. The diction is such as the province of poetry requires, and there are many delicacies in sentiment and expression, and the imagery is strong and delightful. The other Fables have their merit, but have many imperfections, which I doubt not but the author will remove before they are printed. The versification thro' all

is sweet, with very few exceptions. His images are some of them lovely, and lovely clothed. The following four verses are from the ninth Fable, addressed to a Lady :

"Sweet are the flowers that deck the field,
Sweet are the flowers the blossoms yield,
Sweet is the summer gale that blows,
And sweet, tho' sweeter you, the rose."

Here is true simplicity and sweetness. Speaking, in the last Fable, of the dissolution of things, he has some of the beautifullest images I desire to see in poetry; as these lines :

"Gone like traces on the deep,
Like a sceptre grasp'd in sleep,
Dews exhal'd from morning glades,
Melting snows, and gliding shades."

The following are his observations on *Mallet*, and his writings :

1740, I read a dramatic piece, entitled, "*Alfred, a Masque*."—A more stupid piece cannot well be. It might, with as much propriety, be called *King Log*; for there is no distinguishing part of *Alfred's* character in it, he is inactive quite thro'. This was written by *Mr. Thomson* and *Mr. Mallet*, two *Scots*, who deal much in obscure, dull *Prose-pieces*; an instance of which begins the second act of this *Masque* :

"*Alfred* alone.

"'Tis now the depth of darkness and repose,
Now walks mute *Midnight* shadowy o'er the
To rule the solitary hour, and sheds [plain,
His slumb'ry influence o'er the peaceful
world."

This is enough to give the reader a surfeit of verse-reading.—There is a pretty song in the second (that is, the last) act, concluding with this Ranza :

"If those who join in shepherds' sport,
Gay dancing on the daisy'd ground,
Have not the splendour of a Court,
Yet Love adorns the merry round."

1744, *March*, I read a book, entitled, "*Poems on several Occasions*, by *Mr. Mallet*."

This fellow is a whiffler in poetry : he takes little conceits, and lines in measure, to be poetry, not knowing the language proper for that province.

1. The first piece is entitled, "Of Verbal Criticism, a Poem." It consists of 230 verses, and some few pert and impertinent notes. It is a confused, out-of-the-way thing, and a servile, adulatory address to *Mr. Pope*. Before it is a short preface, called an advertisement to the first edition in 1733, in which are these words :

"He (the author) begs leave to add likewise, that this Poem was undertaken and written entirely without the knowledge of the gentleman to whom it is addressed. Only as it is a public testimony of his inviolable esteem for *Mr. Pope*, on that account, particularly, he wishes it may.

may not be judged to increase the number of mean performances with which the town is almost daily pestered."

It has added one to the number of very bad performances. Mr. *Lawson Gilliver*, the bookseller who published the first edition, which was in folio, told me, that Mr. *Pope* came to him, and said, you must give *Mallet* twenty guineas for his Essay on Verbal Criticism; and that, on Mr. *Pope's* pre-emptory recommendation, he did give *Mallet* twenty guineas for it, and did not sell one hundred. *Gilliver* was then *Pope's* bookseller.

Speaking of the Critics, he says:

"Sagely resolv'd to swell each bulky piece
With venerable toys from *Rome* and *Greece*;
How oft, in *Homér*, *Parrás* curl'd his hair;
If *Aristotle's* cap were round or square;
If, in the cave where *Dido* first was sped,
To *Tyre* she turn'd her heels, to *Troy* her head:

Such the choice anecdotes, profound and vain,
That store a *Bentley's* and a *Burman's* brain."

Any man of learning would imagine that this fellow never read any of *Bentley's* editions of the Classics, for this satire on the Critics does not in the least relate to him: he regards the reading only, and is zealous to restore the true sense of his author. If he had been an explainer of historical or fabulous passages, this satire, if such stuff can be called satire, would have suited him; but he never once descends to explanations of that sort.

2. The next is a copy of verses to the Prince of *Orange*, much below notice.

3. "Verses occasioned by Dr. *Fraser's* rebuilding Part of the University of *Aberdeen*."—Trash.

4. "Inscription for a Picture."—An idle and very foolish conceit.

5. A song, called "The Birks of *Endermay*."—This is a simple, pretty song, of two stanzas. The last stanza is this:

"For soon the winter of the year,
And age, life's winter, will appear:
At this thy living bloom must fade,
As that will strip the verdant shade.
Our taste of pleasure then is o'er;
The feather'd songsters love no more:
And when they droop, and we decay,
Adieu, the shades of *Endermay*!"

6. A song, beginning,

"Where *Thames* along the daisy'd mead."—This is a very indifferent one.

7. "Epitaph on Mr. *Akman*, and his only Son, who were both interred in one Grave."—This is a wisthy-wasthy, unmeaning thing.

8. "Epitaph on a young Lady."—This is of about the same merit as the former.

9. "*William and Margaret*."—This is a ballad in imitation of the old English ballads, and has been much applauded; but never was any thing more unjustly cry'd-up; for it is extremely ill-wrote, and unharmonious. There is a *Latin* translation of this, over-

against the *Englisch* here, by *Vincenz Bourne*, one of the ushers of *Westminster* school, in hexameter and pentameter verses, which is a good poem; and, if the original had happened to have been a translation of the *Latin*, it must have been reckoned a horrid bad translation. The first stanza in the *Englisch* is *Beaumont and Fletcher's*; the second stanza has the absurdity of a *sable sbroud*.

Stanza the second:

"Her face was like an *April* morn
Clad in a wint'ry cloud;
And clay-cold was her lily hand,
That held her *sable sbroud*."

Mr. *Bourne* has avoided the absurdity of a *sable sbroud*, and made the whole more poetical:

Quæque sepulchralem a pedibus collegit amic-
tam,
Candidior nivibus, frigidiorque manus.

Stanza the fifth:

Sed lentè exedit tabes mollemque ruborem,
Et faciles rîsus, & juvenile decus;
Et rosa paulatim languens, nudata reliquit
Oscula; præripuit Mors properata *Coloca* *.
What a poor translation of this would the following stanza appear?

"But Love had, like the canker-worm,
Consum'd her early prime:
The rose grew pale, and left her cheek;
She dy'd before her time."

I cannot conceive viler trash than the thirteenth stanza:

"The hungry worm my sister is;
This winding-sheet I wear:
And cold and weary last our night,
Till that last morn appear."

The last stanza of the ballad is as bad;—worst it cannot be:

"And thrice he call'd on *Margaret's* name,
And thrice he wept full sore;
Then laid his cheek to her cold grave,
And word spake never more."

I should not have taken so much notice of this ballad, had it not been among the very silly things admired.

10. A Prologue to the Siege of *Damascus*, spoken by my Lord *Sandwich*.—What an awkward custom most people have of adding my when they speak of a Lord! This Prologue was spoken, as the author tells us in a note, to the Siege of *Damascus*, which was acted at *Woburn*, by the Duke of *Bedford*, the Earl of *Sandwich*, and some other persons of distinction, in the month of *May*, 1743. The Prologue is a very indifferent one. I entertained a tolerable opinion of the Earl of *Sandwich's* understanding till I saw this. The man, who can condescend to speak a trifling Prologue on such an occasion, must have a great flaw in his head. The Duke of

* Mr. *Bourne* calls it *Thyrifi*, & *Cblooe*.

Bedford is of the booby-cast. Sir *Francis Dashwood*, I was told, played *Scrub* among this set of comedians. All these noble fellows had certainly been players, if they had been born in humble life; and, in all likelihood, would better become that station than the senate.

12. An Ode in the Masque of *Alfred*, sung by a Shepherdess who has lost her Lover in the war. This is a pretty song of three stanzas, the last of which is thus:

"At morn he left me—fought, and fell!
The fatal evening heard his knell,
And saw the tears I shed:
Tears that must ever, ever fall;
For, ah, no sighs the *poet* recall!
No cries awake the *dead*!"

13. The last poem is called "The Excursion," in two cantos. The first canto contains 610 verses, the second 368, in blank verse. This is a very bad poem, with an affectation of philosophy and imagery, and all below criticism, irregular, and confused.

There cannot be a greater instance of Mr. *Pope's* love of adulation and adulators, than his intimacy with this man; than whom there never was a fellow of more disagreeable manners, a more lying, vain, and hateful fellow. He told me, about eighteen years ago, that he had read all the metaphysical writers who had wrote; and, some years afterwards, that he had lain with a Sovereign Princess in *Italy*.

The above are specimens of *Cooke's* criticisms and remarks on the works of others in his *Common-Place Books*.—Those on *Moore's Fables* will, I believe, be allowed to be extremely just by every lover of poetry; and he might have given many other extracts from them equally beautiful. Though he speaks with severity enough of *Mallett's Alfred*, and other works, I am persuaded the publick at large will allow, that many of his remarks and censures are well founded, especially in what he says of *Alfred*, and *William* and *Margaret*.—However this be, I may be permitted to remark, that *Thomson* and *Mallett*, in their personification of Night, have differed from all other poets, ancient and modern. *Virgil*, and other *Latin* poets, have spoken of *intempesta Nox*, *Nox atra*, *Nox humida*, and *Nox obscura*; and *Shakspeare*, among the moderns, says,

"Thrice crowned Queen of Night."

Young says,

"Night, fable Goddess! from her ebon throne
In rayless majesty now stretches forth
Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumb'ring world;
Silence how dead! and darkness how profound!

Nor eye, nor list'ning ear, an object finds;
Creation sleeps."——

Christopher Smart, in his "Night-Piece, or Modern Philosophy," thus describes Night:

"Night, with all her Negro train,
Took possession of the plain;
In an hearse she rode reclin'd,
Drawn by screech-owls slow and blind:
Close to her, with pointless feet,
Stood Silence, in a winding-sheet."

But no poet, before *Mallet* and *Thomson*, in their personification of Night, ever made her a *male*.

Mallett seemed afterwards aware of the absurdity of his description of Night, and of *Cooke's* objections, who said, "*Alfred* might have as well been called *King Log*;" for, in his last edition of that Masque, he has given more importance to the character of *Alfred*, and has entirely left out the personification of Night; instead of which, he has substituted the following verses in *Alfred's* soliloquy:

"Ha! day declines apace.
What anxious thoughts in this wild solitude
My darker hours must know! and now the
veil [round
Of evening o'er these murmuring woods a-
A lonely horror spreads—but, soft! the breeze
Is dumb! and more than midnight silence
reigns!"

Perhaps, Mr. *Urban*, the above verses will not be admired. He has retained the word *midnight*; but what idea we are to annex to the words *more than midnight* *silence* I am at a loss to conjecture!

The first stanza of *William* and *Margaret*, *Mallet* says, was taken from *Fletcher's Comedy of The Knight of the Burning Pestle*, where it is used by *Old Merryweather*, and was probably taken from an old *English* ballad. On his first adopting he changed the words in some degree; and it then ran thus:

"When all was wrapt in dark midnight,
And all were fast asleep,
In glided *Margaret's* grimly ghost,
And stood at *William's* feet."

He seems however, in subsequent editions, to have discovered that *fast* and *asleep* did not rhyme, and therefore altered it, much for the better, thus:

"'Twas at the silent solemn hour
When night and morning meet,
In glided *Margaret's* grimly ghost,
And stood at *William's* feet."

The ballad is still liable to much objection in point of composition. Perhaps nothing contributed more to its popularity

rity than the affecting incidents described in it, which interest and awaken the sensibility of every reader.

If it should even be admitted that the Prologue of *Mallet's*, spoken by the Earl of *Sandwich*, was as foolish as *Cooke* makes it, I do not see the propriety of the censure of that noble Lord: he was a visitor at *Woburn*, and consequently not answerable for the bill of fare which the Duke of *Bedford* had provided. Whatever dislike the world in general, and myself in particular, have had to the noble Lord's political conduct and principles (against which I carried on a parliamentary warfare for almost thirty years together), his abilities were never questioned. The Duke of *Bedford*, with a manner ungracious and disgusting, had great information, and seemed to possess a fund of knowledge beyond most men of the Upper House of Parliament, tho' it did not appear to be well arranged.

Sir *Francis Dashwood*, afterwards Lord *Le Despencer*, was esteemed a good-natured man, and a jolly companion; but he did not verify Lord *Sunderland's* saying of Secretary *Craggs*. When some of that Lord's friends remonstrated against the latter's being placed at the head of the ministerial phalanx in the House of Commons, Lord *Sunderland's* reply was, "I will give him power, and that will give him abilities:" and *Craggs* distinguished himself in the debates of Parliament very greatly after such appointment. Lord *Bute* made Sir *Francis Dashwood* Chancellor of the Exchequer; but, though many a village *Hampden* may want opportunity for calling his talents and virtues forth; and though

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And wastes its sweetness in the desert air;"

Sir *Francis Dashwood*, with every advantage of power and situation, made a miserable appearance, and was more deficient than any man I ever observed in high office. Though the maxim be in general true, which says, *we often see merit without advancement, but seldom advancement without some merit*, it would have puzzled any man to have found out his pretensions to the office he held!

Cooke never spoke well of *Mallet*. Their manners and general deportment were extremely unlike. The latter appeared to me to be a distant, formal, precise man, affecting the manners of an old courtier: the former forward, familiar, blunt, and sometimes coarse. He used to relate an anecdote of *Mallet*, which

shewed his great dislike to him. *Mallet*, he asserted (and, I believe, from other information, truly), when he first came from *Scotland*, called himself *Malock*, *Mallock*, and afterwards *Mallet*. *Cooke*, *Thomson*, *Mallet*, and half a dozen other literary characters, in the early part of their lives spent an evening at a tavern together, in the course of which some of the company (and *Cooke* for one) reflected on *Mallet*, in terms of great severity, for his change of name, and for impudently assuming that of one of the first families in all *England*; for such the *Mallets* of *Somersetshire* were. After he had been abused for some time, *Thomson*, *Mallet's* countryman and friend, broke silence, and with a *Scottish* accent (which *Cooke* used to imitate very ably) said, "Gentlemen, I think you bear too hard upon my countryman, Mr. *Mallet*; for he was a foundling under *Glasgow* bridge, and had therefore a right to assume any name he pleased; and would you not blame him if he had not taken a good one?" So pleasant an anecdote, from a man so perfectly well-tempered and inoffensive as *Thomson* was, restored the good-humour of the company, and they all parted in a friendly manner.

A few years after this dispute took place, *Mallet* published his poem on *verbal criticism*, in which he abuses *Cooke*:

"But what can cure our vanity of mind,
Deaf to reproof, and to discovery blind?
Let *Cooke* a brother-scholiast *Shakespeare* call,
Tibbald to *Hesiod-Cooke* returns the ball.
So runs the circle still: in this we see
The *ladies* of the Great and Learn'd agree.
If *Britain's* Nobles mix in high debate,
Whence *Europe*, in suspense, attends her fate,
In mimic session their grave footmen meet,
Reduce an army, or equip a fleet;
And, rivalling the critic's lofty style,
Mere *Tom* and *Dick* are *Stanhope* and *Argyll*."

Cooke (very unjustly I believe) held the *Scots* in general cheap, and would not admit them to have shone in works of learning and genius. Dr. *Johnson* imbibed the same prejudice, and treated their pretensions to learning with much severity. He used to say, "they put him in mind of a garrison on short allowance, where, though all had a little, none had a bellyfull."

The mention of *Johnson's* name reminds me of an anecdote of him, which I had from *Garrick*, with whom I belonged to a summer club for many years (till he died), first held at the assembly-house at *Walton Bridge*, and afterwards at *Hampton*. I believe Mr. *Boswell* does

not mention this anecdote in his account of *Johnson*.

Whilst *Johnson* was sitting in one of the coffeehouses at *Oxford*, about the time when he had a Doctor's degree conferred on him by the University, some young men approached him with a view to entertainment. They knew the subject of *Scotch* poetry and *Scotch* literature would call him forth. They talked of *Osian*, and *Home's* tragedy of *Douglas*; and one of them repeated from the latter,

"Ere a sword was drawn,
An arrow from my bow had pierc'd their chief,
Who wore that day the arms which now I wear.

Returning home in triumph, I disdain'd
The shepherd's slothful life, and having heard
That our good king had summon'd his bold peers

To lead their warriors to the Carron side,
I left my father's house, and took with me
A chosen servant to conduct my steps."

After which he called out, "*There's* imagery for you, *Dr. Johnson*! *there's* description! did you ever know any man write like that?" *Johnson* replied, with that tone of voice and motion of head and body for which he was remarkable, and which *Garrick* used to mimic most imitably, "Yes, Sir, many a man, many a woman, and many a child!"

Cooke used to say, that *Johnson* was "half a madman, half a scholar, three parts a Roman Catholic, and a complete Jacobite."

Johnson was certainly a man of the first abilities and learning. My late friend, and your correspondent, *Mr. Urban, Thomas Tyers*, esq. who to a good heart united a considerable share of learning and genius, often desired to introduce me to him, with whom he lived on terms of much familiarity; but I always declined it from objection to his political principles. I met with him, however, at the house of *Dr. Porteus*, the present Bishop of *London*, and at dinner at *Mr. Thrale's*, at *Streatham*; and, notwithstanding the prejudice I had imbibed against him, was greatly pleased with his strong, manly sense, and the manner in which he decided upon every subject of debate in language the most nervous. Whilst I admit that his judgement was clear and convincing in general, I thought it strange that he would not agree with me that *Churchill* was a poet of great poetical genius: perhaps *Churchill's* having ridiculed him for his credulity respecting the *Cock-lane ghost* might warp his judgement. When *Mr. Tyers* asked him, a

few days afterwards, how he liked his friend, *Sir Joseph Marubey*; I thought myself well off when he answered, "Better than I thought I should." This did not prevent him, a short time afterwards, from putting me in the best company, when he reflected on *Sir George Savile* and myself in one of his political pamphlets, wherein he described *Sir George* and *Sir Joseph* as haranguing the mob.

I am unwilling to introduce the name of *Sir George Savile* in a desultory account of a poet, who was an acquaintance of my early youth, without adding, that he possessed one of the best hearts and best heads of any man of his time, with principles which were an ornament to human nature. A friend to religious and civil liberty, he sacrificed his time and his health to his parliamentary and other public duties; and his fortune, large as it was, he employed in acts of beneficence and public spirit.

Notwithstanding his tender constitution, he was first in attendance on committees of the House of Commons on a morning, and in transacting the multifarious business of a large commercial and manufacturing country; and he never retired whilst any question was in agitation in the House, though subjects of great magnitude frequently detained him till daylight the next morning. Able and convincing in debate, he was no less able as a political writer; and his pen was not unfrequently employed in asserting those truths which he ably enforced in *St. Stephen's* chapel. He opposed all the violent and illegal proceedings against *Mr. Wilkes*, the seizure of papers, general warrants, the expulsion of that gentleman from the House of Commons, and the proceedings afterwards respecting the *Middlesex* election: and he opposed *Lord North's* American war, not only as unjustifiable in principle, but as impolitic and inexpedient. He had a very great share in establishing a national militia, and was first in forwarding every virtuous plan both as a public and private man. It was my first pride to be permitted to call him friend; and I thought myself happy at all times in supporting measures which he approved. I passed some time with him at the late Lord *Scarborough's*, at *Sandbeck*, and at his own house at *Rusford*; and could not but admire how much he employed his time, as a kind neighbour and magistrate, in diffusing happiness all around him, and in the most tender attention to his sister, *Lady Scarborough*, and her amiable offspring.

Without

Without pride, without vanity, and ostentation, he was indefatigable in promoting the good of his country at all times. Temperate, cheerful, pleasant, and entertaining, as he was in company, he passed his time beloved by all that knew him; and, though the highest situation in the State, and titles, were certainly, at different times, within his reach, disinterested and unambitious as he was, he never would accept of office or title; and he died in the year 1783, worn out by his exertions in the public service.

Whilst *Englishmen* understand and value the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and entertain a just sense of public and private virtue, they will love the name, and venerate the memory, of Sir George Savile! JOSEPH MAWBEY.

NEW DESCRIPTION of the METHODISTS.

By Mr. LACKINGTON. (See p. 1137.)

“THE late Mr. Wesley instituted amongst his people, besides the public preachings, several kinds of private meetings; and as the *prayer-meeting* is the least private of any of them, I will first take notice of that. To the *prayer-meetings* they often invited people who were not of their society; an hymn was first sung, and then they all knelt, and the first person that felt a motion made an extempore prayer; when he had done another began; and so on for about two hours. But it so happened sometimes, that one of the brethren began to pray without having *the gift* of prayer (as they call it), and then he often stuck fast, like some of the young orators at Coachmakers hall, &c. Prayer-meetings were held in such high esteem amongst them, that they asserted more were “*born again*,” and more “*made free from all the remains of sin*,” or, in other words of their own, “*made perfect as God is perfect*,” in these kinds of meeting, than at public preaching, &c. Thus, as Pomfret says, “The spirits heated will strange things produce.”

But 'tis impossible for you to form any just idea of these assemblies except you had been present at them: one wheedles and coaxes the Divine Being in his addresses; another is amorous and luscious; and a third so rude and commanding, he will even tell the Deity that he must be a LIAR (dreadful!) if he does not grant all they ask. In this manner will they work up one another's imaginations, until they may actually be said to be in a state of intoxication. They have another kind of private meeting after the public preaching on Sunday evenings, in which the preacher meets all the members of the society, who stay behind after the general congregation is dismissed. To this society Mr. Wesley gave

such advice as he deemed better suited to a godly few than to a promiscuous multitude of “*outward-court* worshippers.” Their *love-feast* is also a private meeting of as many members of the community as please to attend; and they generally come from all parts within several miles of the place where love-feasts are held. When all are met, they alternately sing and pray; and such amongst them as think that their *experience* (as they call it) is remarkable, stand up in their place, and relate all the transactions between God, the devil, and their souls. At such seasons as this I have heard many of them declare they had just received the pardon of all their sins whilst Brother Such-a-one was in prayer; another would then get up, and assert that he was just at that instant made perfectly free from sin; and then the Spirit is supposed to be very powerfully at work amongst them; and such a *unison* of sighing and groaning succeeds, that you would think they had all lost their senses. In the love-feast they have *bums* to eat, which are mutually broken between each brother and sister; and they have also *water* to drink, which they hand from one to another. These meetings begin about seven o'clock, and last until nine, or after. In London, Bristol, and other large places, they have some *private* meetings, unknown to the community at large. These meetings consist of all married men at one time, young and unmarried men at another time; the married women by themselves, and the single women by themselves; and to each of these classes Mr. Wesley went, and gave such advice or exhortations as he thought suitable to their situation in life, seldom failing to speak much in praise of celibacy to the *maids* and *warblers* under his pastoral care.

“The *watch-night* begins about seven o'clock. They sing hymns, pray, preach, sing, and pray again; then exhort, sing, and pray, alternately, until twelve o'clock; and then they depart in peace, according to the word. Mr. Wesley, in every place where his people were numerous, had divided them into *classes*, consisting of twelve or fourteen brothers or sisters. Sometimes men and women met together in the same *class* (as they called it), and other classes consisted of all men or all women. Each of these classes had one in it who was called the *leader*. In such classes where men and women meet together, the leader was always a brother; and so of course when the class consisted of men alone. But in the women's classes a sister was always the leader. When they met together, the leader first gave out an hymn, which they all sang; after the hymn they all kneeled down, and their leader made an extemporary prayer; after which they were seated; and, when the leader had informed them of the state of his own mind, he enquired of all present, one after another, how they found the state

of their souls. Some he found were full of faith and assurance; others had dreadful doubts and fears; some had horrid temptations; others complained of a lukewarm state, &c. To each of these the leader gave a word of comfort or correction in the best manner he was able. They then sang and prayed again. This lasted about one hour. And every one in Mr. Wesley's connexion did, or was expected to meet, each in his own class, once in a week. In these classes each made a weekly contribution towards the general support of the preachers, &c. Such as were very poor contributed a penny per week, others two-pence, and some, who could afford it, six-pence. This money was entered in a book kept for that purpose; and one in every class, called the steward, had the care of the cash.

"I now come to speak of the *bands*, which consisted only of justified persons, that is, such as had received the assurance of their sins being pardoned. In the classes, both the *awakened* (as they call them) and the justified, and even those that were made perfect, met all together; as did the married and the single, and often men and women. But none were admitted into any *band* but such as were at least in a justified state; and the married of each sex met by themselves, and the single by themselves. About ten was the number generally put in one band; all these must belong to, and meet in, some class, once a week, when not hindered by sickness, &c. and they were also to meet weekly in their band. When met, they first sang, then made a short prayer; that done, the *band-leader* informed them of the state of his mind during the last week, &c. He then made enquiry into the state of all present, and each related what had passed since they last met; as what visitations they had received from God, what temptations from the devil, the flesh, &c. And it is a maxim amongst them, that by exposing to one another what the devil has particularly tempted them to commit will make the old fellow more careful how he tempts, when he knows that all his secrets will be told the next meeting. The last time I met in band was in London, where an old man (near 70 years of age) informed us, that he had for several weeks together laboured under a very grievous temptation of the devil, who all this time had been constantly tempting of him to commit adultery. He farther informed us, that, having let too much of his house to lodgers, they were obliged to put the maid's bed in the room where he and his wife slept; and that one morning he had seen the maid lying asleep, nearly or quite uncovered; and he again assured us, that ever since that time the devil had been every day tempting him to do that which was nought with the maid. I could not help thinking the old gentleman was right in charging it on the devil, as there was little reason to think it was any temptation

of the flesh. Permit me to add, that this old buck had a wife about half his own age. By this time I suppose you have had enough of *band-meetings*.

"Mr. Wesley instituted another kind of private meeting for the highest order of his people, called the *select bands*; to which none were admitted but such as were sanctified, or made perfect in love, and freed from all the remains of sin. But, as I never professed perfection, I was not permitted to enter into this holy of holies.

"Four times every year new tickets are distributed to all Mr. Wesley's people throughout the three kingdoms. Their ticket is a very small slip of paper, with a text of Scripture on it, which is exchanged every quarter for some other text. Such as are only in a class have a different text from such as are in a band, so that no one can be admitted into any general meeting of the bands, appointed by any of the preachers when he intends to give them an exhortation, nor into any particular band, by a common society ticket. On the common tickets are such texts as these: "Now is the accepted time"—"Awake thou that sleepest;" and such like. But those for the bands are in a higher strain; as, "Be ye perfect as your heavenly Father is perfect"—or, "Go on unto perfection"—"Ye are children of the light"—"Your bodies are temples of the Holy Ghost;" and other texts of a similar tendency."

MR. URBAN. W—n—k, Dec. 24.

MR. MILNER has accused our writers * of passing over every shining page in the History of the Church of Rome, and singling out such only as are disgraceful to her; he has asserted †, that "full as much blood has been shed" by Protestants as by Papists on account of religion; and declares ‡, that Catholics, uncompelled, "would not enter into our religious assemblies to save their lives." I have referred to these passages §; and think they, as well as some others, contain charges against the conduct and doctrines of the Church of England. S. W.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 27.

I HAVE often observed that there are particular denominations of places which seem to be current throughout the kingdom. Amongst these is that of *Cold Harbour*. There is a *Cold Harbour*, a street or key, in London, formerly, I believe, a palace; there is a *Cold Harbour* in Essex; there is a *Cold Harbour* in Surrey; a *Cold Harbour* in Suffolk; a *Cold Harbour* in Devon; and, I have little doubt, a *Cold Harbour* in many

* P. 6. † P. 8. ‡ P. 16.

§ Pp. 23, 28, 30.

other counties. They are not usually maritime places, and have no connexion with havens or harbours, properly so called. I observe they are sometimes spelt *Cold Herbergh*. Can any correspondent explain the meaning of the term, or the cause of its frequency, or enumerate the number of places so denominated in England? I do not find that bleakness of situation has much to do with it.

There are many places denominated *Gores*. Every body knows Kensington Gore. Kate's Gore in Berkshire is well known in that county; it is frequently called simply *The Gore*; and the same title is given to a gentleman's seat elsewhere, with which I am acquainted. Will any of your Saxon scholars say what is the meaning of the word *Gore*? for I take for granted it has a definite signification in old English or Saxon.

Yours, &c. NUGACULUS.

MR. URBAN, Bath, Dec. 22.

A GENTLEMAN from Devon, who passed through this city yesterday, and did me the favour of a call, was, about a week past, at Minchhead; and never did he behold such destruction as the late conflagration has occasioned! No person, he says, except an eye-witness, can have any idea of the scene; and he, being a well-wisher to the place, thought there would be no impropriety, as the Gentleman's Magazine has so general a circulation on the Continent as well as in this country, to beg you to mention that a subscription is set on foot toward the relief of the unfortunate sufferers; and that books for that purpose are opened at the houses of almost every considerable banker in London. I am sure your philanthropy will readily give admission to his request; and you will further oblige,

Yours, &c. JOHN ELDERTON.

MR. URBAN, Hampton in Arden, Dec. 21.

YOU have inserted, p. 923, a copy sent you by T. C. of the inscription on Lord Wharton's monument in the church at Kirby Stephen; and T. C. acquaints you, that your insertion thereof "may probably incite the inhabitants to preserve, by keeping the monument in better repair, the memory of that late noble family." If T. C. however, had been acquainted with the rules of his Grammar and Prosody, he would not have been insensible that his copy of this inscription is incapable of being either

scanned or construed; and, if he had ever read the History of Westmorland by Dr. Burn (who was a native, as he informs us, of one of the divisions of this parish); he must have known that that learned author, pp. 540, 541, of his said work, has presented us with a perfect copy of the said epitaph.

JOHN ADAMTHWAITE.

Epitaph for William Billing, a Soldier, who died at Fairfield, the Place of his Naisivity, near Longnor, in the County of Stafford, at the advanced Age of 112, on Friday, January 28, 1791. By the Rev. Dr. Adamthwaite (Author of the Elegy, p. 854).

Conquests I shan'd, in many a dreadful scene,
With matchless Marlbro' and with brave Eu-
To peaceful quarters billeted am I; [Gen.
And here, forgetful of my labours, lie.
Let me alone awhile, asleep, not slain;
And when the trumpet sounds I'll march again. J. A.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 21.

THE following epitaph on a student of St. John's College, who died at the age of eighteen, contains so beautiful a thought in the latter part, that I am induced to request an insertion of it in your Magazine, hoping that some of your correspondents may favour me with a translation.

SOPHISTA CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Ingenii vires cum maturaverat ætas,
Jam prope firma: heu mors invida raptus
abit.

Brumales patitur dum spina illæsa pruinas,
Florentem fugiens vix videt hora rosam.
Mors non tardatur studiis, pietate, juveni,
Virtutes numerans, credidit esse senem.

MR. URBAN, OB. 3.

THE origin of the proverb *Baridan's ass*, enquired after by your correspondent OEdipus, is as follows: Buridan supposed a hungry ass, or an ass equally hungry and thirsty, placed between two bushels of oats, or a bushel of oats and a vessel of water, each being equidistant from him. He then enquired what the ass would do. If it was answered, he would remain there till starved to death, it brought the laugh on his side, since that evidently appeared to be absurd. If it was answered, that the ass would both eat and drink in that situation, "then (cried he) the ass has free-will, or of two equal attractions one is greater than the other." Hence *Buridan's ass* became famous among the schoolmen, and at length proverbial.

Your

Your correspondent Philopatris may rest assured that Dr. Priestley's assertion relating to Cambridge is utterly void of foundation; the Cantabs love their Saviour too well to deny him, and their liberty too much to exchange it for licentiousness; they are too happy under the present Government to wish for any change in it; to which may be added, the undergraduates shewed such marked disapprobation of the Unitarian principles, in their conduct towards the Doctor's two champions, even while they were in St. Mary's pulpit, that they have not thought proper to appear in it since, though a long space of time has elapsed.

Yours, &c.

A CANTAB.

P. S. What is the reward held out by Government for the discovery of the Longitude?

Mr. URBAN,

July 25.

IF I had seen your correspondent's letter (N. P. p. 504) sooner, I should certainly have felt myself bound, by what I have already stated on the subject in the preceding number of your publication, to have answered him earlier in the month; though, I doubt not, he will obtain by your means other opinions, that he may rely upon with much greater propriety. And from the consideration of these, I do not hesitate to suppose he will conclude that the sale of advowsons is fully contrary to the principles of honour and conscience.

When the kingdom was first divided into parishes, the patronage of churches was given, I conceive, to the lords of the soil, or to some other opulent and pious persons who had contributed largely to their endowment; upon the supposition, that those who had parted with a share of their property for the establishment of religion, would be most earnest in the future promotion of it, as well as best qualified to judge, from their rank in life, and local information of the merit of such clerks as might be proposed to officiate in their churches. I have not the opportunity at this time to consult any books; but if ecclesiastical law and history offer no contradiction to these considerations, which I apprehend to be the case, I suppose I am justifiable in looking upon an advowson (p. 410) not as a property, but as a very sacred and important trust,—the sale of it as a betraying of that trust,—and the purchase as a species of corruption of the same nature, though not attended by circum-

stances of the same horrid impiety, as the bribe offered to the Apostles by Simon Magus.

By the general prevalence and long continuance of these practices, of the pernicious effects of which the Legislature seems to be wholly unapprized, the Church has been pillaged, since the disuse of Convocations, of revenues appropriated to her service by the piety of our ancestors, to an amount exceeding alike credibility and computation: and, what is worse, by this means *must* she receive indiscriminately, and often into some of her richest, most respected; and most independent stations, persons, who are even conscious that, by their merit alone, they never should have obtained the smallest distinction. And, lastly, Sir, this traffick does, *not unfrequently, I am well assured,* prove in effect as distressing to those who risk their property in the delusive speculation, as it is unjust in principle to those more deserving clergymen who are too necessitous, or too conscientious, to engage in it.

If I were acquainted with your correspondent, and had more reason to confide in my own understanding, I should perhaps take the liberty to recommend it to him to take holy orders himself, and be instituted to the preferment in question upon the first vacancy. He would then, I conceive, make no inconvenient sacrifice of what he has been accustomed to consider as a property; and the clergy would acquire, I am convinced, by his strict delicacy, a worthy and conscientious coadjutor.

Before I quit the subject of ecclesiastical policy, permit me, Mr. Urban, to suggest another means, which I apprehend might be used, to prevent the admission of improper persons into holy orders, and especially upon fraudulent titles. Suppose, instead of only stating the number of priests and deacons ordained, as is usually done in the public newspapers of every denomination, we were to be told their names and places of residence, together with the signatures that appear respectively to each of their titles and testimonials. This method would at least convince the world of the impartiality of the Bishop, and hold out to public infamy any clergyman who should be so lost to the sense of religion, of honour and shame, as to recommend a man either unqualified, or any otherwise unworthy of the sacred profession.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Witney, Dec. 24.*

IT must be evident to every unprejudiced person, that R. B.'s attack, p. 1019, on the Quakers, and their champion M. N., was dictated by malevolence; and that he is himself exactly in the predicament he describes, where he says, "it is rather unlucky for people to undertake to write upon subjects which they are not masters of;" or else, like Leslie, that he is guided by wilful misrepresentation. That the Quakers hold Deistical tenets is an assertion that he will not easily prove. It is well known that no sect whatever more strongly inculcates the great truths of Revelation, or makes higher profession of being influenced thereby. In what instance G. Fox has been convicted of blasphemy I am yet to learn. If R. B. substantiates that charge no better than he has done that of Deism on the Quakers in general, I am inclined to believe he will gain no great degree of credence.

That Fox wore *leather breeches* cannot possibly redound to his *discredit* in an age, when gentlemen of rank and character disdain not to appear in similar garments: it must at least be confessed *that* was no mark of the Deist. With respect to his denying their being found in the Christian faith, on account of their rejecting the Sacraments, I leave it to the discussion of those who are more competent, or to Barclay, their able apologist. But, while I behold them uprightly discharging what they apprehend to be their moral and religious duties, I cannot help believing them possessed of that *faith* which is *saving*.

A LOVER OF CHARITY.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 20.*

I LATELY had a little grammatical dispute, (aye, and with the parson of the parish too!) concerning the propriety of a label annexed to an apothecary's julep. The direction ran thus: "Take two large spoonsfull of this julep every fourth hour." The contest turned on the propriety of the word "spoonsfull." The vicar asserted, it ought to be *spoonsfull*; that the former was improper, ungrammatical, and scarcely other than non-sense. I espoused the propriety of my physical friend's direction, by observing, that the word might be considered as a compound one, or rather two, the substantive *spoon*, and the adjective *full*; the latter merely a quality or circumstance of the former. On this prin-

ciple, *falls* appeared to me truly non-sense; and I thought my friend had not deviated from propriety in writing *spoonsfull*.—In like manner, I would write *tubsfull*, or *pailsfull*; not *tubsfulls*, or *pailsfulls*. However, not to be too opinionative, I agreed to refer the matter to your grammatical friends, if of consequence enough to appear in your valuable Miscellany. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *B. M. Dec. 27.*

AS your Magazine is distributed into some very distant countries, where the customs and manners of the English are little known, it will be considered as portraying them in their proper colours. I would therefore recommend to you a care of inserting any thing which may reflect on the religion or on the urbanity of its inhabitants. The paper to which I immediately refer is the very illiberal one on the burial of paupers, p. 1015. I shall charitably suppose, that your correspondent J. A. J. has been misinformed of the circumstances of the case; and doubt not but that, on enquiry, he will retract those reflexions which he has with no sparing hand spread abroad.

I know something of the general practice, being connected in the duty of a parish where upwards of a thousand corpses are annually committed to their original dust. Half of these are paupers, for which no fees whatever are required, and coffins, bearers, and every necessary decent attendance, provided at the expence of the parish. Want of room in the church-yard prevents my defending the decency of the grave; which if the living in the parish are satisfied with, the Clergy are not deserving of censure on that account. Your correspondent lays the digging the grave and rituals at eight shillings. In the parish I am speaking of, in London, where the fees are much higher than at any place in the country I ever heard of, they amount (exclusive of the tax) to five shillings and eight pence for a child. I believe, in very few country places seldom more than two shillings, or two shillings and six pence, is charged; and, if in a church-yard of the Established Church, paupers are always buried without any fees. I can also add, that, except in very few populous places, the Clergy would gladly give up every surplice-fee to any respectable neighbour who would release them of the trouble. S. A.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

THE late Dr. Free has been repeatedly mentioned as the Father of the University of Oxford; and, in your Obituary for November, Wm. Wall, Esq. LL.D. is said to have been "the oldest member of the University." But, in truth, the Father of the University now is, and for some years past has been, the Rev. Richard Jackson, D.D. of Magdalen College, who proceeded M.A. in 1729, B.D. 1736, and D.D. 1742. Both Dr. Free and Dr. Wall were four years junior to Dr. Jackson; as may be seen by consulting the Catalogue of Oxford Graduates. S. M.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 1.

IN this age of depravity and profaneness, scepticism and irreligion, when the genuine spirit of Christianity is so greatly obscured, how estimable is truth, the becoming language of unaffected simplicity!

An eager desire of reading many books, though it may generally be supposed to arise from a taste for knowledge, is, perhaps, a principal cause of detaining multitudes in error and perplexity. When an unexperienced person thus ventures into the uncertain tide of opinions, he is continually embarrassed with the difficulty of distinguishing between probability and truth; or, if happily he should be extricated from uncertainty, he will regret the time thus unprofitably employed in the mortifying discovery of what mistakes, insignificance, acrimony, and presumption, are often obtruded upon the world under the disguise of a plausible title-page.

It is far from my intention to depreciate the value, or deny the usefulness, of books without exception. A few, well chosen, carefully read, and thoroughly digested, well deserve and reward our pains; but a multiplicity of reading is seldom attended with a good effect: it often brings confusion upon the judgement and memory, indisposes for close thinking, and accustoms us to live upon a foreign supply, instead of labouring to improve the stock of our own reflexions.

Every branch of knowledge is attended with this inconvenience; but in no one more seriously prejudicial than when the enquiry is directed to religion. No country has abounded with books of this nature more than ours; and sorry I am to add, that a great number are more calculated to mislead an enquirer,

than to direct him into the path of true wisdom, and consequent felicity. Many, though generally consistent with the word of God, contain so great a mixture of human infirmity, so much of the spirit of controversy, and so many unwarrantable additions to the simple truth of the Gospel, that, unless a person's judgement be formed, he will probably fall into error and prejudice, where he hoped and expected to find the most salutary information.

I was induced to make these reflexions, Mr. Urban, from the singular pleasure I have received by the perusal of the Sermons of the pious and learned Dr. Wallis, which I was induced to read by the account your Reviewer has given of them in p. 1029. Their comprehensiveness, simplicity, majesty, and purity, must give a satisfaction to every mind that reads with an humble dependence upon the Divine blessing, almost equal to the language of inspiration itself. Their contents are of universal concernment, their clearness is calculated to engage and satisfy, and equally addressed to the level of every capacity.

The manner of expression, peculiar to the times in which they were penned, may, with many of the affected admirers of modern elegance and refinement, diminish the value of these sermons; but the humble Christian will derive more edification from them, than he possibly could from the voluminous commentaries of the modern theologians, many of whose writings are replete with all that sophistry and enthusiasm so incident to human presumption. In short, the doctrines, prophecies, precepts, warnings, and examples, contained in this truly excellent work, form an admirable summary of the will of God concerning us, in which nothing is deficient, nothing is superfluous! B. S.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

THE date of Mr. Henry Wharton's letter to Dr. Ralph Barker (vol. LX. p. 979) seems to be properly fixed to Jan. 1692-3: it can hardly be of a later date, because the manner in which he expresses himself concerning his old Lord implies that the deprived Archbishop was then living, and Sancroft died in November, 1693. Mr. Wharton's silence respecting the then-Primate makes me likewise infer that the letter was not written in a preceding year, since I can no otherwise account for this passing Tillotson unnoticed, than that he might

might be hurt at his Grace's having discouraged the pressing solicitation of Bishop Burnet to promise him the first prebend in Canterbury cathedral that should be vacant in the Archbishop's patronage*. This check to Mr. Wharton's views of preferment I imagine to have happened after July, 1692†; and there is an obvious allusion to it in the passage in which he laments that it may be thirty years before he may be placed in a higher station, that might enable him to do the publick some service. At note 4, Hist. Episc. & Decan. Lond. &c. is mentioned to be the *design in which Mr. W. was engaged*, that occasioned his urging Dr. B. to return speedily the complete catalogue of the MSS in Lambeth library. No reason being assigned for this opinion, a demur to it is allowable; and I must own, I have my doubts how far this conjecture can be supported. Mr. W. was a man of unwearied industry, and had a quick pen; but this book was a posthumous publication, and the author did not die till upwards of two years after the date of this letter. The writer of Mr. W's Life, prefixed to the first volume of his Sermons, has hinted, (p. 15.) "that, perhaps, by some, this account of the Bishops and Deans of London and St. Asaph might be thought small, and the performance not considerable;" nor, though it is styled a third volume of a work designed to exhibit a complete Ecclesiastical History of England until the Reformation, can it be compared with advantage to the two useful and elaborate volumes intitled *Anglia Sacra*.—And, besides, in the very slow progress he made in compiling this octavo volume, he could not so *VERY much, and so continually*, want to have recourse to the Lambeth catalogue and extracts, many of the leading facts and circumstances relating to these Prelates and Deans be-

ing taken from the registers and muniments of their respective churches.—The question then is, what prompted Mr. W. to be so impatient to have his MS. from Dr. B.? for very impatient he was; having suffered it to remain with his friend only one month, and then intreating him to take the earliest opportunity of transmitting it to him. And the surmise I have to offer, with submission, is, that he was in immediate want of it, in order to corroborate the charge of errors and defects in Bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation; a specimen of which he published in 1693, under the fictitious name of Anthony Harmer. This he admits himself to have been an hasty work, "protesting (at p. 161) that he never *formed any design* of this nature until about a month since, and that he had noted what his memory and *present collections* had suggested to him." The cause of his reserve, upon this matter, to Dr. B. may be easily guessed; and, had the design been maturely weighed, or, at least, executed with more discretion and candour, an apology to the offended Prelate would not have been requisite.

Bishop Burnet, in his Answer to this Treatise, addressed, by way of letter, to Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, observed, "That the writer of the Specimen was a master of the subject; but that he could not, without a sensible regret, see such parts and such learning like to be soured and spoiled with so ill a temper*." And it must be acknowledged, that the letter under examination betrays marks of disappointment and chagrin.

Dr. Birch† cites a manuscript History and Diary of his own Life by Mr. Wharton, and mentions its being in the possession of Mr. Calamy. This Memoir, if extant, might furnish some amusing and instructive anecdotes, historical as well as literal. W. & D.

* Burnet's History of the Reformation, vol. III. Introdect. pp. vi. vii.

† The good of the Church (writes Dr. Birch), and the reformation of all abuses among the Clergy, were the constant objects of the Archbishop's thoughts; and, among other resolutions and projects for these purposes, which he intimated to Mr. Wharton in a private conference with him on the 12th of July, 1692, one was for obliging the Clergy to a more strict observance of residence on their cures.—Life of Archbishop Tillotson, 8vo. second edit. p. 307, refers to MS Collections of Mr. W. in the Library of Lambeth.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 24.

I THINK you cannot better close your Review of theological and political disputes, for this year at least, than by the following excellent extract from Mr. Orton's Letter to a young Clergyman:

"I have been looking over Sallust's History of Catiline's Conspiracy, in which I

* Biographical Dictionary, article WHARTON (Henry).

† Life of Archbishop Tillotson, p. 132, note.

think you will find some things suitable to your purpose, particularly in his speech to the conspirators; which you will meet with towards the beginning of the History, § 20; where he pleads *Liberty* as a ground for his undertaking, but mentions honour, power, wealth, &c. as also in their plan, and throws out some bitter reflexions against the ministers and placemen of those days. *Quin igitur exprosecimini en illa, illa, quam sapse optastis Libertas: præterea divitiæ, decus, gloria, in oculis his sita sunt, &c.* In my edition is the following note on the word *Libertas*: "*Tacitus vero (Ann. XI. 17) falso Libertatis vocabulum ostendi ab iis qui privatim degenera in publicum exitiosi nihil spei nisi per discordias habebant.*" Grastwinkel, one of the Variorum commentators. There is a great deal to the same purpose in Catiline's speech, and in other parts of the History; but it is near forty years since I last read it, which was with the pupils at Northampton, 1739. I have long thought there are many passages in the account of that conspiracy very parallel to the present state of our nation between loyal men and those who are called patriots, and who choose, by a figure of speech, to call themselves *Whigs* just as they call me a *Tory*. Many are angry with me because I discountenance their disloyalty; but I despise their anger as much as I dislike their principles and conduct. I would willingly be doing some good while I am here; and to promote loyalty, subjection, and peace, is doing good. I think I have already softened some sharp spirits amongst us, at least brought them to hold their tongues, or to be less confident. I shall be sorry to find that your neighbour, Mr. —, exposes himself and his ministry by his politicks. An ancient Bishop says, "What has an ecclesiastick to do with politicks?" Lend him Palmer's Abridgement of Baxter's Reformed Pastor."

It is a melancholy reflexion, Mr. Urban, that such worthy men as Dr. Doddridge, Mr. Orton, &c. &c. should have such successors as some few of the present race of leaders among the Dissenting ministers; and that their evangelical doctrines, which have been the faith of the Christian church for near eighteen centuries, should be so spoken against and exploded. But, if we ever believed too much, we are now to exceed on the deficient side. Yours, &c. Q. Q.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 26.
YOUR correspondent INDAGATOR, p. 1019, seems to have perplexed himself about what appears, to me at least, a very obvious matter. Mr. Chamberlayne ordered some, or a few (*aliquot*), of his books to be buried with him, for the benefit of posterity. That they were not in MS. is clear from the wording of

the epitaph: *Sex libras composuit—libras aliquot suos secum condi voluit.* The same six books that he composed he published; and some, i. e. a few, copies of these he ordered to be buried with him, by way of experiment at least, whether they could not be handed down to posterity in case the whole impression of all his writings above ground should, by any such accident as he must have heard had happened to other authors, be completely destroyed. By what possible collusion Indagator was led to pronounce any four of his books to be preferred to the other two, or to all the other six, is too much for my penetration.

The explanation here offered suggests a curious question, which I doubt not some of your learned correspondents can answer; and that is, what, or whether any, book can be recollected, the whole impression of which was destroyed by the fire of London, 1666; which, it appears from a contemporary writer (Brit. Top. I. 701), fell so heavy on the bookellers' stocks in the vaults under St. Paul's.

Yours, &c.

D. H.

MR. URBAN, *Wes-n, Dec. 20.*

IN your valuable Repository for October is a furious, and, I think, an illiberal attack on the clergy of the Scotch Episcopal Church. I have no doubt but some of these gentlemen will give the letter such an answer as it deserves; but, in the mean time, allow me, who am a perfect bystander, unconnected with either party, to request you will publish the inclosed List in your next Magazine. I cut it out of Chalmers' Aberdeen Almanack for 1793; and there is no reason to question its authenticity. Yours, &c.

A MATTER-OF-FACT-MAN.

List of the Bishops and Clergy of the Scotch Episcopal Church, with the Places where they reside.

Diocese of Edinburgh.—R. R. Wm. Abernethy Drummond, in Edinburgh, bishop. Edinburgh, John Allan, Charles Webster, Alexander Allan, John Webster; Leith, Simon Reid; Stirling, George Gleig; Glasgow, Alexander Jamieson.

Diocese of Dunblane and Fife.— —, bishop. Muthil. Alexander Cruikshank; Allo, John Rhind; St. Andrews, William Robb; Pittenweem, David Low.

Diocese of Dunkeld. —, bishop. Forfar, George Skene; Kirriemuir, James Lyell, William Jolly; Mergle, William Nicoll; Perth, Alexander, Walker; Strath-tay, John Robertson.

Diocese

Diocese of Brechin.—R. R. John Strachan, in Dundee, bishop. Arbroath, Patrick Rose; Brechin, James Somerville; Monroise, Alexander Walker; Laurence Kirk, Jonathan Watton; Lochlee, Peter Jolly; Redmire, Robert Spark; Drumlithie, Donald Rose; Stonehaven, Alexander Grig; Muchalls, George Garden.

Diocese of Aberdeen.—R. R. John Skinner, in Aberdeen, bishop. Aberdeen, Roger Aitken; Oldmeldrum, Arthur Walker; Ellon, John Cruickshank; Cruden, John Glig; Peterhead, Patrick Torry; Longside, John Skinner; Lunamy, William Sangster; Fraserburgh, Alexander Jolly; Fyvie, Alexander Christie; Turriff, John Cruickshank; Cuminstown, Andrew Ritchie; Banff, John Skinner; Arradoul, Alexander Shand; Forgue, John Innes; Meiklefolla, James Innes; Blardaff, James Morison.

Diocese of Moray and Ross.—R. R. Andrew Macfarlane, in Inverness, bishop. Inverness, William Mackenzie; Elgin, Hugh Buchan; Keith, Alexander Christie; Huntly, James Walker; Ord, William Paterfon; Appin, Donald Maccoll.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF POLAND,

As established by the Revolution, May 3, 1791.

In the name of God, one in the Holy Trinity!

Stanislaus Augustus, by the grace of God, and the will of the Nation, King of Poland, &c. &c. together with the Confederate States assembled in double number to represent the Polish nation.

CONVINCED by a long train of experience of many defects in our Government; and willing to profit by the favourable moment which has restored us to ourselves; free from the disgraceful shackles of foreign influence; prizing more than life the external independence and internal liberty of the nation; in order to exert our natural rights with zeal and firmness, we do solemnly establish the present Constitution, which we declare wholly inviolable in every part, till such period as shall be prescribed by law; when the Nation, if it should think fit, may alter by its express will such articles therein as shall be found inadequate.

Art. I. The Dominant National Religion.—The holy Roman Catholick faith, with all its privileges and immunities, shall be the dominant national religion: but, as the same holy religion commands us to love our neighbours, we therefore owe to all people, of whatever persuasion, peace in matters of faith, and the protection of Government; consequently, we assure to all persuasions and religions freedom and liberty, according to the laws of the country, and in all dominions of the Republick.

Art. II. Nobility, or the Equestrian Order. *Cent. Mag. Supplement, 1791.*

der.—Revering the memory of our ancestors with gratitude, as the first founders of our liberties, it is but just to acknowledge, in a most solemn manner, that all the pre-eminence and prerogatives of liberty, granted to this order by Casimir the Great, &c. &c. &c. are by the present act renewed, confirmed, and declared to be inviolable. *We acknowledge the rank of the noble Equestrian order in Poland to be equal to all degrees of nobility—all persons of that order to be equal among themselves, not only in the eligibility to all posts of honour, trust, or emolument, but in the enjoyment of all privileges and prerogatives; personal liberty, and security of territorial and moveable property; nor shall we even suffer the least incroachment on either by the supreme national power (on which the present form of Government is established), under any pretext whatsoever; consequently, we regard the preservation of personal security and property, as by law ascertained, to be a tie of society, and the very essence of civil liberty, which ought to be considered and respected for ever.*

Art. III. Towns and Citizens.—The law made by the present Diet, intitled, “Our royal free towns within the dominions of the Republick,” we mean to consider as a part of the present Constitution, and promise to maintain it as a new, additional, true, and effectual support, of our common liberties, and our mutual defence.

Art. IV. Peasants and Villagers.—This agricultural class of people, the most numerous in the Nation, consequently forming the most considerable part of its force, we receive under the protection of national law and government; enacting, that whatever liberties, grants, and conventions, between the proprietors and villagers, either individually or collectively, may be entered authentically into in future; such agreements shall import mutual and reciprocal obligations, binding not only the present contracting parties, but even their successors by inheritance or acquisition. Thus having insured to the proprietors every advantage they have a right to from their villagers, and willing to encourage most effectually the population of our country, we publish and proclaim a perfect and entire liberty to all people, either who may be newly coming to settle, or those who, having emigrated, would return to their native country: and we declare most solemnly, that any person coming into Poland, from whatever part of the world, or returning from abroad, as soon as he sets his foot on the territory of the Republick becomes free, and at liberty to exercise his industry, wherever and in whatever manner he pleases, to settle either in towns or villages, to farm and rent lands and houses, on tenures and contracts, for as long a term as may be agreed on; with liberty to remain, or to remove, after having fulfilled the obligations

gations he may have voluntarily entered into.

Art. V. Form of Government.—All power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the State, the civil liberty, and the good order of society, on an equal scale, and on a lasting foundation. Three distinct powers shall compose the Government of the Polish nation, according to the present Constitution :

1. *Legislative power* in the States assembled.

2. *Executive power* in the King and the Council of Inspection. And,

3. *Judicial power* in Jurisdictions existing, or to be established.

Art. VI. The Diet, or the Legislative Power.—The Diet, or the Assembly of States, shall be divided into two Houses, the House of Nuncios, or Deputies; and the House of Senate, where the King is to preside. The former being the representative and central point of supreme national authority, shall possess the pre eminence in the Legislature; therefore, all bills are to be decided first in this House.

1. *All general Laws*: constitutional, civil, criminal, and perpetual taxes; concerning which matters, the King is to issue his propositions by the circular letters sent before the Dietines to every palatinate and to every district for deliberation, which coming before the House with the opinion expressed in the instructions given to their representatives, shall be taken the first for decision.

2. *Particular Laws*: temporal taxes; regulations of the mint; contracting public debts; creating nobles, and other casual recompences; reparation of public expences, both ordinary and extraordinary; concerning war; peace; ratification of treaties, political and commercial; all diplomatic acts and conventions relative to the laws of nations; examining and acquitting different executive departments, and similar subjects arising from the accidental exigencies and circumstances of the State; in which the propositions, coming directly from the Throne into the House of Nuncios, are to have preference in discussion before the private bills.

In regard to the House of Senate, it is to consist of bishops, Palatines, Castellans, and Ministers, under the presidency of the King, who shall have but one vote, and the casting vote in case of parity, which he may give either personally, or by a message to the House. Its power and duty shall be,

1. *Every General Law* that passes formally through the House of Nuncios is to be sent immediately to this, which is either accepted, or suspended till farther national deliberation. If accepted, it becomes a law in all its force; if suspended, it shall be resumed at the next Diet; and, if it is then agreed to again by the House of Nuncios, the Senate must submit to it.

3. *Every Particular Law*, as soon as it has been determined by the House of Nuncios,

and sent up to the Senate, the votes of both Houses shall be jointly computed, and the majority, as described by law, shall be considered as a decree and the will of the Nation.

Those Senators and Ministers who, from their share in executive power, are accountable to the Republick, cannot have an active voice in the Diet, but may be present in order to give necessary explanations to the States.

These ordinary legislative Diets shall have their uninterrupted existence, and be always ready, to meet; renewable every two years. The length of sessions shall be determined by the law concerning Diets. If convened out of ordinary session upon some urgent occasion, they shall only deliberate on the subject which occasioned such a call, or on circumstances which may arise out of it.

The law concerning the Dietines, or primary elections, as established by the present Diet, shall be regarded as a most essential foundation of civil liberty.

The majority of votes shall decide every thing, and every where; therefore we abolish, and utterly annihilate, all sorts of confederacies, and confederate Diets, as ruinous to society.

Willing to prevent, on one hand, violent and frequent changes in the national Constitution, yet, considering on the other, the necessity of perfecting it, after experiencing its effects on public prosperity, we determine the period of every twenty-five years for an *Extraordinary Constitutional Diet*, to be held purposely for the revision and such alterations of the Constitution as may be found requisite.

Art. VII. The King, or Executive Power.—The most perfect Government cannot exist without an effectual Executive Power. Experience has taught us, that the neglecting this essential part of Government has overwhelmed Poland with disasters.

Having, therefore, secured to the free Polish nation the right of enacting laws for themselves, the supreme inspection over the Executive Power, and the choice of their magistrates, we intrust to the King, and his Council, the *bighest power* of executing the laws.

This Council shall be called *Sirens*, or the Council of Inspection.

The duty of such *Executive Power* shall be to watch over the laws, and to see them strictly executed according to their import, even by the means of public force, should it be necessary.

The Executive Power cannot assume the right of making laws, or of their interpretation. It is expressly forbidden to contract public debts; to alter the repartition of the national income, as fixed by the Diet; to declare war; to conclude definitively any treaty, or any diplomatic act; it is only allowed to carry on negotiations with foreign Courts, and facilitate temporary occurrences, always with reference to the Diet.

The Crown of Poland we declare to be
elective

elective in regard to families, and it is settled so for ever.

Having experienced the fatal effects of interregna, periodically subverting Government, and being desirous of preventing for ever all foreign influence, as well as of insuring to every citizen a perfect tranquillity, we have, from prudent motives, *resolved* to adopt *hereditary succession* to our Throne: therefore we enact and declare, that, after the expiration of our life, according to the gracious will of the Almighty, the present Elector of Saxony shall reign over Poland.

The Dynasty of future Kings of Poland shall begin in the person of Frederic Augustus, Elector of Saxony, with the right of inheritance to the Crown to his male descendants. The eldest son of the reigning King is to succeed his father; and, in case the present Elector of Saxony has no male issue, a husband chosen by him (with the consent and approbation of the Republick) for his daughter, shall begin the said Dynasty. Hence we declare the Princess Mary-Augusta Nepomucena, only daughter of the Elector of Saxony, to be *Infanta* of Poland.

We reserve to the Nation, however, the right of electing to the Throne any other House or Family, after the extinction of the first.

Every King, on his accession to the Throne, shall take a solemn oath to God and the Nation, to support the present Constitution, to fulfil the *pacta conventa*, which will be settled with the present Elector of Saxony, as appointed to the Crown, and which shall bind him in the same manner as former ones.

The King's person is sacred and inviolable; as no act can proceed immediately from him, he cannot be in any manner responsible to the Nation; he is not an absolute Monarch, but the father and the head of the people; his revenues, as fixed by the *pacta conventa*, shall be sacredly preserved. All public acts, the acts of magistracies, and the coin of the kingdom, shall bear his name.

The King, who ought to possess every power of doing good, shall have the right of pardoning those that are condemned to death, except the crimes be against the State.

In time of war he shall have the supreme command of the national forces: he may appoint the commanders of the army, however, by the will of the States. It shall be his province to patentee officers in the army, and other dignitaries, consonant to the regulations hereafter to be expressed, to appoint Bishops, Senators, and Ministers, as members of the Executive Power.

The King's Council of Inspection is to consist,

1. Of the Primate, as the head of the Clergy, and the President of the Commission of Education, or the first Bishop *in ordine*.

2. Of five Ministers: the Minister of Police, Minister of Justice, Minister of War, Minister of Finances, and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

3. Of two Secretaries to keep the Protocols.

The Hereditary Prince coming of age may assist at, but shall have no vote therein.

The Marshal of the Diet, being chosen for two years, has also a right to sit; for the end only of calling together the Diet, always existing, if absolutely necessary, and the King refusing to do it.

The cases demanding such convocation of the Diet are the following:

1. In a pressing necessity concerning the law of nations, and particularly in case of a neighbouring war.

2. In case of an internal commotion.

3. In an evident danger of general famine.

4. In the orphan state of the country, or in case of the King's dangerous illness.

All resolutions of the Council of Inspection are to be examined by the rules above-mentioned.

The King's opinion, after that of every member in the Council has been heard, shall decisively prevail.

Every resolution of this Council shall be issued under the King's signature, countersigned by one of the Ministers sitting therein.

Should all the Members refuse their countersign, the King is obliged to forego his opinion.

Ministers composing this Council cannot be employed at the same time in any other department.

If it should happen that two-thirds of secret votes in both Houses demand the changing of any person, either in the Council, or any executive department, the King is bound to nominate another.

Willing that the Council of Inspection should be responsible to the Nation for their actions, we decree that, when accused of any transgression of positive law, they are answerable with their persons and fortunes.

Such impeachments shall be tried immediately by the comital tribunal, and receive final judgement.

In order to form a necessary organization of the Executive Power, we establish hereby separate commissions, connected with the above Councils, and subjected to obey its ordinations.

These commissions are, 1st. of Education; 2d. of Police; 3d. of War; 4th. of Treasury.

Art. VIII. Judicial Power.—As Judicial Power is incompatible with the Legislative, nor can be administered by the King, therefore tribunals and magistratures ought to be established and elected. It ought to have local existence, that every citizen should know where to seek justice, and every transgressor can discern the hand of national Government. We establish, therefore,

1. Primary Courts for each palatinate and district, composed of Judges chosen at the Dietine, which are always to be ready to administer justice. From these Courts appeals are allowed to the high tribunals, erected one for each of three provinces, in which the

the kingdom is divided. These Courts, both primary and final, shall be for the equestrian order, and all proprietors of landed property.

2. We determine separate Courts for the five royal towns.

3. Each province shall have a Court of Referendaries for the trial of causes relating to the peasantry, who are all hereby declared free.

4. Courts, curial and assessorial, tribunals for Courland, and relational, are hereby confirmed.

5. Executive commissions shall have judicial power in matters relative to their administration.

6. Besides all these, there shall be one supreme general tribunal for all the classes, called a Comitial Tribunal or Court, composed of persons chosen at the opening of every Diet. This tribunal is to try all the persons accused of crimes against the State.

Lastly, we shall appoint a Committee for the forming a civil and criminal code of laws, by persons whom the Diet shall elect for that purpose.

Art. IX. Regency.—The same Council of Inspection is to compose the Regency, with the Queen at their head, or, in her absence, with the Primate of the kingdom. The Regency may take place only,

1. During the King's minority.

2. In case of the King's settled alienation of reason.

3. In case of the King's being made a prisoner of war.

Minority is to be considered till eighteen years are completed, and the malady must be declared in the existing Diet by the plurality of three-fourths of votes of both combined Houses.

When the King comes of age, or recovers his health, or returns from captivity, the Regency shall cease, and shall be accountable to him, and responsible to the Nation in their persons and fortunes, for their actions during their office.

Art. X. Education of Kings' Children.—The King's sons, being designed successors to the Crown, are the first children of the country. Thence the care of their proper education, without encroaching, however, on the right of their parents, devolves naturally upon the nation.

During the King's life, the King himself, with the Council, and a Tutor, appointed by the States, shall superintend the education of the Princes.

In time of a Regency, it shall be intrusted with this direction jointly with the above-mentioned Tutor.

In both cases this Tutor, named by the States, is to make his report before each ordinary Diet of the education and progress of the Princes.

Art. XI. National Force, or the Army.—The Nation is bound to preserve its persons against invasion; therefore, all inhabi-

tants are natural defenders of their country and its liberties.

The army is only an extract of defensive regular force from the general mass of national strength.

The Nation owes to the army reward and respect, because of its devoting itself wholly for the defence of the country.

The army owes to the Nation to guard the frontiers against enemies, and to maintain public tranquillity within. This national force, therefore, shall be employed for garrisoning fortresses, and assisting the Civil Power in the execution of the law against those that are refractory.

Declaration of the States assembled.

All laws and statutes, old and new, contrary to the present Constitution, or to any part thereof, are hereby abolished; and every paragraph in the foregoing articles to be a competent part of the present Constitution is acknowledged. We recommend to the Executive Power to see the Council of Inspection immediately begin its office under the eye of the Diet, and continue its duties without the least interruption.

We swear before God and the Country to maintain and defend, with all possible human power, the present Constitution; and considering this oath as a proof of real love of our country, we corn and all magistrates and troops here present to take it immediately. The commission of war shall issue orders to the rest of the army quartered in the kingdom, and in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, to do the same within one month at farthest from the date of the present law.

We recommend to our Bishops to appoint one and the same day of public thanksgiving to God Almighty in all churches over the kingdom; also, we appoint a day, N. N. for the solemn celebrating by us and our posterity of a commemoration anniversary for the mercies of the Supreme Being shewn to us after so many public calamities.

And that future ages may know and feel that it is by the assistance of the Supreme Disposer of nations we have surmounted the greatest difficulties and obstacles, and effected this happy Revolution, we decree, that a church shall be erected and consecrated to Divine Providence, in memory of this event, and at the expence of the States.

Having thus satisfied our general feelings on this event, we turn our attention towards securing the same Constitution, by declaring and enacting, that *whoever* should dare to oppose it, or to disturb the public tranquillity, either by exciting mistrust, or by perverse interpretation of this Constitution, and much more by forming insurrections and confederacies, either openly or secretly, such person or persons are declared to be enemies and traitors to their country, and shall be punished with the utmost rigour by the Comitial Tribunal. For this purpose we order this tribunal to sit uninterruptedly at War-

law,

law, proroguing their session from day to day, and to try all persons so accused by any citizen of property, with the assistance of the Attornies General of Poland and Lithuania, seizing all indicted persons with the aid of the national troops, which shall be ready to act on the first order, from the Executive Power as they shall be directed, and occasion may require.

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

ESTABLISHED AUG. 4, 1791.

AFTER the Preamble, and seventeen Articles of the Declaration of the Rights of a Man and a Citizen, it proceeds:

The National Assembly, meaning to establish the French Constitution on the principles recognized and declared above, abolishes irrevocably the institutions that injure liberty and equality of rights.

There is no longer, for any part of the Nation, or for any individual, any privilege or exception to the common right of all Frenchmen.

The Law no longer recognizes religious vows, or any other engagements contrary to natural rights, or to the Constitution.

HEAD I. *Fundamental Dispositions guaranteed by the Constitution.*

The Constitution guarantees, as natural and civil rights,

I. That all Citizens are admissible to places and employments, without any distinction but that of ability and virtue.

II. That all contributions shall be divided equally among all the Citizens, in proportion to their means.

III. That the same crimes shall be subject to the same punishments, without distinction of persons.

The Constitution in like manner guarantees, as natural and civil rights,

Liberty of coming, going, or staying, according to the forms prescribed by law.

Liberty of speaking, writing, and printing their thoughts, and of exercising the religious worship to which they are attached.

Of assembling peaceably, and without arms, complying with the laws of police.

Of addressing to all constituted authorities by petition.

As liberty consists but in the power of doing right, the law may establish penalties against acts injurious to society.

The Constitution guarantees the inviolability of property.

Effects destined to services of public utility belong to the Nation; those which were appropriated to the expences of worship are at the disposal of the Nation.

A general establishment of public succours shall be created, for the relief of the poor.

A public Instruction shall be created, common to all Citizens, in proportion combined with the division of the kingdom.—[*Not very clear.*]

HEAD II. *Of the Division of the Kingdom, and the State of Citizens.*

I. France is divided into eighty-three Departments, each Department into Districts, each District into Cantons.

II. Those are French Citizens who are born in France, of a French father; who, having been born in France of a foreign father, have fixed their residence in the kingdom; who, having been born in a foreign country of a French father, have returned to settle in France, and have taken the Civic Oath; in fine, who, having been born in a foreign country, being descended, in whatever degree, from a Frenchman or Frenchwoman who have left their country from religious motives, come to reside in France, and take the Civic Oath.

III. Those who, being born out of the kingdom, of foreign parents, reside in France, become French Citizens after five years of continued residence in the kingdom; if, besides, they have acquired real property, or married a Frenchwoman, or formed a commercial establishment, and if they have taken the Civic Oath.

IV. The Legislative Power may, from important considerations, naturalize a foreigner, upon no other condition than that of residing in France, and taking the Civic Oath.

V. The Civic Oath is: "I swear to be faithful to the Nation, the Law, and the King; and to maintain, with all my power, the Constitution decreed by the Constituent National Assembly during the years 1789, 1790, and 1791."

VI. The right of French Citizenship is lost,

1. By naturalization in a foreign country.

2. By being condemned to penalties which involve the Civic degradation, provided the person condemned be not reinstated.

3. By sentence of contumacy.

4. By an initiation into any foreign Order or Body, which shall be supposed to require proofs of nobility.

VII. French Citizens regarded in the light of those local relations which arise out of their associations in cities, and in certain divisions of territory in the country, form the Communities.

The Legislative Power may fix the extent of boundary of each Community.

VIII. The Citizens of each Community have the right to name Municipal Officers.

IX. Municipal Officers shall be bound to exercise municipal functions as fixed by the laws.

HEAD III. *Of the public Powers.*

I. The sovereignty is one, indivisible, and appertains to the Nation.

II. The Nation, from which flow all the powers, cannot exercise them but by delegation.

The French Constitution is representative.

III. The Government is Monarchical; to be exercised by the King and his Ministers.

IV. The

IV. The Judicial Power is delegated to Judges.

CHAPTER I. OF THE LEGISLATIVE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

I. The National Assembly, forming the Legislative Body, is permanent, and consists of one Chamber only.

II. It shall be formed by new elections every two years—Each period of two years shall form one Legislature.

III. The renewal of the Legislative Body shall be matter of full right.

IV. The Legislative Body shall not be dissolved by the King.

SECTION I. *Number of Representatives ; Basis of Representation.*

I. The number of Representatives to the Legislative Body shall be 745 ; independent of those that may be granted to the Colonies.

II. The Representatives shall be distributed among the 83 Departments according to the three proportions of land, of population, and the contribution direct.

III. Of the 745 Representatives, 247 are attached to the land. Of these each Department shall nominate three, except the Department of Paris, which shall nominate only one.

IV. 249 Representatives are attributed to the population. The total mass of the active population of the kingdom is divided into 249 parts, and each Department nominates as many of the Deputies as it contains parts of the population.

V. 249 Representatives are attached to the contribution direct. The sum total of the direct contribution of the kingdom is likewise divided into 249 parts, and each Department nominates as many Deputies as it pays parts of the contribution.

SECTION II. *Primary Assemblies ; Nomination of Electors.*

I. In order to form a Legislative National Assembly, the active Citizens shall convene in Primary Assemblies in the cities and cantons.

II. To be an active Citizen, it is necessary, To be a Frenchman, or have become a Frenchman ;

To have attained twenty-five years complete ;

To have resided in the city or canton at least for the space of one year ;

To pay in any part of the kingdom a direct contribution at least equal to the value of three days labour, and to produce the acquittance ;

Not to be in a menial capacity, namely, that of a servant receiving wages ;

To be inscribed in the Municipality of the place of his residence in the list of the National Guards ;

To have taken the Civic Oath.

III. Every six years the Legislative Body shall fix the *minimum* and the *maximum* of the value of a day's labour, and the Admini-

nistrators of the Departments shall determine the rate for every district.

IV. None shall exercise the rights of an active Citizen in more than one place, nor employ another as his substitute.

V. Those shall be excluded who are in a state of accusation or bankruptcy.

VI. The Primary Assemblies shall name electors in proportion to the number of active Citizens residing in the canton.—One elector to a hundred active Citizens ; two, when there shall be present from 151 to 250 ; and so on in this proportion.

VII. No man can be named elector, if, along with the conditions necessary in order to be an active Citizen, he does not join that of paying a contribution direct of a day's labour *.

SECTION III. *Electoral Assemblies ; Nomination of Representatives.*

I. The electors named in each Department shall chuse the number of Representatives whose nomination shall belong to the Department, and a number of Substitutes equal to a third of the Representatives.

II. The Representatives and Substitutes shall be chosen by an absolute majority of votes.

III. All active Citizens, whatever be their state, profession, or contribution, may be chosen as Representatives of the Nation.

IV. Excepting those who, under whatever denomination, hold any employ in the Royal Household :

V. The exercise of the Municipal, Administrative, and Judiciary functions, shall be incompatible with the function of a Representative of the Nation during every period of the Legislature. †

VI. Members of the Legislative Body may be re-elected, but not till after an interval of two years †.

* The Committees of Constitution and of Revision are of opinion, that, in order to preserve the purity of the National Representation, which in our Constitution is the first basis of liberty, it is of importance to secure as much as possible the independence and enlightened spirit of the Electoral Assemblies, and to set no limits to the confidence reposed in them, and the freedom of choice to which they are entitled ; consequently, they propose to the Assembly to suppress the condition of a mark of silver attached to the eligibility of the Members of the Legislative Body, and to augment the contribution required for electors.

It follows, however, that the Electoral Bodies being formed previous to the present regulations, these alterations shall have no influence in the choice of the next Legislature.

† The Committees of Constitution and Revision regard the limitation stipulated in this article as contrary to liberty, and pernicious to the National interest.

VII. The

VII. The Representatives named in the Departments shall not be Representatives of a peculiar Department, but of the whole Nation; and their freedom of opinion cannot be controuled by any instructions either of the Primary Assemblies, or of the electors.

SECTION IV. *Session and Regulation of the Primary and Electoral Assemblies.*

I. The functions of the Primary and Electoral Assemblies shall be limited merely to the right of chusing. As soon as the election is over, they shall separate, and shall not meet again till they shall have been summoned.

II. None can vote if armed, or dressed in uniform, unless he be in actual service; and then without arms.

III. No armed force can be introduced, except at the express desire of the Assembly, unless in case of actual violence, when the order of the President shall be sufficient to call in the aid of the public force.

IV. Every two years there shall be drawn up, in each district, lists, by cantons, of the active Citizens, and the list of each canton shall be published and posted-up two months before the meeting of the Primary Assembly.

The protests which shall be made, either against the rights of Citizens named in the list, or on the part of those who shall affirm that they are unjustly omitted, shall be carried to the Tribunals, to be there decided.

V. The Electoral Assemblies have the right of verifying the quality and powers of those who shall present themselves there; and their decisions shall be provisionally executed, with a reserve for the sentence of the Legislative Body.

VI. Under no pretext whatever shall the King, or his agent, interfere in questions relative to the political rights of Citizens.

SECTION V. *Meeting of the Representatives in the Legislative National Assembly.*

I. The Representatives shall convene on the first Monday of May, in order to supply the place of the last Legislature.

II. They shall form themselves provisionally under the presidency of the eldest of their number, in order to verify the powers of the Representatives present.

III. As soon as these shall be verified, to the number of three hundred and seventy-three Members, they shall constitute themselves under the title of Legislative National Assembly; they shall name a President, Vice President, and Secretaries, and enter upon the exercise of their functions.

IV. During the whole of the month of May, if the number of Representatives present fall short of three hundred and seventy-three, the Assembly shall not perform any Legislative act.

They may issue an *Arrêt*, enjoining absent Members to attend their functions within fifteen days at farthest, under a penalty of 3000 livres, if they do not produce an excuse

which shall be deemed lawful by the Legislative Body.

V. On the last day of May, whatever be the number of Members present, they shall constitute themselves a Legislative National Assembly.

VI. The Representatives shall pronounce in a body, in the name of the French people, the oath "To live free, or die!"

They shall then individually take the oath to be in every respect faithful to the Nation, the Law, and the King.

VII. The Representatives of the Nation are inviolable. They cannot be examined, accused, or judged, at any time, with respect to what they may have said, written, or performed, in the exercise of their functions of Representatives.

VIII. They may, for a criminal act, be seized as guilty of a flagrant crime, or in virtue of an order of arrest; but notice shall be given of it, without delay, to the Legislative Body, and the prosecution shall not be continued till after the Legislative Body shall have decided that there is ground of accusation.

CHAPTER II. OF THE ROYALTY, THE REGENCY, AND THE MINISTERS.

SECTION I. *Of the Royalty and the King.*

The Royalty is indivisible, and delegated hereditarily to the race on the throne from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of women and their descendants.

II. The person of the King is sacred and inviolable; his title is *King of the French*.

III. There is no authority in France superior to that of the law. The King reigns only by it.

IV. The King, on his accession to the throne, or at the period of his majority, shall take to the Nation, in the presence of the Legislative Body, the oath, "To employ all the power delegated to him, to maintain the Constitution decreed by the Constituent National Assembly in the years 1789, 1790, and 1791, and to cause the laws to be executed."

If the Legislative Body shall not be assembled, the King shall cause a proclamation to be issued, in which shall be expressed this oath, and a promise to repeat it as soon as the Legislative Body shall be met.

V. If the King refuses to take this oath, after an invitation by the Legislative Body, or if, after taking it, he shall retract, he shall be held to have abdicated the Royalty.

VI. If the King put himself at the head of an army, and direct the forces of it against the Nation, or if he do not oppose, by a formal act, any such enterprize undertaken in his name, he shall be held to have abdicated.

VII. If the King go out of the Kingdom, and if, after being invited by a proclamation of the Legislative Body, he do not return, he shall be held to have abdicated.

VIII. After abdication, express or legal, the King shall be in the class of citizens, and may

may be accused and tried like them, for acts posterior to his abdication.

IX. The particular effects which the King possesses at his accession to the throne, are irrevocably united to the domain of the Nation; he has the disposition of those which he acquires on his own private account; if he has not disposed of them, they are in like manner united at the end of his reign.

X. The Nation makes provision for the splendour of the throne by a Civil List, of which the Legislative Body shall fix the sum at the commencement of each reign for the whole duration of that reign.

XI. The King shall appoint an Administrator of the Civil List, who shall institute civil suits in the name of the King, and against whom personally shall all prosecutions for debt, due by the Civil List, be brought, and judgments given and executed.

SECTION II. *Of the Regency.*

I. The King is a minor till the age of 18 complete; and during his minority there shall be a Regent of the kingdom.

II. The Regency belongs to the relation of the King, the next in degree according to the order of succession to the throne, who has attained the age of 25; provided he be a Frenchman, resident in the kingdom, and not presumptive heir to any other crown, and have previously taken the Civic Oath.

Women are excluded from the Regency.

III. The Regent exercises, till the King's majority, all the functions of Royalty, and is not personally responsible for the acts of his administration.

IV. The Regent cannot begin the exercise of his functions till after taking to the Nation, in the presence of the Legislative Body, an oath, "to employ all the power delegated to the King, and of which the exercise is confided to him during the minority of the King, to maintain the Constitution decreed by the Constituent National Assembly in the years 1789, 1790, and 1791, and to cause the laws to be executed."

If the Legislative Body is not assembled, the Regent shall cause a Proclamation to be issued, in which shall be expressed this oath, and a promise to repeat it as soon as the Legislative Body shall be met.

V. As long as the Regent is not entered on the exercise of his functions, the sanction of laws remain suspended; the Ministers continue to perform, under their responsibility, all the acts of the Executive Power.

VI. As soon as the Regent shall take the oath, the Legislative Body shall fix his allowance, which shall not be altered during his Regency.

VII. The Regency of the kingdom confers no right over the person of the minor King.

VIII. The care of the minor King shall be confided to his mother; and if he has no mother, or if she be married again at the time of her son's accession to the throne, or

if she marry again during the minority, the care of him shall be delegated to the Legislative Body.

For the care of the minor King, neither the Regent, nor his descendants, nor a woman, can be chosen.

IX. In case of the King's mental incapacity, notoriously admitted, there shall be a Regency as long as such incapacity continues.

SECTION III. *Of the Royal Family.*

I. The presumptive heir shall bear the name of Prince Royal;

He cannot go out of the kingdom without a decree, and the King's consent;

If he is gone out of it, and does not return to proclamation, he is held to have abdicated the right of succession to the throne.

II. If the presumptive heir is a minor, the relation, of full age, and next in order to the Regency, is bound to reside within the kingdom.

In case of his going out of it, and not returning on the requisition of the Legislative Body, he shall be held to have abdicated his right to the Regency.

III. The mother of the minor King, having the care of him, or the guardian elect, if they go out of the kingdom, forfeit their charge:

If the mother of the presumptive heir, a minor, go out of the kingdom, she cannot, even after her return, have the care of her minor son, become King, but by a decree of the Legislative Body.

IV. The other members of the family of the King are subject only to the laws common to all Citizens.

V. A law shall be made to regulate the education of the minor King, and that of the minor heir presumptive.

VI. No real apanage (in land) shall be granted to the members of the Royal Family.

The younger sons of the King shall receive, at the age of twenty-five, or on their marriage, an annuity, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Legislative Body, and which shall terminate with the extinction of their male heirs.

SECTION IV. *Of Ministers.*

I. To the King alone belongs the choice and revocation of Ministers.

II. No order of the King can be executed if it be not signed by him, and countersigned by the Minister or Comptroller of the Department.

III. The Ministers are responsible for all the offences committed by them against the national safety and the Constitution—for every attack on individual property and liberty—for every abuse of the money allotted for the expences of their Department.

IV. In no case can the written or verbal order of a King shelter a Minister from responsibility.

V. The Ministers are bound to present every year to the Legislative Body, at the opening of the session, the amount of the expences

pences of their Department, to give an account of the employment of the sums destined for that purpose, and to mention the abuses which may have crept into the different parts of the Government.

VI. No Minister, in or out of place, can be criminally prosecuted for any transaction of his Administration without a decree of the Legislative Body.

CHAPTER III. OF THE EXERCISE OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION I. Powers and Functions of the Legislative National Assembly.

I. The Constitution delegates exclusively to the Legislative Body the powers and functions following :

1. To propose and decree laws : the King only can invite the Legislative Body to take an object into consideration.

2. To fix the public expences.

3. To establish the public contributions, to determine the nature of them, the amount of each fort, and the mode of collection.

4. To make the distribution of them among the several Departments of the kingdom, to watch over the application, and to demand an account of it.

5. To decree the creation or suppression of public offices.

6. To determine the quality, the impression, and the denomination, of money.

7. To permit or prohibit the introduction of foreign troops into the French territories, and of foreign naval forces into the ports of this kingdom.

8. To vote annually, on the King's proposition, the number of men and ships of which the sea and land forces shall be composed; the pay and the number of each rank; the rules of admission and promotion; the terms of enrolment and discharge; the formation of naval equipments; the admission of foreign troops or naval forces in the French service; and the pensions to troops on being disbanded.

9. To regulate the administration and the alienation of the national domains.

10. To prosecute before the High National Court the Ministers and principal agents of the Executive Power on their responsibility;

To accuse and prosecute, before the same Court, those who shall be charged with any offence or conspiracy against the general safety of the State or the Constitution.

11. To establish the rules according to which marks of honour, or decorations merely personal, shall be granted to those who have done service to the State.

12. The Legislative Body has the sole right of decreeing posthumous honours to the memory of great men.

11. War cannot be resolved on but by a decree of the National Assembly, passed on the formal and necessary proposition of the King, and sanctioned by him :

In case of hostilities, imminent or commenced,

of an ally to be supported, or a right to be maintained by force of arms, the King shall give notification without delay to the Legislative Body, with an explanation of the reasons :

If the Legislative Body decide that war ought not to be made, the King shall instantly take measures to prevent or put a stop to hostilities, the Ministers being responsible for all delay :

If the Legislative Body find that the hostilities commenced are a culpable aggression on the part of Ministers, or any other agent of the Executive Power, the author of the aggression shall be prosecuted criminally :

During the whole course of war, the Legislative Body may require the King to negotiate peace; and the King is bound to yield to this requisition :

On the immediate conclusion of war, the Legislative Body shall fix the time within which the troops, levied above the peace establishment, shall be discharged, and the army reduced to its ordinary establishment.

III. It belongs to the Legislative Body to ratify treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce; and no treaty shall have effect but by this ratification.

IV. The Legislative Body has the right of determining the place of its sittings, of continuing them as long as it shall think necessary, and of adjourning; at the commencement of each reign, if it is not sitting, it shall be bound to meet without delay :

It has the right of police in the place of its sitting, and to such extent around it as shall be determined :

It has the right of discipline over its Members; but it can pronounce no heavier punishment than censure, arrest for eight days, or imprisonment for three :

It has the right of disposing, for its safety, and the respect that is due to it, of the forces which shall be established, by its consent, in the city where it shall hold its sittings.

V. The Executive Power cannot march, or quarter, or station, any troops of the line, within 3,000 toises of the Legislative Body, except on the requisition, or by the authority, of that body.

SECTION II. Holding of the Sittings, and Form of deliberating.

I. The deliberations of the Legislative Body shall be public, and the minutes of the sittings shall be printed.

II. The Legislative Body may, however, on any occasion, form itself into a General Committee;

Fifty members shall have a right to demand it :

During the continuance of the General Committee, the assistants shall retire, the chair of the President shall be vacant, order shall be maintained by the Vice President :

The decree cannot be passed except in a public sitting.

III. No

III. No Legislative act can be debated and decreed except in the following form :

IV. The plan of a decree shall be read thrice, at three intervals, the shortest of which cannot be less than eight days :

V. The discussion shall be open after every reading ; nevertheless, after the first or second reading, the Legislative Body may declare that there is reason for adjournment, or that there is no room for deliberation ; in this last case the plan of the decree may be introduced again in the same session :

VI. After the third reading, the President shall be bound to propose to their deliberation ; and the Legislative Body shall decide, whether they are qualified to pass a definitive decree, or would rather chuse to postpone their decision, in order to gather more ample information on the subject :

VII. The Legislative Body cannot deliberate if the sitting do not consist of at least 200 members ; and no decree shall be made, except by the absolute majority of votes :

VIII. No plan of a law which, after having been submitted to discussion, shall have been rejected after the third reading, can again be introduced the same session :

IX. The preamble of every definitive decree shall announce, 1st. the dates of those three sittings at which the plan of the decree was read ; 2d. the decree by which it shall have been appointed after the third reading to decide definitively :

X. The King shall refuse his sanction to the decrees whose preamble shall not attest the observance of the above forms ; if any of those decrees be sanctioned, the Ministers shall neither put to it the seal, nor promulgate it ; and their responsibility in this respect shall continue six years ;

XI. Excepting from these regulations, decrees recognized, and declared urgent by a previous deliberation of the Legislative Body ; but they may be modified, or revoked, in the course of the same session.

SECTION III. *Of the Royal Sanction.*

I. The decrees of the Legislative Body are presented to the King, who may refuse them his assent.

II. In the case of a refusal of the Royal Assent, that refusal is only suspensive. When the two following Legislatures shall successively present the same decree in the same terms in which it was originally conceived, the King shall be deemed to have given his sanction.

III. The assent of the King is expressed to each decree by the following formula, signed by the King : " The King contents, and will cause it to be executed."

The suspensive refusal is thus expressed :
" The King will examine."

IV. The King is bound to express his assent or refusal to each decree within two months after it shall have been presented ; after that period his silence is deemed a refusal.

V. No decree to which the King has re-

fused his assent can be presented to him by the same Legislature.

VI. The Legislative Body cannot insert in decrees relative to the establishment or continuation of imposts, any regulation foreign to that subject ; nor present, at the same time, for sanction, other decrees as inseparable.

VII. The decrees sanctioned by the King, and those which have been presented to him by three successive Legislatures, alone have the force, and bear the name, and title, of laws ;

VIII. Exempting however from sanction those acts of the Legislative Body which relate to its Constitution as a deliberating Assembly ;

Its interior police ;

The verification of the powers of the members present ;

The injunctions to absent members ;

The Convocation of the Primary Assemblies in case of delay ;

The exercise of Constitutional Superintendence over the Administrators ;

Questions of eligibility or the validity of elections ;

Exempting likewise from sanction acts relative to the responsibility of Ministers, and all decrees importing that there is ground of accusation.

SECTION IV. *Connexion of the Legislative Body with the King.*

I. When the Legislative Body is definitively constituted, it shall send a deputation to inform the King. The King may every year open the session, and propose the objects, which, during its continuance, he thinks ought to be taken into consideration ; this form, however, is not to be considered as necessary to the activity of the Legislative Body.

II. When the Legislative Body wishes to adjourn longer than fifteen days, it is bound to inform the King, by a deputation, at least eight days previous to the adjournment.

III. Eight days at least before the end of each session, the Legislative Body shall send a deputation to the King, to announce to him the day on which it proposes to terminate its sittings. The King may come in order to close the session.

IV. If the King find it of importance to the welfare of the State that the session be continued, or that the adjournment be put off, or take place only for a shorter time, he may send a message to this effect, on which the Legislative Body is bound to deliberate.

V. The King shall convoke the Legislative Body, during the interval of its session, as often as the interest of the State shall appear to him to require it, as well as in those cases which the Legislative Body shall have foreseen and determined previous to their adjournment.

VI. Whenever the King shall visit the place of meeting of the Legislative Body, he shall be received and conducted back by a deputation ;

deputation; he cannot be accompanied into the inner part of the hall by any except Ministers.

VII. The President can in no case form part of a deputation.

VIII. The Legislative Body shall cease to be a deliberating body whilst the King shall be present.

IX. The acts of correspondence of the King with the Legislative Body shall be always countersigned by a Minister.

X. The Ministers of the King shall have admission into the Legislative National Assembly; they shall have a particular place; they shall be heard on all the subjects on which they demand a hearing, and as often as they shall be called upon to give explanations.

CHAPTER IV. OF THE EXERCISE OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

I. The Supreme Executive Power resides exclusively in the hands of the King.

The King is the Supreme Head of the General Administration of the kingdom; the care of watching over the maintenance of public order and tranquillity is entrusted to him.

The King is the Supreme Head of the land and sea forces.

To the King is delegated the care of watching over the exterior security of the kingdom, and of maintaining its rights and possessions.

II. The King names Ambassadors, and the other Agents of political negotiations.

He gives the command of armies and fleets, and the ranks of Marshal of France and Admiral.

He names two-thirds of the Rear Admirals, one-half of the Lieutenant Generals, Camp Marshals, Captains of ships, and Colonels of the National Gendarmerie.

He names a third of the Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels, and a sixth of the Lieutenants of ships.

The whole in conformity to the laws with respect to promotion.

He appoints, in the Civil Administration of the Marine, the Directors, the Comptrollers, the Treasurers of the Armaments, the Masters of the Works, the Under-Masters of Civil Buildings, half the Masters of Administration, and of the Under-masters of Construction.

He appoints the Commissaries of the Tribunals.

He appoints the Commissioners of the National Treasury, and the Superintendents in Chief of the Management of Contributions Indirect.

He superintends the coinage of money, and appoints the Officers entrusted with the superintendence of the general commission and the mints.

The effigy of the King is struck on all the coinage of the kingdom.

III. The King orders letters patent, bre-

vets, and commissions, to be delivered to all the Public Officers that ought to receive them.

IV. The King orders a list of pensions and gratifications to be made out for the purpose of being presented to the Legislative Body each session.

SECTION I. Of the Promulgation of laws.

I. The Executive Power is entrusted with ordering the Seal of State to be put to laws, and causing them to be promulgated.

II. Two copies of each law shall be made, both signed by the King, countersigned by the Minister of Justice, and sealed with the Seal of State.

The one shall be deposited in the archives of the Seal, and the other shall be sent to the archives of the Legislative Body.

III. The promulgation of laws shall be in these terms:

“N. (the King's name) by the Grace of God, and the Constitutional Law of the State, King of the French, to all present and to come, greeting: The National Assembly has decreed, and we will and ordain, as follows: [Here a literal copy of the decree shall be inserted, without any variation.]

“We command and ordain to all Administrative Bodies and Courts of Justice, to cause these presents to be transcribed on their registers, read, published, and posted-up, in their departments and respective places of resort, and executed as a law of the realm: in witness of which, we have signed these presents, to which we have caused the Seal of the State to be put.”

IV. If the King be a minor, laws, proclamations, and other acts proceeding from the Royal Authority during the Regency, shall be conceived in these terms:

“N. (the name of the Regent) Regent of the kingdom, in the name of N. (the King's name), by the Grace of God, and the Constitutional Law of the State, King of the French, &c.”

V. The Executive Power is bound to send the laws to the Administrative Bodies and Courts of Justice, to see that they are so sent, and to answer for it to the Legislative Body.

VI. The Executive Power cannot make any law, not even provisional, but merely proclamations, conformable to the laws, to ordain or enforce the execution.

SECTION II. Of the Interior Administration.

I. There is in each department a Superior Administration, and in each district a Subordinate Administration.

II. The Administrators have no character of representation.

The agents are chosen for a time by the people to exercise, under their superintendence, and the authority of the law the administrative functions.

III. They can assume no authority over judicial

judicial proceedings, or over military dispositions and operations.

IV. It belongs to the Legislative Power to determine the extent and the rules of their functions.

V. The King has the right of annulling such acts of the Administrators of Department as are contrary to the law, or the orders transmitted to them.

He may, in case of obstinate disobedience, or of their endangering, by their acts, the safety or peace of the publick, suspend them from their functions.

VI. The Administrators of Department have also the right of annulling the acts of Sub-administrators of District contrary to the laws or decrees of Administrators of Department, or to the orders which the latter shall have given or transmitted. They may likewise, in case of an obstinate disobedience on the part of the Sub-administrators, or if the latter endanger, by their acts, the public safety or tranquillity, suspend them from their functions, with the reserve of informing the King, who may remove or confirm the suspension.

VII. The King, if the Administrators of Department shall not use the power which is delegated to them in the article above, may directly annul the acts of Sub-administrators, and suspend them in the same cases.

VIII. Whenever the King shall pronounce or confirm the suspension of Administrators, or Sub-administrators, he shall inform the Legislative Body.

This Body may either remove or confirm the suspension, or even dissolve the culpable Administration; and, if there be ground, remove all the Administrators, or some of them, to the Criminal Tribunals, or enforce against them the Decree of Accusation.

SECTION III. Of Exterior Connexions.

I. The King alone can interfere in Foreign Political Connexions, conduct Negotiations, make preparations of war proportioned to those of the neighbouring States, distribute the land and sea forces as he shall judge most suitable, and regulate their direction in case of war.

II. Every Declaration of War shall be made in these terms: "By the King of the French, in the name of the Nation."

III. It belongs to the King to resolve and sign, with all Foreign Powers, all Treaties of Peace, Alliance, and Commerce, and other Conventions which he shall judge necessary for the welfare of the state, with a reserve for the ratification of the Legislative Body.

CHAPTER V. Of the Judicial Power.

I. The Judicial Power can in no case be exercised either by the Legislative Body or the King.

II. Justice shall be gratuitously rendered by Judges chosen for a time by the people, instituted by Letters Patent of the King, and who cannot be deposed, except from a for-

feiture duly judged, or suspended, except from an accusation admitted.

III. The Tribunals cannot either interfere in the exercise of the Legislative Power, or suspend the execution of the laws, or undertake the administrative functions, or cite before them the administrators on account of their functions.

IV. No Citizens can be withdrawn from the Judges whom the law assigns to them by any commission, or by any other attributions or evocations than those which are determined by the law.

V. The orders issued for executing the judgements of the Tribunals shall be conceived in these terms:

"N. (the name of the King), by the Grace of God, and by the Constitutional Law of the State, King of the French, to all present and to come, greeting: The Tribunal of — has passed the following judgement:"

[Here shall follow a copy of the judgement.]

"We charge and enjoin all Officers, upon the present demand, to put the same judgement into execution, to our Commissioners of the Tribunals to enforce the same, and to all the Commanders and Officers of the Public Force to be assisting with their force, when it shall be legally required: In witness of which, the present judgement has been sealed and signed by the President of the Tribunal, and by the Register."

VI. There shall be one or more Judges of Peace in the cantons and in the cities. The number shall be determined by the Legislative Power.

VII. It belongs to the Legislative Power to regulate the districts of Tribunals, and the number of Judges of which each Tribunal shall be composed.

VIII. In criminal matters no Citizen can be judged except on an accusation received by Jurors, or decreed by the Legislative Body in the cases in which it belongs to it to prosecute the accusation.

After the accusation shall be admitted, the fact shall be examined, and declared by the Jurors:

The accuser shall have the privilege of rejecting twenty:

The Jurors who declare the fact shall not be fewer than twelve:

The application of the law shall be made by all the Judges:

The process shall be public:

No man, acquitted by a legal Jury, can be apprehended or accused on account of the same fact.

IX. For the whole kingdom there shall be one Tribunal of Appeal, established near the Legislative Body. Its functions shall be to pronounce,

On appeals from the judgement of the Tribunals;

On appeals from the judgement of one Tribunal

Tribunal to another, on lawful cause of suspicion ;

On the regulations of Judges, and exceptions to a whole Tribunal.

X. The Tribunal of Appeal can never enter into an original examination of a case ; but, after annulling a judgement in a process in which the forms have been violated, or which shall contain an express contravention of law, it shall refer the merits of the case to the Tribunal that ought to take cognizance of them.

XI. When, after two appeals, the judgement of the third Tribunal shall be questioned in the same way as that of the former two, the case shall not be carried again to the Tribunal of Appeal, without being first submitted to the Legislative Body, which shall pass a decree declaratory of the law, to which the Tribunal of Appeal shall be bound to conform.

XII. The Tribunal of Appeal shall be bound to send every year to the bar of the Legislative Body a deputation of eight of its Members, to present a statement of the judgements given, with an abstract of the case annexed to each, and the text of the law which was the ground of the decision.

XIII. A High National Court, composed of Members of the Tribunal of Appeal and High Jurors, shall take cognizance of the crimes of Ministers, and the principal Agents of the Executive Power, and of crimes which attack the general safety of the State, when the Legislative Body shall pass a decree of accusation.

It shall not attemple but on the proclamation of the Legislative Body.

XIV. The functions of the King's Commissioners in the Tribunals shall be, to require the observance of the laws in the judgements to be given, and to cause them to be executed after they are passed.

They shall not be public accusers ; but they shall be heard on all accusations, and shall require, during process, regularity of forms, and before judgement the application of the law.

XV. The King's Commissioners in the Tribunals shall represent to the Director of the jury, either officially or according to orders given them by the King,

Offences against the individual liberty of Citizens, against the free circulation of provisions, and the collection of contributions ;

Offences by which the execution of orders given by the King, in the exercise of the functions delegated to him, shall be disturbed or impeded ; and opposition to the execution of judgements, and all executive acts proceeding from established powers.

XVI. The Minister of Justice shall represent to the Tribunal of Appeal, by means of the King's Commissioner, the acts by which the Judges have exceeded their jurisdiction.

The Tribunal shall annul these acts, and, if they give ground for forfeiture, the fact

shall be represented to the Legislative Body, which shall pass the decree of accusation, and refer the parties informed against to the High National Court.

HEAD IV. *Of the Public Force.*

I. The Public Force is instituted to defend the State against external enemies, and to maintain internal order and the execution of the laws.

II. It is composed.

Of the land and sea force ;

Of the troop specially destined for home service ;

And, subsidiarily, of the active Citizens and their children of age to bear arms, registered in the roll of National Guards.

III. The National Guards do not form a military body, or an institution in the State ; they are the Citizens themselves, called to assist the Public Force.

IV. The Citizens can never embody themselves, or act as National Guards, but by virtue of a requisition, or a legal authority.

They are subject in this quality to an organization, to be determined by the law.

They shall be distinguished in the whole kingdom by only one form of discipline, and one uniform

Distinction of rank and subordination subsist only relatively to the service, and during its continuance.

VI. Officers are chosen for a time, and cannot again be chosen till after a certain interval of service.

None shall command the National Guard of more than one district.

VII. All the parts of the Public Force, employed for the safety of the State from foreign enemies, are under the command of the King.

VIII. No body or detachment of troops of the line can act in the internal part of the kingdom without a legal order.

IX. No agent of the Public Force can be in the house of a Citizen, if it is not in order to execute the instructions of Police and of Justice, or in cases formally provided for by the law.

X. The requisition of the Public Force in the internal part of the kingdom belongs to the Civil Officers, according to the regulations provided by the Legislative Power.

XI. When any department is in a state of commotion, the King shall issue, subject to the responsibility of Ministers, the necessary order for the execution of laws, and the re-establishment of order ; but with the reserve of informing the Legislative Body, if it is assembled, and of convoking it if it be not sitting.

XII. The Public Force is essentially obedient ; no person in arms can deliberate.

HEAD V. *Of Public Contributions.*

I. Public Contributions shall be debated and fixed every year by the Legislative Body, and cannot continue in force longer than the last

last day of the following session, if they are not expressly renewed.

II. The funds necessary to the discharge of the National Debt, and the payment of the Civil List, can under no pretext be refused or suspended.

III. The Administrators of Department, and Sub-administrators, can neither establish any Public Contribution, nor make any distribution, beyond the time and the sums fixed by the Legislative Body; nor deliberate, or permit, without being authorised by it, any local loan to be charged to the Citizens of the department.

IV. The Executive Power directs and superintends the collection and paying-in of contributions, and gives the necessary orders to this effect.

HEAD VI. Of the Connexion of the French Nation with Foreign Nations.

The French Nation renounces the undertaking of any war with a view of making conquests, and will never employ its forces against the liberty of any people.

The Constitution no longer admits the *Droit d'Aubaine*.

Foreigners, whether settled in France or not, inherit the property of their parents, whether foreigners or Frenchmen. They can contract, acquire, and receive property situated in France, and dispose of it, as well as any French Citizen, in every mode authorised by the laws.

Foreigners in France are subject to the same criminal laws and regulations of police as French Citizens: their persons, effects, industry, and religion, are equally protected by the law.

French Colonies and possessions in Asia, Africa, and America, are not included in the present Constitution.

None of the Powers instituted by the Constitution have a right to change it in its form, or in its parts.

The Constituting National Assembly commits the deposit to the fidelity of the Legislative Body, of the King, and of the Judges, to the vigilance of fathers of families, to wives, and to mothers, to the attachment of young Citizens, to the courage of all Frenchmen.

With respect to the Laws made by the National Assembly which are not included in the Act of Constitution, and those anterior laws which it has not altered, they shall be observed so long as they shall not be revoked or modified by the Legislative Power.

Signed, the Members of the Committees of Constitution and Revision,

TARGET,	TALLEYRAND,
BRIOT BAUMEZ,	PERIGORD,
THOURET,	DEMAUNIER,
ADRIEN DU PORT,	RABBAUT,
BARNAVE,	EMANUEL SIEYES,
LE CHAPELIER,	PETHION,
ALEX. LAMETH,	BUZOT.

Note, M. STANISLAUS CLERMONT TONNERRE, *absens by permission*.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 28.

YOUR correspondent, A Southern Faunist, having taken some pains to ascertain the cause of Fairy-rings, and seeming anxious to obtain the fullest information concerning them, I take the liberty of mentioning a particular which may serve to elucidate the subject, and strengthen his opinion. Being on a visit in Buckinghamshire lately, I observed an irregular circle formed on the grass-plot before the House; and, upon enquiry how it happened, was told, that the children of the family residing there formerly had been accustomed on the 5th of November to make a bonfire on that spot. The line of the circle too, I learned, abounds in mushrooms during the season in which they are found. It will be observed perhaps, that, as the whole spot becomes fertilized by the vegetable alkali, there can be no reason why the fungi should spring up particularly on the borders of it. As I am very little interested in the result of these enquiries about Fairy-rings, either directly or collaterally, I shall not trouble myself, or your readers, Mr. Urban, by a long string of conjectures, but of all content myself in supposing that they are produced by a hundred means. A cow may by accident describe a circle during the evacuation your correspondent finds a joke in; schoolboys frequently make bonfires of old tar-barrels, and the ashes, we may presume, do often lie in the manner of a circle; &c. &c. And these appearances are more readily found on the *sides of hills* and of *sandy pastures*, because there, from the poverty of the soil, and the position of the earth, they become more conspicuous and observable.

Yours, &c.

G. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 30.

I AM little desirous of entering into the controversy between the rival genius of nations. I will allow the Scots all the honour they claim in having given birth to Jamie Thomson. I will allow too that Samuel Johnson, for whom I myself profess no predilection, had invincible, and perhaps ill-founded, prejudices against Scotchmen: but when it is considered that Thomson had a memorial erected to him in Westminster abbey by the gratitude of a bookseller, representing him exactly as he is portrayed by Dr. Johnson, "*more fat than bard seems*, of a dull countenance, and of a gross, unanimated, uninviting appearance," we must believe enough of panegyric

gyrick has been bestowed on this only poet Scotland has produced almost within a century past, and his *Seasons* were crowned with laboured panegyrick on Edenham hill by the President and founder of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh, which he has almost deserted for that of Perth. Heaven defend us from having an edition of Mr. T's private correspondence!

I conceive that every circumstance respecting the figures 1, 2, in your plate III. concurs to prove it an ornament of the reign of Henry VIII. or Queen Elizabeth, belonging to Lutworth castle, or some such mansion of the 16th century, and not to the Roman times, and rather representing a *morris-dancer* than a *co-rybant*.

The coffin-lid at Hales Owen represents the deceased whose body it covered in the act of prayer under a crucifix, over which the star and crescent are placed to represent the star that pointed out the infant Jesus to the Magi; and perhaps the moon has a reference to the eclipse, as your correspondent conjectures: or they may both be placed there to fill up the spandrils: but the star as a mint-mark on Henry the Third's coins can have nothing to do here.

The figure of Hope was hardly worth inserting in the plate.

If I mistake not, Mr. Richardson objects to the truth of Alexander's success against Darius, and conquest of Persia, from the silence of the *Eastern* writers on that event. How then came the names of those princes into *Pilpay's Fables*? See p. 1117.

Your correspondent Philarchaios, p. 1187, has certainly overshot himself in contradicting Mr. Moore's account of the confinement of Edward IV. in Middleham castle, 1470, which he will find supported by the authority of all our historians down to Rapin, VI. 55. What he observes on Cockermouth castle might certainly have been learned from the account of it under Mr. Grose's view, whose descriptions are in general exact: yet it is probable the error of *Robert de Baliol* came from his account of Brougham castle, and was perhaps a hasty transcript for *Edward de Baliol*, from Dugdale's Bar. I. 340; and Mr. Grose may have also been misled as to the supposed alienation of this castle from the Clifford family. After all, Mr. Urban, so little now remains to be said on the various subjects which our numerous draughtsmen lay before the publick, frequently only changing the points of view of the

same subject, that it is almost impossible to avoid copying the inaccuracies of their predecessors, unless they call in vulgar tradition, their own adventures, or the exuberance of pompous language, to their aid. This last observation leads me to bestow a few strictures on the language of R. P. p. 1120, who, if he proposes to write an History of Devon in the style of the queries there proposed, had better desist in time. Who ever heard of *provincializing*, for making a Roman province. The best historians of Rome knew not the word, nor does it appear in the corruptest. Neither was Devonshire as a district made a province, but included in that division of Britain called *Britannia prima*. See Camden, I. cxxix. With all due deference to Mr. Badcock, it requires not the eyes of Lynceus to see that ARMENIA, in the Saxon Chronicle, must mean, as in Bede, I. c. 1, ARMORICA. The Danes most probably availed themselves of the Roman encampments where they could, as the Saxons and Normans did afterwards in many of their castles. A discussion of the conveyance of tin from the Land's-end to the Isle of Wight, and on Cromleche, seems to belong more properly to Cornwall than Devonshire. The antiquity of orchards is more likely to be ascertained by the records of the county. The queries proposed vol. LX. p. 1178, Mr. P. has no right to expect answers to in your Magazine; if he has not received them in any other channel, it must be owing to the opinion entertained of the Querist by his countrymen. D. H.

*** We have received the following Information from a Gentleman now at Bath, for whose Veracity we can venture to pledge ourselves to the Publick.—It were to be wished our other correspondents would favour us with genuine observations of any peculiar occurrences in natural history, which might tend to perfect the knowledge of the same.

ON Monday, November 21, about four o'clock in the afternoon, I saw flying, and hunting for flies (as it appeared to me), near the Circus in Bath, about a dozen swallows (I distinctly counted eleven), all of this last summer's hatch, as I judged from their not having yet acquired the two forked long feathers in their tails. They seemed somewhat affected with the cold weather; that is, they flew neither with so swift or steady motion as in summer; and yet just then the weather was fair, and drier than it had been, as we had a good deal of rainy weather.

weather both before and after. As they withdrew from the Circus, they seemed to spread more, and to fly in a Southward direction * till I lost sight of them.

I had not before seen a single swallow since October the 4th, which was the last day I had observed them before their migration at the close of their summer's continuance here.

The unexpected appearance of these birds at this unusual season may seem decisive that this small detachment at least had not migrated, but had rather awoke from some nearer retreat, whither they had retired to pass the time of their supposed torpid state. Yet there is one great difficulty attending this hypothesis, which is this: I constantly observe that all young swallows (at least of the latter hatch, and I believe the same of the first flight) do not moult their nest feathers before they disappear from among us, having not then acquired their sharp forked tail: and yet, at their re-appearance in the spring, no swallows are ever seen without this distinguishing part of their plumage. Where and when then do they moult? Is it possible that this great operation of Nature can be carried on during the suspension of all the vital faculties in a torpid state, or when, as supposed by some, conglomrated in a lifeless mass, they are immersed in the bottom of a lake? But if they pass the intermediate months in the warm climate of Africa, they have as favourable a situation to moult in, as can be required.

That they are seen common in Africa during our winter months is proved by the testimony of Adanson, in his account of Senegal, &c. But the writer of this article knew another instance: a gentleman of his acquaintance, some years ago, had a letter from a correspondent, who, employed by the African Company in one of their settlements, went with a de-

* As the city of Wells lies South of Bath, Quær, whether they might not be the same swallows which are said to have been seen there about this time, and even the same that were observed at Wantage. (See the Gent. Mag. for December, p. 1102.) In the latter place it seems not to have been ascertained whether they were *swallows* or *martins*: which is very easy to account for, as, till the young SWALLOW has acquired the long feathers which render his tail forked, it is not easily distinguished from the young MARTIN. And I myself was at first in doubt whether what I saw were swallows or martins, till after closer attention I judged them to be the former from their not being quite so large, and not having so much white under their bellies.

tachment to visit the gum forests in the interior country. His letter was dated thence about the middle of our winter, and contained a passage to this effect:—"It need no longer be doubted what becomes of the swallows when they disappear in England. At this moment, while I am writing, these birds are here skimming along the ground just in the same manner, and in as great abundance, as with you in summer."

Let it also be considered, that the transit over the Mediterranean is nowhere too far for birds that fly so swiftly; and that the great continent of Africa is more than sufficient to accommodate in winter all the birds of this genus which are bred in Europe during summer.

But it were to be wished that our public-spirited African Association would recommend it as one object of enquiry to their travellers, to ascertain when these birds first and last appear in that country; whether they breed or moult there; and whether it is equally frequented by all the different species of this genus, viz. the house-swallow, the house martin, the swift or great black martin, and the sand martin: of which, for greater exactness, they might take exact delineations, &c.

T. P.

M^r. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

THE following inscription was transcribed from a monument in the parish church of Llangathen, near Llandilo, in the county of Carmarthen:

"Hic jacet ANTHONIUS RUDD, natione Anglus, Patria Eboracensis; in sacra Theologia Doctor; Glocestrensis ecclesiæ quondam Decanus; & Mænevensis ecclesiæ Episcopus vigilantissimus; qui, plus minus viginti annis, summa cum prudentia moderabatur; qui e lectissima femina Annâ Daltonâ (quæritur Daltonorum familiâ oriundâ), duo suscepit, optimæ spei, filios; vixit; æternumque victurus, Martii nono, anno Domini 1614, ætatis vero suæ 66.

"Hoc monumentum, pietatis ergo, morstissima conjux posuit ultimo die Octobris, anno Domini 1616."

Under an arch lie six figures, two of which represent the Bishop and his lady; and two at each end, in a kneeling posture.

Yours, &c.

P. W.

* * Vol. LX. p. 1160. On the death of Lord Ravenworth, the baronetage is mentioned to have revived in the person of the late Sir Henry George Ravenworth Liddel; but in vol. LV. p. 152, the honour of a baronet is said to have descended to Thomas Lyddel, of Durham, esq. brother of the deceased peer. In one of the paragraphs there must be a mistake, which should be corrected.

221. *Some Account of the Shrewsbury House of Industry, its Establishment, and Regulations; with Hints to those who may have similar Institutions in view.* By J. Wood. To which is added, *The Second Edition of the Bye-Laws, Rules, and Ordinances of the said House.*

222. *Appendix to "Some Account of the Shrewsbury House of Industry;" containing a Correspondence with the Rev. J. Howlett.*

THE success that has attended this institution, the reputation it has acquired, partly in consequence of that success, but principally from the public approbation given to its economy and regulations, when the subject was under discussion in the House of Commons, have rendered it the object of much enquiry, and of general observation. It is an honest pride that is gratified by this celebrity of our establishment, and will deserve a better name if it operated as a stimulus to those steady and persevering exertions which will at all times be requisite for the continuance of its prosperity." *Address of the Author to the Directors.*—The average number of poor in this house is 350, that of working poor 200. The house-manufactory provides clothing for all the family, linen, shoes, and stockings included; the surplus is sold; and the following statement of the years 1788 and 1789, as made up annually at the end of July; when the election of four directors takes place, will convey an idea of its progressive improvement:

	1788	1789
Amount of goods sold	595 4 9	682 18 5½
Stock in hand at closing each year's account	575 8 0½	696 7 4

1165 12 9½ 1379 5 9½

This account does not give the net profits of the poor's labour; but it is sufficient to shew that the undertaking has been greatly successful, and is yearly becoming more so.

The inquiries of Mr. Howlett have produced some farther information respecting this institution, which is much in its favour. Its salubrity seems to be well established, and the expences of the poor appear to be greatly diminished.

223. *Observations on the Propagation and Management of Oak Trees in general, but more*

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1791.

immediately applying to his Majesty's New Forest in Hampshire, with a View of making that extensive Tract of Land more productive of Timber for the Use of the Navy: in a Letter addressed to the Right Hon. John Earl of Chatham, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty. By T. Nichols, Purveyor of the Navy for Portsmouth Dock-yard.

WHEN William the Conqueror turned out the inhabitants of this extensive tract, which he planted with oaks, and stocked with deer for his amusement, or, as some say, with a political view of keeping off invaders, by leaving nobody to invite or assist them, he little dreamed of the utility the New Forest would prove to the nation he had subdued. What the forest of Dean, which the Spanish armada had marked as an object of their vengeance, with a like political view to crush the rival navy of Great Britain, has proved, in support of her naval strength, the Hampshire forest, by its vicinity to the royal dock, is capable of doing in a greater extent. But as neither private woods nor royal forests are inexhaustible, and there has certainly been a great decrease of large timber in the kingdom within these few years, owing to the vast quantities used in the king's and private yards, and that no care has been taken to keep up a succession, either on private estates or the king's forests, as the increased demand and magnitude of the object required, Mr. N. lays before the first Lord of the Admiralty an alarming fact, of which he is convinced from a knowledge of the timbered state of the country in general, as it is not yet too late, with becoming perseverance and exertion, to recover what has been so much neglected, at least so as to prevent any material ill effects arising from it, and to occasion that this particular tract be made to produce a quantity of timber sufficient to supply the whole demand for Portsmouth yard. The plan for this most interesting remedy we would recommend to the serious perusal of all land owners in the kingdom, and all good patriots in general, and to the commissioners of his Majesty's navy more particularly. The National Assembly have had recommended to them, by the Agricultural Society, a similar plan for the management of the national forests, by M. de Varenne. But of what use are forests to France in comparison of England, who has a marine and objects of it truly respectable?

224. Dr-

224. *Descriptions and Sketches of some remarkable Oaks in the Park at Welbeck, in the County of Nottingham, a Seat of his Grace the Duke of Portland.* By H. Rooke, F. S. A. Illustrated with Plates.

THIS is a proper companion to the preceding article; and we must beg our worthy correspondent's pardon for seeming to have waited till we could review them together. Major Rooke, whose amusement is so instructive to others, has employed himself in the examination of ancient trees. The venerable and majestic oak, that tree of Jove, interests us in every period of its age and existence. Those in Welbeck park were reckoned the largest in Nottinghamshire, and for height and stateliness of growth may exceed most in the kingdom. Those described and engraved here, by Mr. W. Ellis, are distinguished by the names of the *Duke's Walking-Nick*, the *Porters*, the *Seven Sisters*, the *Greendale oak*, the *Parliament oak*.—These descriptions are followed by observations on the ages of oaks, from Pliny and later observers, and on the durability of the wood; with remarks on the annual progress, in growth, of variously-sized acorns, by Mr. Speechly, the Duke of Portland's gardener; whose literary and practical abilities in gardening are well known, and to whom his curious treatise, just published, on the culture of the vine, does so much credit.

225. *A Narrative of the Building, and a Description of the Construction, of the Eddystone Lighthouse with Stone. To which is subjoined an Appendix, giving some Account of the Lighthouse on the Spurn Point, built upon a Sand.* By John Smeaton, Civil Engineer, F. R. S.

THE Eddystone Lighthouse has figured in history among the most famous Phari ever since its first erection, in 1696. That building being destroyed in the great storm, 1703, with its projector, Winstanley, was succeeded, three years after, by another, contrived by Mr. Rudyerd, a mercer on Ludgate-hill, who, though undistinguished by any mechanical performance before or since, directed the execution of this in so masterly a manner as perfectly to answer its purpose. This being burnt down in 1753, Mr. Smeaton, whose talents in the engineering line are well known, was employed to construct a third, finished in 1759; the fate of which, he says, he cannot foresee, but thinks he "may venture to pronounce it will not

"be destroyed by fire, wind, or water." The progress of his important and arduous undertaking will best be learned from himself, and the success of it from his numerous plates. The vignette represents, but inadequately, the breaking of the sea 100 feet above the top of the lighthouse. The account of the Spurn lighthouse is less interesting, by being a less dangerous subject.

226. *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-one, a Poem, in Imitation of the Seventeenth Satire of Juvenal.* By Arthur Murphy, Esq.

MR. M. had frequently recommended an imitation of this satire on fraud and perjury; or, as he pleasantly calls it, "this poetical statute of frauds and 'perjuries,'" but not succeeding in his wishes with his friends, he set about it himself. To say he has not succeeded so well as Dr. Johnson would have done, is no deduction from the merit of his imitation.

227. *The Poetical Works of Mr. I. Tyson.*

MR. TYSON is an occasional correspondent of Mr. Urban's (see our vol. LX. p. 356), and dates his dedication to the Rev. Robert Scott, M. A. of Kirby Ravensworth, in the county of York, late head-master of St. Bees school, in the county of Cambridge, from Boar-lane, Leeds. His "poetical works" consist of original compositions, and literal poetical translations, in his 17th year, from Aulus Persius Flaccus.

228. *The Political Songster; or, a Touch on the Times, on various Subjects, and adapted to common Tunes. The Sixth Edition, with Additions.* By John Breeth. 1790.

THIS honest publican writes songs for the amusement of his customers,—who perhaps sung them in better humour in the last year than in the present.

229. *Scotland Delineated; or, A Geographical Description of every Shire in Scotland, including the Northern and Western Isles: with some Account of the Curiousities, Antiquities, and present State of the Country. For the Use of young Persons.*

"MANY of the inhabitants of England, and not a few even in the metropolis of Scotland, have very little knowledge of the Northern part of Great Britain and its numerous isles. Nor is the acquisition of this know-
ledge

"ledge very easy; and though tours, and other publications respecting Scotland, are sufficiently numerous, yet no single book, of moderate size, has hitherto appeared, which exhibits a general view of the topography and present state of this country. To supply this deficiency, in some measure, is the purpose of the present attempt. Our narrow limits, however, admit not of minute accuracy; our aim is to afford the young reader a true, though very general, idea of the subject. After exhibiting a sketch of the country in general, we proceed to examine its particular parts. The Scottish Isles are separately described. The geographical part must rest on the authority of the best maps and descriptions. The topography has in general been derived from respectable sources; even the spirited language of Pennant and Gilpin is frequently borrowed. The population, improvement, and present state of trade, agriculture, and manufactures, are noticed, as far as we could obtain proper information."—We recommend this work as a proper companion to Dr. Aikin's *England delineated*, reviewed in our vol. LX. p. 828. At the same time we cannot conceal our surprize that the natives of North Britain should have hitherto taken so little pains to make themselves or others acquainted with their own country, whose capability of improvement they are so often boasting of.

230. *A Liturgy, compiled from the Book of Common Prayer, reformed according to the Plan of the late Dr. Samuel Clarke; together with a Collection of Psalms and Hymns for Public Worship.* 12mo. For the Use of a Society of Protestant Dissenters at Plymouth.

231. *Forms of Prayer for Public Worship.* 12mo.

LITURGIES and forms of prayer, for whatever congregation of Protestant Dissenters composed, serve but to shew that the liberal and rational Dissenters cannot do without forms, which, with respect to the congregations for whose use they are composed, are, to all intents and purposes, *established forms*.

232. *The Military Maxims and Observations of Tippoo Sultan; containing general Rules for a Commander, with requisite Information for Dispositions of War, &c. also, a salutary Admonition to Kings in general; with a Panegyrick in honour of Tippoo, and some Ac-*

count of Hyder. By Zein-Ull-Abedeem, the Author. Translated from the original Persian. 8vo.

THESE military maxims are preceded by an encomium upon divine power, a short panegyrick upon the prophet, an abbreviated eulogy upon the prophet's posterity and disciples, a salutary admonition to kings in general, panegyrick in honour of Tippoo, &c. &c.—Of this last we shall give the following specimen.

"But these words (alluding to a prince whose actions are suitable to the 'present, and the life to come,') are verified in one, whose situation is prosperous, and whose omen is fortunate; to wit, an exalted king, and a supreme monarch; a precious jewel amongst kings, and the first of all precious gems, with a drawn sword, conquering dominions, and invading kingdoms; and with a burnished spear subduing regions, and giving birth to the world. Equal in wisdom to Aristotle, and to Alexander in glory, and to Solomon in majesty; whose prime minister, Asaph, was only worthy of being his servant; the lustre of the sophia of splendour and magnificence, the ascender upon the throne of glory and dignity; a blazing star, the bulwark of government, a sagacious diviner into the heavenly constellations; a light to the pupil of the eye of Understanding and Perception, a rose in the bower of mankind, an arranger of the garden of royalty, and of the orchard of fortune; the most precious pearl of the mighty and deep sea; a select flower in the pompous garden of prosperity, a sun illuminating a world, and giving brightness to the sky, a moon in the exalted heavens enlivening the earth," &c. &c.

"The ensuener of the magnanimous, the lustre of a sparkling jewel, &c. and such an intrepid champion, (that if one like the Persian Hercules) whose body was brazen, should be excited to form the vain imagination of combating with him, he would tear him bone from bone, and cause him to consume before him; as the fire melteth wax."

In the general rules or maxims the following advice is given to a commander:

"First commence the battle with a cannonade; and if the enemy should advance, open upon them with grape; and if they should approach nearer, after a volley charge them with bayonets; but if the battle should be desperate on both sides, after informing your confederates, rush on, and complete the destruction of your foes. But if you only give battle to amuse the enemy, it is necessary to arrange the light guns in their proper posts, and order the heavy artillery to be kept in the rear of the army, and to retire cannonading."

From a variety of circumstances we are inclined to suspect that Zein-Ull-Abedeem is a native of Europe.

233. *A Letter from an eminent Legal Character, late of Trou la Putaine, in Dauphiné, and now of the City of Dublin, to the Whigs of the Capital.*

IN a short preface, which is an excellent piece of irony, the editor observes of this letter,

"The solidity of the reasoning, the fairness of the deduction, the irresistible inference from theory to practice, and, above all, the character and actions of the writer, must render this letter peculiarly interesting to every true admirer of the French Revolution. It will require no recommendation to those whom an unequivocal regard to the peace, the happiness, and the established constitution of their country, will unite in the celebration of that glorious event at the Crown and Anchor tavern on the 14th of next July. The author is of a family well known in most of the countries in Europe, and which has indeed been thought somewhat inimical to those principles, the diffusion of which is the object of the ensuing festivity. He himself was among the number of those who enjoyed hereditary distinctions under the despotic Government of France; but, conscious that he is a man, and affecting no other dignity, he looks down with disdain on the vanity and injustice of all exclusive privileges. Those which he once held he surrendered into the hands of the people at large, with an alacrity only to be equaled by that with which they have assumed the exercise of his functions. Among the sacrifices which Patriotism has made to Liberty, there is none which (it is universally confessed) has more contributed to attain and secure the blessings of the French Revolution. For that reason, justice is due to the merit of this great man, as well as elegant writer; demands that his health should be drunk, with three times three, at the next and at every future anniversary of the 14th of July. The editor flatters himself that he shall at least be entitled to the thanks of the meeting for his obliging communication."

This correspondent is no less than John Ketch, Esq. of Dauphiné, one of the few legal characters declared not admissible into the National Assembly. A perfect adept in the rights of man, self-taught, self-governed, he robs a nobleman lying on the ground half dead of his horse and money — for the rights of men are equal. He robs the altar of St. Nicholas, and ravishes a lady who comes to the church to weep over the tomb of her brother — for no one is bound by laws to which he has not consented; and, according to the new code, there were no laws to impede the rights of man. An eager pursuit of Mr. Payne's maxims leads him to the

most atrocious crimes, without infringing the rights of man. His conversation with an attorney, a member of the National Assembly, who explains what may be supposed the real doctrines of the convention, is full of admirable humour. He concludes his career with contriving to rob another worthy member of the Assembly of a large sum of money, and to cheat his accomplice the attorney.

234. *The first Principles of Civil and Ecclesiastical Government delineated; in Two Parts: in Letters to Dr. Priestley, occasioned by his to Mr. Burke. By Samuel Cooper, D. D.*

DR. C. ably and firmly opposes the new doctrines and their propagator, — perhaps with too much positiveness and contempt, pushing his arguments too far, and trusting to doubtful premises. He deduces the origin and progress of moral science from the general desire of happiness, always supposing that government must have existed previous to the construction of any particular form of it, as facts must precede general rules. And as the objects of all governments are the promotion of virtue, and repression of vice, he proposes to substitute to natural rights, moral rights.

235. *The Civil and Ecclesiastical Systems of England defended and fortified.*

THE author of this work writes with great clearness, strength, and judgement; and if there be ought to blame, it is the contempt with which he occasionally treats some characters eminent for their literary talents and extensive knowledge, who hold opinions different from his. The work deserves a candid and attentive perusal.

236. *Address to the English Nation. Translated from the French of J. P. Rabaut de St. Etienne.*

WHILE some of the French reformers bully us as if we were a people of straw (see M. Dupont's speech in the National Assembly, vol. LX. p. 1119); others think us worth inviting to imitate their example. Not so thought our countryman Mr. Day, and yet he wished for a reform (see p. 938).

237. *The Letters of Brutus to certain celebrated Political Characters.*

THESE letters were first published, occasionally, since April, 1790, in a news-paper called *The Edinburgh Herald*; and are addressed to General Burgoyne, Messrs. Sheridan, Burke, and Fox,

Fox, the Duke of Portland, and the Prince of Wales, expostulating with them in favour of the present Minister.

238. *An Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs, in consequence of some late Discussions in Parliament relative to the "Reflections on the French Revolution."*

IF this be not the work of Mr. Burke, it bears strong marks of being written with his concurrence, and perhaps with his assistance. We should be sorry to take off our reader's attention from the whole, by giving an abstract of so excellent a detection of the principles of modern Whiggism, written with so much temper, cool argument, and dispassionate reflection.

239. *The Fruits of Faction, a Poem, by Arno, Author of smaller Pieces published under that Signature in "The Oracle."*

A SERIES of pictures taken from regenerated France, inscribed to Mr. Burke, but hardly worth his attention.

240. *Reflections on the last Scene of the late Dr. Johnson's Life, as exhibited by his Biography, Sir John Hawkins; shewing the real Goodness of his State, and that his Friends had no just Ground to be shocked at Expressions arising from a truly broken and contrite Heart. Also, Thoughts on the Millennium.*

DR. JOHNSON has been a vehicle for every thing; and his constitutional weakness is here laid hold of for an effusion of methodistical cant.

241. *The Epitaph Writer, by Bowden. 12mo.*

THE author or editor informs us, in his introduction, that his book was principally intended for those whose business it was to provide inscriptions for grave-stones, and

"Teach the rustic moralist to die."

Such persons undoubtedly there are; and to such this publication may be useful.

242. *Isagoge, sive Janua Tusculana. By the Rev. R. Lyne.*

THIS book was intended by the author as a kind of medium, in teaching Latin, between too much difficulty on one hand, and too much in exertion on the other. He tells us, that he himself, in his own seminary, has used it successfully; and, indeed, it seems not ill calculated for the purpose. But, in our opinion, if boys are conducted progressively along, attending to either the Eton or Westminster grammars, there appears little or no necessity for these collateral aids.

243. *A new Chronological Abridgement of the History of England, from the earliest Times to the Accession of the House of Hanover. To each Reign is added a List of the contemporary Princes of Europe. Written upon the Plan of the President Henault's History of France. By Charles Home, Esq. 8vo.*

WE have often wished for such an Abridgement of our own History as Henault's is of that of France. Similar ones have been executed for most parts of Europe, by able hands, who have come near to their great pattern in different degrees of resemblance. We wish this observation could in any degree, except conformity of plan, apply to Mr. Home. The single instance of Alfred will suffice to justify this criticism; notwithstanding the scantiness of materials, we cannot help thinking the President Henault would have told the story better, and deduced suitable inferences from them. We pass over the inferiority of our countryman's style, which would disgrace the commonest narrative.

"ALFRED THE GREAT, 6th KING.

"Accession 872.

"Alfred was no sooner seated on the throne than he was obliged to march with his army against the Danes, who worsted him at Wilton; but they were so roughly handled in the action, that he was enabled to make a treaty with them, by which they were not to enter Wesssex, provided he did not interfere with them in any other part of England.

"875.

"Halveden, with another body of Danes, landed in England, took Wareham castle, in Dorsetshire, and then proceeded with their depredations as far as Exeter.

"876.

"Rollo, the famous Norman, ancestor of William the Conqueror, likewise came to England; but finding too many of his countrymen there, he proceeded with his followers to France, in hopes of a better establishment.

"893.

"Hastings, another famous Danish chief, arrived with a large body, and took up his quarters about Appledore, on the Rother, in Kent; but Alfred, by perseverance and good conduct, at last so distressed them, as to oblige Hastings to go to France with the remains of his followers.

"895.

"Alfred built a large fleet; by which means he beat the enemy on their own element, and secured his own coasts.

"The Danes, assisted by their countrymen in England, and the restless Northumbrians collected from all parts under the command of Hubba, entered Wesssex, took Chippenham (a very strong place), and overpowered the English

English so effectually, that they fled either into Wales or beyond the sea. Alfred, finding his affairs in so hopeless a state, was obliged to conceal himself at a neat-herd's in the little island of Athelney, where hearing that Oddone Earl of Devon had not only defended Kenwith castle, but had totally defeated the Danes, slain their leader Hubba, and taken their enchanted Reafen, or standard, he acquainted his friends where he was, who collected an army with great privacy at Brixton, near Sellwood forest. Alfred, having gone into the enemy's army for some days as a minstrel, attacked them, and gained so complete a victory over Guthrum, that he was not afraid of placing those that above to be baptized in East Anglia and

Northumberland; the others he sent back to Denmark.

"Alfred, being now pretty free from the incursions of the Danes, turned his thoughts to the good of his subjects. He divided the kingdom into shires, tythings, and hundreds, formed a regular militia for the defence of the nation, and compiled such a code of laws as occasioned justice to be distributed quickly, and more regularly than had ever been known before; so that England, in comparison of former times, was become a civilized nation.

"This conduct very deservedly acquired Alfred the name of Great.

"Alfred, about the year 884, founded the University of Oxford.

"901.

Wives.	Children.	Death.	Contemporary Princes.
Ethelwitha, daughter to an Earl of Mercia.	Edmond, died before his father. Edward suc- ceeded to the throne. Ethelward, bred a scholar at Oxford, and died in 922. Elfreda, married to Ethelred, a Mercian Earl. Ethelwitha, married to Baldwin Earl of Flanders. Ethelgitha, abbess of Shaftesbury Nunnery.	Died a natural death, 901, and was buried in the new church at Winchester, and afterwards removed with the monks to Hyde, without the North gate.	Popes. Adrian II. 872 John VIII. 882 Stephen VI. 891 Formosus 896 Boniface VI. 896 Stephen VII. 900 John X. 923 Emperors of the East. Basil I. 884 Constantine VIII. . . . 888 Leo VI. 901 Emperors of the West. Carloman 880 Charles the Fat 888 Arnold 899 Louis IV. 912 Kings of France. Louis the Stammerer . . 879 Charles the Simple . . . 929 Kings of Spain. Alfonso the Great . . . 910 Kings of Scotland. Ethus 875 Gregory 892 Donald VI. 903 Kings of Sweden. Biorn IV. 883 Ingellus 891 Olaus 901"

244. *La Constitution Française, présentée au Roi par l'Assemblée Nationale, le 3 Septembre, 1791. A Paris: de l'Imprimerie de Baudouin, Imprimeur de l'Assemblée Nationale, Rue Saint Honoré. 8vo. 1791.—An authentic Copy of the French Constitution, as revised and amended by the National Assembly, and presented to the King on the 3d of September, 1791. Translated from the Original, published by order of the National Assembly. 8vo. 1791.*

245. *The French Constitution, as finally settled by the National Constituent Assembly, and presented to the King, Sept. 3, 1791. Translated from a corrected Edition of the original French. Bring the First Part of Vol. II. of*

"*Letters on the Revolution of France,*" &c. &c. By Thomas Christie. 8vo.

THE first of these contains the French Constitution in the original language, with a very hasty, inaccurate translation. Mr. Christie's translation is made with fewer inaccuracies, but abounds with Gallicisms and Scotticisms. We mean not to examine the merit of the new Constitution, but to give a fair account of the endeavours to make it comprehensible to the bulk of our readers, leaving them to judge for themselves how far they may feel it expedient to exchange for it, and all its concomi-

tant imperfections, uncertainties, and miseries, the happy Constitution of Old England, under which they and their forefathers have experienced so large a proportion of happiness.—We have already given a full epitome both of the French and Polish Constitutions in pp. 1193—1206.)

246. *Polyglotte; ou, Traduction de la Constitution Francoise, &c.*—Polyglot; or, *A Translation of the French Constitution into the Languages of Europe now in Use.* Vol. I. Paris, 1791. 8vo.

"THE French Constitution," say the editors, "will be the catechism of all the nations that wish to be free. From this moment it ought to be engraven on the memory of all Frenchmen of every age. It should be presented to them in every form, and not only explained to them in the new national education, but even serve as a basis to the other kinds of instruction. No work can be more useful for the study of languages than this Polyglot of the French Constitution, as the chief merits of the translations it contains will be purity, clearness, and precision in rendering the expressions of the original in all their strength."

The present volume consists of the English translation made by Mr. Christie. An elegant translation of our Constitution the nation of Europe most jealous of its liberty, the English, ought first to enjoy. It will there learn still more to cherish liberty, and be persuaded that it ought to reform its own. It should begin with rendering the national representation more regular. The first point gained, the rest will naturally follow. It was this that induced Mr. C, whose abilities and love of liberty are well known, to undertake this translation. *Journal de Physique.*

247. *Solitude considered with respect to its Influence on the Mind and the Heart.* Written originally in German, by M. Zimmermann, *Aulic Counsellor and Physician to his Britannic Majesty at Hanover.*

AN essay on solitude, in 380 pages, seems to require confinement in a solitary cell to read it. What then must be the situation of a reader of four octavo volumes in the original German, of which this is only an abstract, or selection, through a French medium? Philosophers have just found out that the best way to bring a man to an acquaintance with himself, or, in short, to his senses, is to sequester him into *solitude*, which surely needs not the laboured arguments and discussions of a German courtier and physician, or the reward of

a medal and ring from the Empress of Russia.

248. *An authentic Account of the Riots in Birmingham, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th Days of July, 1791; also, the Judge's Charge, the Pleadings of the Counsel, and the Substance of the Evidence given on the Trials of the Rioters, and an impartial Collection of Letters, &c. written by the Supporters of the Establishment and Dissenters, in consequence of the Tumults. The Whole compiled in order to preserve to Posterity the genuine Particulars and Connexions of an Event which attracted the Attention of Europe.*

THE contents are,

The Preface, stating the origin of the tumults; a piece of the most jesuitical sophistry that ever disgraced the pen of a compiler. It states that the manufacturing and labouring part of the town "are taught to *act*, and not to *think*;"—and did it ever enter into the mind of man to conceive that nine-tenths of the most enlightened people do otherwise? What are they to do else? and what would any thoughts, foreign to their support and business, amount to? Is this observation confined to manufacturing or commercial towns? and is it not the case of the bulk of the labouring class? But it seems "the mischievous *thinkers* persuaded the *unthinking actors*," that certain discontented persons really *meant* what they *said*, and that doctrines and principles contrary to the received and established ones in religion and politics, and of a tendency fatal to the public peace and happiness, were freely broached; and thus many thought it was the real intention to *destroy the churches!* Wonderful discovery!!!! "Whereas it "would be an insult to common sense "to suppose the Doctor meant otherwise than the sunshine of reason "would assuredly chase away and dissipate the mists of darkness and error; "and when *the people* felt themselves "oppressed by any set of men, THEY "had the power to redress the grievance." Here we see *the people* then were to be appealed to on one side only, and not on the other. "So animated with *zeal* and *loyalty* were these partisans, "that it is more than probable the subsequent devastations would have taken place if the friends of the Revolution "had not assembled, for they had separated some hours before the attack upon the hotel-windows." The preface is contradicted in this assertion by the narrative, p. 5. Is this a good logical conclusion,

conclusion, that because the friends of the Revolution *did* assemble, the same would have happened if they *had not* assembled? It was proposed to decline assembling by a public notice (see p. 674); but this prudent measure did not take place. "The people looked upon the magistrates as the sole sources of knowledge and legal information."

Here then we dismiss the preface, which is followed by the "Advertisement for the Commemoration-dinner,—the Inflammatory Hand bill,—Incendiary refuted, in reply to ditto,—Advertisement for the Author of the Hand-bill, &c." One of the *et ceteras* is a sort of apology for the hand-bill. "The criminality of this bill appears chiefly to consist in its publication at such a period as (if it was not the intention of the author) it was natural to conclude that it might produce improper effects, irritated as the populace already were, and to which the large reward offered for the publisher on the day of festivity might perhaps a little contribute." This mode of arguing is so very problematical, that we should be at some loss how to apply it, did not the following sentence put the subject out of dispute:—"With regard to the matter it contains (however indecent and untrue it may be found), it is not more violent than Paine's *Rights of Man*, Mackintosh's *Answer to Burke*, *Remarks on the Constitution of England*, &c. &c. which have been lately published without incurring the censure of Government." These being above the comprehension and purchase of the *untinking* mass, it was determined to address them in a more pointed manner—and—we shudder at the consequences.

In the statement of the trials, which next succeeds, the whole weight of the *acquittals* is rested on the jury, the prosecution having been carried on, on the part of the Crown, with every possible enforcement from the bench and bar. Of eleven persons indicted, seven were acquitted; and of the four who were found guilty, only two were executed.

Follow next Addresses to the King from the Town and the Dissenters of Birmingham. Two letters from Mr. Keir, chairman of the meeting, with a list of the toasts, a little different from those published by Mr. Russell; which difference is properly explained. Mr. K. is a cool, dispassionate man, who

sees no worse evil to be reformed than the unequal representation of parliament, and contents himself with calmly representing the reasons for amending it*. A Letter to Dr. Priestley and Mr. Russell. Another to Dr. Priestley alone. A third to the inhabitants of Birmingham. A short one to Dr. Priestley. The Doctor to the printer of the Birmingham Gazette, desiring that his letters that may be found may be sent, sealed up, to *those who will convey them to him with the least expense*. Advertisement from the committee of Protestant Dissenters in Birmingham to discover the forger of certain letters†. Advertisement from Mr. Brooke, that his buildings, nor any other at Ashred, have any connexion with the corporation of Coventry, or any Presbyterian. Two advertisements published to check the riots.

Dr. Tatham's letter to the Dissenters and Revolution Society.

Mr. Rous's address to the publick.

Vindication of the Dissenters, from *The Morning Chronicle*, July 28, 1791.

Preface to Mr. Scholefield's sermon to the congregations of the two meeting-houses, on their first assembling after the destruction of those places.

Letters of condolence from the Academy of Sciences, the Jacobins Club, and the Revolution Society, to Dr. Priestley, and his answer to the first. Declaration of the volunteers and inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Belfast, and the friends of universal peace and liberty at the Thatched-house tavern.

As a summary opinion of this compilation, we add the motto adopted by one of Dr. Priestley's correspondents, p. 46:

Quid minus utile just quam alius hoc tangere?

249. *Letters to the Members of the New Jerusalem Church, formed by Baron Swedenborg.* By Joseph Priestley.

THE forming a church, and building a very elegant place of worship, at Bir-

* Mr. K. is the biographer of Mr. Day (see p. 938), whose cooler motives he inculcates and enforces. He has held commissions in the army, and now lives in retirement at West Bromwich.

† The writer of the incendiary hand-bill is now more than guessed at. But he is safe on the Continent, among the New Constitution men of France; and it is well known that the Committee of Dissenters did not put out this advertisement till they were well assured he was out of reach.

Birmingham,

mingham, and his acquaintance with the ministers and leading members of the church, a striking variety in the mode of Christian faith, and the good sense and good conduct of its professors, drew the Doctor's attention in a particular manner.

The fruit of this attention were these letters, which were to have been read to the minister and heads of the New Jerusalem Church on July 15 last: but the night before this, "the zealots of the Church of England, when I had no suspicion of any outrage of the kind, demolished my house, library, apparatus, and every thing they could lay hold of belonging to me, and would, I now believe, have destroyed myself, if they could have got me in their power." And this leads the Doctor to bewail and resent his loss, as the effect of a difference in *politicks and religion* "from persons who do not want private virtue, persons of honour, justice, and feeling, in common life, and who, if I had not been obnoxious to them on account of my *opinions*, would have relieved me in distress, and have done me any kindness in their power; nay, who, if they had had any knowledge of literature or science, might perhaps have been proud of having me for a townsman and acquaintance, and have taken pleasure in shewing strangers the place where I lived. Had I been a clergyman of the Church of England, of little or no reputation, and the injury been done by Dissenters, no punishment would have been thought sufficient for the perpetrators of so much wickedness: in the eyes of the nation, the whole sect would have been thought deserving of extirpation. Like the death of Charles I. the guilt of it would have been entailed upon the latest posterity."

If the Doctor feels no shame, no compunction, for thus widening the breaches which his *opinions* have unclosed, we can assure him many of his friends and party begin to feel them very seriously — for him. But, as he deems it an indispensable duty incumbent on him to diffuse his own opinions, he seems to think the obligation equally strong to combat those of others, though destitute of all rational evidence as "those of Baroh Swedenborg." Of this medley of uncharitableness and absurdity (the only rational sentiment he

can find among which is the divine unity) he has given the following abstract. See also the Appendix, p. 66.

"Holding these rational sentiments, I cannot help expressing some surprize, that you should be so uncharitable as you are, admitting into heaven none but those who think as you do with respect to the person of Christ. 'No one,' says Mr. Swedenborg, in his *Doctrine concerning the Lord*, p. 230, 'can be admitted into heaven who thinks of there being three Gods, howsoever he may.' 'I say with his lips there is but one. For the life of the whole heaven, and all the wisdom of angels, is founded on the acknowledgment, and consequent confession, of one God, and on the faith that this one God, is also man, and that he is the Lord who is at once both God and man.' In his *Universal Theology*, vol. II. p. 424, he expressly says, concerning the Socinians, that 'they are cast down into hell, since they approach God the Father alone.' The same he asserts of the Arians, for 'denying the divinity of the Lord's humanity.'

"As you admit the divine illumination of Mr. Swedenborg, there is, I fear, no prospect of your becoming more charitable. For if you suppose him to have been in an error in some things, especially those which he saw and learned in the spiritual world, you may think him liable to mistake in any thing, and then the whole foundation of your new church fails. I wish, therefore, to reason with you on this foundation of your faith. But I must first describe what appears to me to be the general outline of it, that we may consider the scheme in its whole extent, and thereby form some judgement of the evidence it requires.

"Holding the doctrine of one God, you maintain that this one God is no other than Jesus Christ, and that he always existed in human form; that for the sake of redeeming the world, he took upon himself a proper human or material body, but not a human soul; that this redemption consists in bringing the hells, or evil spirits, into subjection, and the heavens into order and regulation, and thereby preparing the way for a new spiritual church; that without such redemption no man could be saved, nor could the angels retain their state of integrity; that their redemption was effected by means of trials, temptations, or conflicts with evil spirits; and that the last of them, by which Christ glorified his humanity, perfecting the union of his divine with his human nature, was the passion of the cross.

"Though you maintain that there is but one God, and one divine person, you hold that in this person there is a real *unity*, consisting of the *divinity*, the *humanity*, and the *operation* of them both in the Lord Jesus; a trinity which did not exist from all eternity; but commenced at the incarnation.

"You

"You believe that the Scriptures are to be interpreted not only in a literal but in a spiritual sense, not known to the world till it was revealed to Mr. Swedenborg; and that this spiritual sense extends to every part of Scripture."

"You believe that there are angels attending upon men, residing, as Mr. Swedenborg says, in their affections; that temptation consists in a struggle between good and bad angels within men, and that by this means God assists men in these temptations, since of themselves they could do nothing. Indeed, Mr. Swedenborg maintains that there is an universal influx from God into the souls of men, inspiring them especially with the belief of the divine unity. This efflux of divine light on the spiritual world he compares to the efflux of the light from the sun in the natural world.

"There are, says Mr. Swedenborg, two worlds, the *natural* and the *spiritual*, entirely distinct, though perfectly corresponding to each other; that at death a man enters into the spiritual world, when his soul is clothed with a body, which he terms *substantial*, in opposition to the present *material* body, which he says is never to rise out of the grave. 'After death,' he says, that 'a man is so little changed, that he even does not know but he is living in the present world; that he eats and drinks, and even enjoys conjugal delight, as in this world; that the resemblance between the two worlds is so great, that in the spiritual world there are cities, with palaces, and houses, and also writings and books, employments and merchandizes; that there is gold, silver, and precious stones there. In a word,' he says, 'there is in the spiritual world all and every thing that there is in the natural world; but that in heaven such things are in an infinitely more perfect state.' *Universal Theology*, N° 734. Into this spiritual world, Mr. Swedenborg says, that he, though living in this, was admitted; so that he conversed with Luther, Melancthon, and many other persons, as well as with angels.

"You believe that the coming of Christ to judge the world, and to enter upon his kingdom, is not to be understood of a personal descent from heaven into this material world, but that they relate to the spiritual world only. That the last judgment took place in the year 1757, and that the spiritual kingdom of Christ, by which you understand the rise and spread of your new doctrine,

commenced on the 19th day of June, 1770. This kingdom of Christ, and consequently your doctrine, you believe, is speedily to prevail over the whole world, and to continue for ever."

By the time the Doctor has got to his 51st page, he says, "Indeed, Gentlemen, it is impossible to consider your opinions on serious subjects with perfect seriousness." He "hopes that amusement will not be wholly inconsistent with instruction;" and he begins to laugh himself, and makes his readers laugh, at the ridiculous dreams of Mr. Swedenborg, about "the universal heaven resembling one man," therefore called by him the *grand man*, constituted of spirits from several earths," and his confusion of beings with space, as if they were the same thing.

The Doctor declines to accuse the Baron, but "cannot help saying, that his accounts of what he saw and heard in the spiritual world are so copious and particular, that it is barely possible that the whole should have passed so distinctly in his imagination, either in dreams or reverie; and that they read very much like inventions, and fictions. At least, though something may have passed in his imagination, it must have been helped out, and improved at his leisure afterwards; and it is no uncommon thing, to find this mixture of enthusiasm and imposture." p. 60.—"Let him have been ever so honest and good a man, so that he should have really thought him commissioned to write every thing that he has done, there is sufficient evidence that it was not the *spirit of truth* that dictated his writings. Should any being, in the complete form of an angel, tell me, that God had the form of a man; that this God was Jesus Christ; that he was not to return to this world, to raise the dead, and judge all mankind; that there are marriages in heaven, &c., &c.; I should tell him that he was a *lying spirit*, and that what he told me could not be true, because both Reason and the Scriptures, much better authorities than an angel, told me the contrary." p. 61.—He concludes with entreating his followers to re-examine and re-consider these things; and above all things, to cherish greater charity. "In charity," says he, "at least, we have a manifest advantage over you, though I do not pretend to any supernatural influx from the sun of your

"Mr. Swedenborg, however, accepts the Acts of the Apostles, and the Apostolic Epistles, though for reasons that do not appear satisfactory to me, since, to all appearance, they are as capable of secondary senses as the books of Kings and Chronicles in the Old Testament. See this discussed in the *New Magazine of Knowledge concerning Heaven and Hell*, Vol. I. p. 254."

"your spiritual world, I am conscious
 "that I write these letters from the
 "spirit of love; and I hope you will
 "perceive that they likewise proceed
 "from a sound mind." p. 65.

We incline to think that the generality of readers will think the Doctor has set his wit against a sect not worthy his notice — to serve his own purposes. If we believe James Lackington, the Swedenborgians will increase on the ruins of Methodism.

250. *Thoughts on the Riots at Birmingham.*
By a Welsh Freeholder.

THIS Welsh freeholder, who has thrown as much dirt as he could collect on his diocesan*, has here undertaken a laboured vindication of the Dissenters from being accessory to the riots at Birmingham. Among the usual arguments he offers this new one: "The grand object they aim at is a free and uncorrupt Parliament, that would speak the sense of the Nation." This may be one object; but Dr. Priestley's letter to Mr. Pitt will shew how many more they have beside. "Whether their views and apprehensions are just or erroneous, to profess them is neither morally nor politically wrong, as it is not desired by those who avow them that they should be adopted by any till it is demonstrated that they are well founded, or that any measures should be taken in consequence of them, but what shall seem right to the great body of the people. To this tribunal they wish the affair to be submitted, and will peaceably and cheerfully acquiesce in the existing state of things till it comes to a fair decision." This is modest — compared with the associations and publications, and even *menaces*, that have been held out by the leaders of the party. But the design of this is to prove that the Dissenters are not in a state of despondency and dejection.

"It were to be wished," says this Welsh freeholder, "that those who have entered the lists against Dr. Priestley's theological and political writings had resembled more, in their behaviour, the conduct of their philosophical adversary." The French philosophers who oppose him would not have destroyed his laboratory and apparatus. Would the Doctor really have trusted his person and apparatus to a

French mob rather than an English one? or is he ambitious of having his head reek from a pole in the streets of Paris, and disappointed that he was not torn limb from limb in those of Birmingham? When the mob mark out the victims of their vengeance, in any country, no philosophers can effect a rescue. The very last publication of the Royal Society will shew how the Doctor veers in his philosophical sentiments; and who shall insure him from unlaying all he so warmly contends for in the other departments? But if his opinions in these are controverted, they furnish a good opportunity to bespatter and abuse a larger and more powerful order of men, and even our rulers themselves; and the prejudices of the mob may be turned against them as well as against a few individuals who are never tired of broaching and asserting novelties. The cant of liberty restored to 25 millions is now become such a very bore, that it is time the tide of novelty and fashion should turn.

251. *A Correspondence between the Rev. Robert Wills, M. A. Chaplain to the Earl of Dunmore, and a Gentleman under the Signature of Publicola, relative to the Riots at Birmingham, and the Commemoration of the French Revolution.*

FIRST published in *The Bath Chronicle*, soon after the riots; and "as the subject is of a public and interesting nature, it has been thought advisable to collect and reprint them in the present shape." The first letter of Publicola to Mr. W. consists chiefly of grammatical quibbles, and a defence of Revolution clubs, who, he says, have published no hand-bills. But have they, or other similar clubs, published *nothing* — at all — at all? But come, Mr. Whittol, don't let us be vulgar, and "talk of our poor relations." While every day's experience brings fresh evidence that the new Constitution of France cannot support itself, let us cease to be so proud of the liberty of 25 millions of men, who are only like so many cattle turned loose on a common, without leaders. How can the Dissenters abet the Bartholomew st., now on the point of passing in France? "The first principles on which these proceedings are grounded being bad and unprecedented, we cannot approve these proceedings in detail" any more than Mr. W., who, though not the correctest of writers, holds the better opinion of the two.

* See the Welsh freeholder's Letter to the Bishop of St. David's, and his Vindication of his Letter.

252. *A Letter addressed to the Inhabitants of Warwick, in answer to several Charges of a very extraordinary Kind advanced against the Dissenters assembling in the Chapel in High-street, by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Vicar of St. Nicholas.* By William Field, Minister of the Chapel. The Second Edition. To which is added, a Postscript, and a Copy of a Letter to the Printer of "The Birmingham Gazette."

IN the irritable state of men's minds during the late riots at Birmingham, some over-zealous partisans of the Church of England took an opportunity to instill unfavourable sentiments of a Sunday-school established by the Dissenters in the town of Warwick. By the interposition of the worthy diocesan, matters are here said to have been adjusted. Mr. F. however, has not thought it prudent to suppress his representation of the whole previous transaction; and we are sorry to learn, by *The St. James's Chronicle* of Dec. 9, that matters are not in such a train of accommodation. To both parties in this disagreeable altercation we would apply the words of their Divine Master, *Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of.*

253. *Remarks on a Letter to the Printer of "The Birmingham Gazette," dated October 14, 1791; and also a Letter to the Inhabitants of Warwick, dated August 8, 1791, by William Field, Minister of the Dissenting Congregation assembling in the High-street, Warwick.* By R. Miller, Vicar, and H. Laugharne, Curate, of St. Nicholas, Warwick.

A Variety of affidavits are here produced, to prove the interference of the Dissenters, and, in particular, of a Mrs. Parker, wife of a mercer of Warwick, to make converts. The good lady's observation, that sending a girl to church would do her no good, *for there would be neither church nor steeple to be seen in a few years*, we are sorry to say, breathes too much of the spirit of the second charge brought, we fear but too justly, against the conductors of the college at Hackney, by our correspondent QUOZ, p. 621.

We learn, farther, from this pamphlet, that the diocesan has not intermeddled in this dispute.

254. In a Second Letter to the Inhabitants of Warwick, in reply to Remarks on the first Letter, and on the Letter to the Printer of "The Birmingham Gazette."

Mr. F. like the rest of his party, shews himself determined on having the last word.

255. *An Address to the Students at the New College at Hackney, occasioned by Dr. Priestley's Answer to their Address.*

A very just, concise, and candid reply to the Doctor's intimation, "that a failure in argument occasioned the violence committed at Birmingham;" and to his disingenuous misrepresentations of the Establishment and the Universities.

"*People, right yourselves!*" has been the fatal language held and proclaimed by persons of a certain description. The multitude have exerted what Dr. Priestley has taught them to consider as their right, i. e. to act as they please, without restraint. The consequences which have ensued from such beginnings of defiance to law should caution us all from spreading doctrines of a nature so pernicious and subversive of all society. The interest, not of your country, alas! but of your own cause also, will be infinitely better served by the discarding of maxims which tend to make society unhappy, by fomenting strife, and which justify the civil government in vigilant and active measures for the preservation of peace. Your policy is to be QUIET. Prejudices in large communities are not soon corrected. Perpetual abuse does but irritate. If matters were suffered to rest as they are, and Dr. Priestley would cease from his intemperate and unseasonable zeal, mutual jealousies might gradually subside, mutual confidence might continually increase, the esteem which, as individuals, we bear to each other on both sides, might be extended so as to embrace reciprocally our societies at large; the laws which ye are taught to think obnoxious might then, with less danger, be repealed, or at least the force of them be superseded by disuse. From the nature of the case, and the malignity of political contests, some length of time would be requisite for perfect reconciliation; but there is greater probability that your object, after some years, should be attained by cordiality displayed towards the Constitution, than that Dr. Priestley's aim should immediately be accomplished by malevolence, poured forth on all occasions, proper or improper, against every order of the legislature, civil or religious.

"And now, gentlemen, permit me to impress on your minds two principles,—principles which are the very foundation of all civil government; THERE CAN BE NO LIBERTY WHERE THERE IS NO AUTHORITY—THERE CAN BE NO AUTHORITY WHERE ALL WILL COMMAND AND NONE OBEY."

"And with respect to whatever Dr. Priestley either has written, or may write, be guided in your judgement by this maxim, so valuable to Englishmen: 'No man is to be condemned unheard.' However justifiable it may appear in his sight to load his li-

terary opponents with the most opprobrious calumnies, yet be pleased to remember, that invective is not argument; that clamour is not proof; and that both sides of every question ought to be thoroughly examined, with patient investigation and mature ability, before impartial decision can possibly be given on the merits of any cause."

256. Boswell's *Life of Dr. Johnson*.

(Continued from p. 849.)

"AFTER having resided for some time at the house of his uncle, Cornelius Ford, Johnson was, at the age of fifteen, removed to the school of Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, of which Mr. Wentworth was then master. This step was taken by the advice of his cousin, the Reverend Mr. Ford, a man in whom both talents and good dispositions were disgraced by licentiousness*, but who was a very able judge of what was right. At this school he did not receive so much benefit as was expected. It has been said, that he acted in the capacity of an assistant to Mr. Wentworth, in teaching the younger boys. 'Mr. Wentworth (he told me) was a very able man, but an idle man, and to me very severe; but I cannot blame him much. I was then a big boy; he saw I did not reverence him; and that he should get no honour by me. I had brought enough with me, to carry me through; and all I should get at his school would be ascribed to my own labour, or to my former master. Yet he taught me a great deal.' He thus discriminated, to Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, his progress at his two grammar-schools. 'At one, I learnt much in the school, but little from the master; in the other, I learnt much from the master, but little in the school.' The Bishop also informs me, that Dr. Johnson's father, before he was received at Stourbridge, applied to have him admitted as a scholar and assistant to the Reverend Samuel Lea, M. A. head-master of Newport school, in Shropshire (a very diligent, good teacher, at that time in high reputation, under whom Mr. Hollis is said, in the Memoirs of his Life, to have been also educated†). This application to Mr. Lea was not successful; but Johnson had afterwards the gratification to hear that the old gentleman, who lived to a very advanced age, mentioned it as one of the most memorable events of his life, that he was very ~~now~~ having that great man for his scholar. He remained at Stourbridge little more than a year, and then returned home, where he may be said to have loitered, for two years, in a state very unworthy his uncommon abilities. He had already given several proofs of his poetical genius, both in his school-exercises, and in other occasional compositions."

* "He is said to be the original of the parson in Hogarth's *Modern Midwinter Conversation*."

† "As was likewise the Bishop of Dromore, many years afterwards."

Of these Mr. B. has exhibited some pleasing specimens; among which is "The Young Author," which, with many alterations, was inserted by its author in our vol. XIII. p. 378.

"The two years which he spent at home, after his return from Stourbridge, he passed in what he thought idleness, and was scolded by his father for his want of steady application. He had no settled plan of life, nor looked forward at all, but merely lived from day to day. Yet he read a great deal in a desultory manner, without any scheme of study, as chance threw books in his way, and inclination directed him through them."

"He went to Oxford, and was entered a commoner of Pembroke College, Oct. 31, 1743, being then in his nineteenth year. The Reverend Dr. Adams, who afterwards presided over Pembroke College with universal esteem, told me he was present, and gave me some account of what passed on the night of Johnson's arrival at Oxford. On that evening his father, who had anxiously accompanied him, found means to have him introduced to Mr. Jorden, who was to be his tutor; who was not, it seems, a man of such abilities as we should conceive requisite for the instructor of Samuel Johnson, who gave me the following account of him. 'He was a very worthy man, but a heavy man, and I did not profit much by his instructions. Indeed, I did not attend him much. The first day I came to college, I waited upon him, and then staid away four. On the sixth, Mr. Jorden asked me why I had not attended. I answered, I had been sliding in Christ Church meadow. And this I said with as much non-chalance as I am now [Oxford, March 27, 1776] talking to you. I had no notion that I was wrong or irreverent to my tutor.' Boswell. "That, Sir, was great fortitude of mind." Johnson. "No, Sir, stark insensibility."—He had a love and respect for Jorden, not for his literature, but for his worth. 'Whenever (said he) a young man becomes Jorden's pupil, he becomes his son.'

To Mr. Boswell, we take the liberty to add, that the letter in vol. I. p. 209, is addressed to Mrs. Hunter, of Margate, now widow of an eminent surgeon there, in behalf of her son Christopher, who is fellow of Pembroke hall, and a tutor. Mrs. Hunter is sister to the late ingenious Christopher Smart.

Vol. II. p. 140. Johnson being asked by a lady, after Dr. Dodd's death, for a suitable motto for a mourning-ring, said, *Curat Lex*;—and added, "Whilst the man was living, I did whatever I could to obtain the remission of his sentences; but now he is gone, it must be acknowledged that the sentence was a just one." (To be continued.)

ELSON ON THE DEATH OF
JOHN HOWARD, Esq.
AT CHERBON, JAN. 20, 1790.
BY MADAME LA COMTESSE DE BÉC-
DELIEVRE.

"*Et jacet Euxinis in oris.*"

N^O more, my pipe, rehearse your sylvan
plaint !
To silence hush'd, when heavier griefs in-
Forget the theme I taught your am'rous flute !
Nor longer through the glade,
Ye Zephyrs ! bear fond vows in whispers
faint.

Be mute awhile the sweet, delusive tongue
Of wanton Fancy, and forget the strain
That Bards heroic, fraught with ardour, sung
To harps with laurels hung,
Of martial deeds, and barb'rous Chieftains

But wake, Sicilian Muse, in notes sublime !
Tell suffering Nature she has lost her friend !
Record that name to Time's remotest end ;
Your tears celestial lend ;
For HOWARD'S fallen in a savage clime !

To dire Contagion he became a prey ;
A pious victim at Compassion's shrine :
Thro' noxious dungeons, where Distemper
He fearless fought a way,
To bid the wretch neglected cease to pine !

His generous soul no bounds had learn'd to
To glowing Charity !—Of ev'ry land
He clasp'd th' unhappy with one wide em-
From Sorrow's languid face
Wiped off the trembling tear with hallow'd
hand.

And shall his dust in barb'rous wilds repose ?
Around his grave shall dreary horrors reign ?
Ye rocks ! combin'd in adamantin chain,
Repeat the mournful strain ;

And seek to tears, ye ever-driving snows !
But, oh ! if yet one spark of holy flame
Within their breasts the Sons of Britain wear,
Let fervent pilgrims to the spot repair,
Strew cypress-garlands there,
And for his native earth the treasure claim !

Then may'st thou, Britain ! clasp the much-
lov'd urn ;

Then with this vow invoke the theme divine :
" I ask no more in warlike lists to shine ;

" A brighter boon be mine :

" Live HOWARD'S soul, in some new form
" to burn !"

TO THE MEMORY OF BRIGADIER-GEN-
ERAL HOPE, LIEUTENANT-GOVER-
NOR OF QUEBEC, WHO DIED
THERE IN 1739.

*Sweet are the slumbers of the brave,
When Friendship's tears bedew the grave.*

T^HREE, HOPE, so early sunk to rest,
Thy country's warmest wishes blest ;
Yet, where thy relics are inur'd,
Thought by thy graceful Albion mourn'd,

'Tis thine a richer sight to best,
From those who knew thee, lov'd thee best.

Thine shall the generous soldier pause,
To give thy worth the heart's applause ;
Thy milder virtues proceed to own,
Though he rever'd thy Roman frown

Of the poor desolate shall blest
Thy shade, and feel each sorrow less,
As, sooth'd by thy memorial sweet,
He wanders there with pilgrim feet.

There shall the Youth, who star'd with
The flowing hours of festal glee,
Mark thy pale urn with melting eye,
And breathe a solitary sigh.

And on that spot, when all is still,
A bosom more below'd shall thrill
With many a feeling too severe !
Lo, her wan cheeks without a tear !

But, far from where thy ashes sleep,
If Fortune wait her on the deep,
Thither her spirit shall repair,
And pour the widow'd sorrows there ;

And, when the forms of anguish fade,
Yet fondly hail thy hovering shade,
And gaze the soften'd vision o'er,
Till Love and Fancy charm no more !

POLWHELE.

S O N N E T,

OCCASIONED BY THE EXPECTED EDI-
TION OF DR. DARWIN'S BEAU-
TIFUL POEM COMPLETE.

W^HY, in the Muses' Grove, re-echo-
ing late
With thousand notes that charm'd the
Shelter and solace sweet for him whose fate
Prompts the pierc'd heart to thought's se-
quester'd glade ;

Why, as with milkew smit, droops every leaf,
That playful way'd to each inspiring air ?
Why slumber, as intrane'd in silent grief,
The melodies that breath'd such raptures
there ?

Afflicting pause to mock'd Attention's ears !
No more the lyric lark, to greet the ray
Of orient morn, in Malon's song she bears ;
No more, at noon, in Hayley's moral lay.

The sober linnet cheers the tranquil grove ;
No more the nightingale, in Seward's
strains,

Pours to the star of eve her hymns of love,
And fills alone the wide-enchanted plains.

DARWIN, arise ! in Fancy's arms array'd ;
And thrill the silence of the lonely shade.

Dec. 10.

M. C. S.

THE RED-BREAST.

H^ALL, little Songster of the Green,
So smooth, so finely bright !
Such as the day, salutes the morn
With his all-cheering light,

Rejoicing

Rejoicing for thy quiet rest,
 Thy grateful note we hear;
 Hark! thou 'st caught my footstep's
 And fly'st away for fear. [tread,
 Oh, fly not! 'tis a friend that's nigh:
 Stay, then, sweet warbler, stay:
 Let me enjoy thy rural song;
 Renew thy little lay.

When dizzy rain and snow descends,
 While winter thickens round,
 Still joyful thou appear'st, and bright,
 Contented still art found.

Thus guarded by thyself alone,
 In innocence secure,
 With boldness you become our guest,
 To 'scape the wintry shower.

Fair little creature of thy race,
 How void of harm thy day!
 To man to discontented here,
 Methinks thou seem'st to say:

"Learn happiness, and live content,
 "Nor thus disturb thy rest;
 "Remember that, in ev'ry state,
 "Whatever is, is best."

ON A METHODIST PREACHER BEING
 CONVICTED OF HAVING TWO WIVES
 AT THE SAME TIME.

WHEN English Clergymen, in days of
 yore,
 Were anxious all to lead a pious life,
 They all agreed to quit the Scarlet Whore,
 And each had leave to take one prudent wife.
 But in these blessed days, now doubly pure,
 A Methodist Preacher, full of grace,
 To charm his hearers, and their faith secure,
 Owns from his pulpit, he hath got a brace.
Enfield, Nov. 25.

T W E L F T H N I G H T.
 D E P A R T I N G Christmas bids adieu
 To all the joyous, young, and gay,
 But his full licence gives to you
 To keep his latest holiday.

To-night the plenteous board be crown'd,
 Large flow the bowls, and drink away;
 Old Christmas bids the jest go round
 On this his latest holiday.

The cake, with plumbs and sweetmeats fill'd,
 A moment asks your longer stay,
 While Wit and Mirth their raptures yield
 On this returning holiday.

The kings and queens of this gay night
 Than real monarchs blither play,
 Exhibiting a fairer fight
 Than all that's rich, and all that's gay,

The prattling infant smiles to see
 The sweet reward of all his play,
 While parents view their progeny
 With raptures on this festal day.

"Life's but a jest," the Poet cries;
 Then make the most on't, you that may:
 Happy shall be the good and wise
 On each returning festal day.

* * * A F F E M A L E "requests admission for the
 following lines in our impartial Miscellany."
 REVIEW OF THE OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING THE QUAKERS, p. 1019.

W H I L E Calumny exalts her hydra-
 head, [dead;
 And loads with dark reproach the virtuous
 While blasphemy, a charge as false as base,
 Is thrown on Fox, his memory to debase;
 Without alarm we view the vain design
 The sacred cause of Truth to undermine;
 Her Heaven-form'd bulwarks, founded on a
 rock, [shook:
 Through ages have withstood each hostile
 Then think not thou, whose pen is dipp'd in
 gall, [their fall.
 That weak attempts like thine can cause
 Obvious perversion glares in Leslie's lines;
 In Wyeth's * page plain demonstration shines,
 The wily Snake a liar stands display'd,
 Like him who Eve's unguarded mind betray'd,
 Ye sons of Candour, scan each author through,
 And give to both such judgement as is due.
 If to believe in Heaven's Eternal Lord,
 If to believe in the Incarnate Word,
 Who on Mount Calvary resign'd his breath
 To save mankind from everlasting death;
 If in the blessed Holy Ghost to trust,
 Who ever sheds his comforts on the just;
 If in Revealed Religion to confide,
 The Christian's refuge, and unerring guide;
 If a belief like this with truth agrees,
 The Quakers' faith is sound—then call them
 what you please.

The resurrection they do not deny;
 On that their best, their brightest hopes rely;
 Their creed is Scripture-built—but, to be brief,
 As Paul believ'd it, such is their belief.

Now say, ye lib'ral minds, from reason
 free,
 What semblance of the Deist can ye see?
 Has not R. B. a fund of ignorance shown,
 Or, which is worse, a heart to malice prone?
Dec. 30. OXONIA.

D R. COSEY'S CREEDE, }
 17 FEB. 1610. }

THE LAWYER'S CREEDE.

Quodnam est symbolum vestrum?

CREDO in Dominum Iudicem pro arbitrio
 statuentem;
 In Attornatum meum, omnium litium cre-
 atorem;
 Et in duodecim viros in cassibus nostris
 nihil intelligentes.
 Credo Westmonasteriensem, Aulicam esse
 Ecclesiam Catholicam;
 Statuta omnia, prohibitiones, decreta, &
 reportus, esse traditiones Apostolicas;
 Sed omnes lites futuras esse eternas;
 Et nullam esse debitorum remissionem.
 Si plus velis,
 Credo omnes academias & artes huma-
 niores esse abolendas
 in secula seculorum. Amen.

* The author of the Switch for the Snake.

P. 942, col. 2, l. 50, for *father*, r. *uncle*.

P. 970. The corpse of the late Lord Craven was conveyed from London; and, on the day after Christmas-day, received at Coombe-abbey, where it lay in state until the following evening, when, with all the parade due to his rank, and all the respectful sorrow which the recollection of his kind, cheerful, and amiable manners drew from every beholder, his remains were deposited, with silent and awful solemnity, in the tomb of his illustrious ancestors. The funeral procession moved from the abbey, through the park, to the church at Binley, in the following order:—Six horsemen, with pageants, banners, &c. His Lordship's favourite horse, bridled and saddled, covered with black cloth to his hoofs, bearing a large plume of black feathers on his head, and led by two grooms in deep mourning.—A servant in deep mourning, bare-headed, carrying the coronet on a crimson velvet cushion.—The corpse, in a coffin covered with crimson velvet, gilt ornaments, conveyed in a hearse drawn by six horses richly decorated with escutcheons, &c. &c.—A mourning-coach and six horses; inside, the officiating minister, the physician and the surgeon of the family.—A mourning-coach and six horses; inside, his Lordship's four stewards for his Warwickshire, Shropshire, Berkshire, and Middlesex estates.—A mourning coach and six horses; inside, his Lordship's four gentlemen.—All the different sets of horses were decorated in the same style with those which draw the hearse, and all who attended in the carriages were in deep mourning.—His Lordship's beautiful set of roans, drawing the family-coach, empty; the coachman and postillion in livery, with hussars and gloves. The procession closed with a numerous train of respectable tenants; and, after the ceremony, the horse was stripped and turned into Coombe-park for the remainder of his life.—His Lordship died at Lausanne, on the 24th of September; and his body being opened and examined by Monsieur Bachner, it was discovered that his death was occasioned by a cyst of matter, lodged, above his brain, in the *plexus choroides*, whence it appeared to the faculty that his death was caused by some violent hurt received on that part of the head; which injury, it was recollected, his Lordship met with in December, 1789, as his horse was taking a leap with him under an oak-tree, and that, at intervals, he had complained of a severe pain in that part. From the very sound and perfect state in which the viscera were found, it is to be presumed that, had not this accident taken place, his Lordship would have attained to great longevity. The body was attended from Lausanne to the grave by two of his Lordship's gentlemen; by the circuitous route of Hamburgh; which occasioned the uncommon interval of a quarter of a year between the decease and the interment.—Thus has ended the career of a

Nobleman whose memory will be dear to many of the first personages and worthiest characters in this kingdom, as long as they are capable of feeling sentiments of esteem and affection for private worth and public integrity.

P. 1045, col. 1, l. 6, for *Lorzprevix*, read *Lexprevix*.

P. 1065, col. 2, l. 47, for "there," r. "at Walthamstow."

Pp. 1068, 1156. By Sir Thomas Rumbold's will, which is a tedious and formal repetition of provisos and conditions, he has ordered his Hertfordshire estates, except the church-living of Watton, and the house, to be sold; and leaves 2000l. per annum to his lady during her life, issuing from 40,000l. to be raised by the sale of the estates, which is to be placed in the funds, with remainder to his children. Fifty pounds a-year is bequeathed to his sister, Mrs. Ives, of Kendall, in Westmorland; and 300l. per annum to his eldest son, George Berriman Rumbold, during life, with many reservations as to its allotment afterwards.—The executors are, Evan Law, of Grafton-street, esq. Mr. E. Law, the counsel, and the Rev. Wm. Sheepshank, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, who is appointed with a view of retaining the living of Watton for one of the sons of Sir Thomas Rumbold. An hundred pounds is also bequeathed to each of the executors, and some legacies to servants.—This will, it is said, has given discontent to many persons, and, among others, to his daughter, Mrs. Hale Rigby. This lady's fortune, at her marriage, was to have been 20,000l.; but Sir Thomas had, by consent, hitherto paid only the interest. He has now, by will, allotted her only 15,000 of the 20.

P. 1068, col. 2, l. 51, for *HENRY, r. HARRY*.

P. 1077, col. 2, last line of note, r. "1267."

P. 1080, col. 2, l. 30, for *intruption*, read *eruption*.

P. 1088, for *Pulham*, read *Sulham*.

P. 1164. Mr. Flood, the eldest son of the Right Hon. Warden Flood (who was lord chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, and died in possession of that office, April 16, 1764.) was born in 1732. After residing about three years in the college of Dublin, where he was more distinguished for the beauty of his person and the gaiety of his manners than for application to study, he was removed, in 1749 or 1750, to Christ Church, in Oxford, where he was placed under the tuition of Dr. Markham, now Archbishop of York. Here he spent two years, during which time he lived in great intimacy with the late learned Mr. Thomas Tyrwhitt. The first occasion of his applying intently to literary attainments was his finding that gentleman and some other friends frequently talking, at their evening meetings, on subjects of which he was ignorant; at which he felt himself so much distressed that he resolved to preserve almost an entire silence in their company for six months, during which

time he studied with great ardour and unremitting attention, beginning with a course of mathematics, and then reading such of the Greek and Roman historians as he had not before perused. From that time to his death he was a constant and regular student, even while he was engaged in all the turbulence of political life, and became at length so complete a master of the Greek language that he read it with almost as much facility as English. In 1759 he was chosen a member of the House of Commons in Ireland; but during that session made no trial of his oratorical powers. In 1761 he was again chosen a member of the new parliament, and soon stood forward as the great leader of Opposition in that country. The first important point which he attempted to effect in parliament was, an explanation of the Law of Poynning, by a misconstruction of which, for more than a century, the Privy Council of Ireland had assumed a power similar to that formerly exercised by the *Lords of Articles* in Scotland, and rendered the Parliament of Ireland a mere cypher; and, in consequence of his repeated efforts on this subject, the obnoxious part of that law was, at a subsequent period, repealed, though in a less unqualified manner than it would have been if the reformation of it had not been taken out of his hands. The next great measure which he undertook was, a bill for limiting the duration of parliament, which in Ireland had always subsisted for the life of the king. This measure, after having in vain attempted it in the administrations of Lord Northumberland and Lord Hertford, he at length, by constant perseverance, effected in the administration of Lord Townshend (1766), when the Octennial Bill was passed; a bill that first gave any thing like a constitution to Ireland, and, as it greatly increased the consequence of every man of property in that country, was in fact the origin and ground-work of that emancipation and those additional privileges which they afterwards claimed from England, and obtained. The Parliament of England having, in 1782, repealed the act of the 6th of George I. chap. 5, which declared "that the kingdom of Ireland ought to be subordinate to, and dependant upon, the imperial crown of Great Britain, and that the parliament of England hath power to make laws to bind the people of Ireland," Mr. Flood, in two very able and unanswerable speeches (June 21 and 24), maintained, that the simple repeal of this *declaratory act* was no security against a similar claim, founded on the principle of that act, being at some future time revived by England; and though three gentlemen only of the whole House of Commons of Ireland concurred with him on this occasion, he had the satisfaction to see his doctrine approved and ratified by the Minister and Parliament of England, who shortly afterwards passed an act, for ever

renouncing this claim. In the following year the most violent altercation that ever passed in parliament took place [November, 1783,] between him and Mr. Henry Grattan; in the course of which, Mr. Flood gave a long detail of his whole political life. In 1775 he was appointed a privy counsellor in both kingdoms, and constituted one of the vice-treasurers of Ireland; which office, after holding it six years, he voluntarily resigned in 1781, and soon afterwards his name was struck out of the list of the privy council. Previous to his acceptance of this office, he made a precise and explicit stipulation with Government in favour of all the great principles which he had before maintained in parliament, from none of which he ever departed. In 1783 he was chosen a member of the British parliament, for the town of Winchester; and in the subsequent parliament he represented the borough of Seaford, from 1785 to its dissolution; and if he had lived a few weeks longer, he was to have had a seat in the present parliament.—Mr. Flood's first known production is "*Verses on the Death of Frederick Prince of Wales*," published in the Oxford Collection, in 1751. He was also author of an Ode on Fame, and a translation of the first Pythian ode of Pindar, which were printed in 1785, but never published. There are several speeches of his, both in the English and Irish parliaments, extant; the last of which was delivered in the House of Commons of England, March 4, 1790, and had for its object a reform of the representation of parliament: on which Mr. Fox complimented him, by saying that his scheme was the most rational that ever had been produced on that subject.—In the social intercourse of private life, Mr. Flood was uncommonly pleasing, joining to very extensive knowledge on very various subjects a great facility and gentleness of manners, and assuming less on account of his splendid talents and high political reputation than perhaps any other man ever did, who had been so much distinguished; a circumstance in which he strongly resembled the great minister and admired orator abovementioned. He has left, it is said, several manuscripts behind him; among which, it is to be hoped, will be found an admirable translation of the two orations of Demosthenes and Aeschines on the crown, and of several orations of Cicero, done when he first began his parliamentary career, and executed with a felicity that has seldom, if ever, been attained in an English version.—Having recovered from a tedious fit of the gout, he caught cold by exerting himself to extinguish a fire which broke out in one of his offices; in consequence of which, he was seized with a pleurisy, which in a few days deprived him of his life. He married, April 16, 1762, Lady Frances Beresford, daughter of the late Earl of Tyrone, and sister of the present Marquis of Waterford,

ford, by whom he never had any issue. By his will, made in 1790, he disposes of his large property, amounting to 5000l. per annum, in the following manner. He leaves to his kinsman, Mr. Warden Flood, an estate of about 300l. per annum; to Miss Cockburn, lady who lived with Lady Frances, 1000l.; to an old steward, 1000l.; and to his own servant, 200l. He makes his dear wife, Lady Frances, together with his friend, Ambrose Smith, esq. joint-executors, requesting Mr. S. to act in the trust, and advise Lady Frances in every thing; and for his advice and trouble he gives him an annuity of 300l. per annum, and after the death of Lady Frances (whom he makes his residuary legatee) an estate of that value, in fee simple. Subject to these bequests, he devises his whole estate to his wife, for her life, and after her death to the University of Dublin, or to Trinity College, near Dublin, by whatever name it is most properly and legally characterized; willing and desiring that, immediately after the said estate shall come into their possession, they shall appoint two professors, one for the study of the native Erse or Irish language, and the other for the study of Irish antiquities and Irish history, and for the study of any other European language illustrative of, or auxiliary to, the study of Irish antiquities or Irish history; and that they shall give, yearly, two liberal premiums for two compositions, one in verse and the other in prose, in the Irish language; and also two other liberal premiums for compositions in the Greek or Latin languages, one upon any point of literature, antient or modern, and the other upon some great action of antiquity, "seeing that nothing stimulates to great actions more than great examples." After these purposes shall have been answered, he directs that the remaining fund shall be employed in the purchase of books and manuscripts for the library of the University. And if his directions in these respects shall not be complied with, the devise to them is made null and void: and if by any other means they shall not take the estate so devised to them, according to his intention, then he bequeaths the whole of the estate so devised to Ambrose Smith, esq. in fee simple for ever. And he desires that Col. Valancey, if living, shall be one of the first professors.—Nothing, hitherto, has been said of the eloquence of this eminent statesman; and it is not easy to characterize it. It was, undoubtedly, of the very first rate. He on every great occasion shewed a great and comprehensive mind, replete with knowledge, ardent, vigorous, acute, and argumentative. His wit, and sarcasm, and happy allusions (for his mind was replete with imagery) would have highly distinguished any other man; but convincing being his chief object, and the faculty of reasoning his principal power, his adversaries have represented it as his only talent. His classical allusions were never trite, always short, and uncom-

monly happy; and his metaphors chaste, pure, and unmixed. Powerful as he was in stating, enforcing, and illustrating subjects which he propounded in parliament, and on which he always shewed that he had obtained every possible information, he was still more impressive in reply, always preserving his temper, and refuting his opponents with the same perspicuity, precision, correctness, and elegance of language, which marked his original speech. To an English reader his reply to Mr. Wilberforce on the commercial treaty, and to Mr. Windham on the subject of a parliamentary reform, may afford decisive proofs of the truth of this assertion. His memory was so tenacious that he frequently, at the end of a long debate, answered every member of any weight who had spoken on the opposite side, refuting their arguments *seriatim*, without the aid of a single note. Few men have studied the English language more attentively than he, or were better acquainted with all its niceties of construction and most subtle discriminations: in consequence of which, while he hurried away his auditors by the strength of his arguments, he delighted every person of taste and judgement by a certain *curiosa felicitas* of diction, which added infinite grace and beauty to his eloquence. He sometimes leveled his adversary to the ground by a single word. Thus, to mention one out of many instances, he on one occasion talked of the unmeaning *gabble* of his opponents; and on another said, that he should not waste the time of the House by refuting such *strawberry* arguments as had been adduced against him; resembling, in this respect, the great Lord Chatham, whom he venerated, and venturing on the very utmost verge of propriety in the use of a low word, more strongly to mark his contempt of his opponent. His classical allusions have been already spoken of. The selection of particular instances of any species of excellence is always difficult and hazardous; yet the following allusion is so happy that it may bid defiance to criticism. When a certain English secretary was assailed by many pointed questions put to him by the leaders of opposition, he at length rose, and looking most ruefully on an empty bench behind him, where his assistants usually sat, besought his antagonists not to urge the matter further, "for the gentlemen who usually answered questions were not yet come." "In antient times (replied Flood) the oak of Dodona spoke for itself; but the wooden oracle of our day is content to deliver his responses by deputy." A more fortunate allusion than this will not easily be pointed out.—His admiration of the great Grecian orator led him to make, perhaps, too frequent use of *enbymens*; a mode of reasoning which, on account of the suppression of one of the propositions of the syllogism, seems not well suited to a mixed assembly, and renders an argument more difficult to be understood by common auditors.

He was also perhaps too fond of suspending his adversary on the horns of a dilemma. He is thought by many, and particularly by his English auditors, to have spoken too deliberately; and undoubtedly his manner, in this respect, was very different from that which prevails in this country: but, consistently with his scheme of elocution, neither he, nor any other man, could have been a rapid speaker, his extemporaneous effusions being always as correct, energetic, and compressed, as the premeditated speeches of others. He endeavoured never to use a superfluous word. He never, at any time, permitted himself to be diffusive or inaccurate. He who makes it a rule always to speak correctly, pointedly, and concisely, must speak deliberately, unless he pronounces a written speech. No man ever spoke an extemporary speech rapidly without being diffusive in argument, or incorrect in language, without tautology and repetition. It has been industriously repeated that he came into the English House of Commons in the decline of his life, and in the wane of his abilities; and this cry was clamorously kept up by two large bodies of men in Ireland, one of which had long endured the shafts of his eloquence, and the other never forgave his enforcing and obtaining the English act of renunciation. No assertion, however, can be more unfounded. The mind of that man whose talents were originally splendid, and who perseveres during the whole course of his life in constant habits of study, and daily exertions both in public and private, can suffer nothing from the assaults of age. He was fifty-three years old when he was chosen a member of the English parliament. His abilities at the time of his death were as strong as ever they had been at any period of his life, though certainly a man of sixty years old has not so much *ardour* as one of thirty: but what he lost in ardour he gained in knowledge, and the accumulated experience of thirty years. If, though he made a considerable impression in England, that which he had previously made in Ireland was much greater, the cause is sufficiently obvious. He had attached himself to neither of the two great parties that divide this country; nor would any office, however lucrative (he had voluntarily resigned one of the most lucrative the minister has to give) have attached him to either party, without responsibility and a certain share of power. This he expressly made the preliminary to any treaty on this subject. One party was too strong in numbers, and the other too strong in abilities, to court his aid, though each would gladly have accepted it; and thus he stood *isolated* in the house, without any person feeling an interest in his exertions or success. Add to this, that, consequently, he was precluded from almost all great subjects of debate, and, consistently with the situation in which he stood, could exert himself only on *neutral* questions.—To this im-

perfect delineation of the character and abilities of this extraordinary person, we shall only add, that if *us* men, of the most exalted talents, were to be selected, by impartial and capable judges, from the English annals of the eighteenth century, now hastening to its close, the name of HENRY FLOOD would be found among them.

. The following masterly SKETCH of the PUBLIC CONDUCT and CHARACTER of this gentleman, was published in Ireland about three weeks after his death.

"It is great measures which mark the great statesman. Let the character of Flood be ascertained by the measures he supported.

"When he first appeared upon the public scene, the prostrated state of this country [Ireland] and its constitution would have quenched the ardour of a common mind; it only seemed to inflame his.

"Our Parliaments were for the life of the king; the two houses had little more than a negative voice; the privy council here assumed the power of originating bills; and the privy councils in both kingdoms, of altering and suppressing them; the whole process of legislation was corrupted and inverted; the judges held their places, not during life, but during pleasure; the king's bench of England, and the house of lords of England, exercised a supreme jurisdiction over all our courts; we had no Habeas Corpus Act; we were allowed a trade scarcely with any nation upon earth; and a great standing army was maintained in Ireland, under the authority of an English act of parliament, and without even the constitutional counterpoise of a militia.

"Mr. Flood struck at once at the root of all these enormities. He brought forward the bill for Septennial parliaments. To restore the power of the people by a frequent recurrence of their elective powers, he knew, would soon give them such a voice in the constitution, as would enable them authoritatively to call for the restoration of every right. Thus Septennial bill, then, which had been so often unsuccessfully attempted; that it was never proposed without derision, when urged with the overbearing energy of his eloquence, instantly rose into reputation, and was carried.

"His next great attempt was a National Militia. He knew that a voice in the constitution was not sufficient, if the people were overawed by a military force. He was, however, resisted by Government, and of course defeated. But the principle sunk into the mind of the public, and it produced VOLUNTARY armaments.

"He next leveled his abilities against that fabric of usurpations, which was founded on the law of Poynning. The ground he took was the vicious and corrupt construction of that law;—the safest ground for the public; because, if the law was not misconstrued, it could

could only be got rid of by repeal, of which there was then little hope; but if it was misconstrued, it only required integrity among ourselves to rectify it. The first fruits of this exertion were, the rejection of altered money bills.

"To prevent the accumulation of debt, and keep down the taxes of an impoverished country, were his objects on going into office, making at the same time the most precise and unequivocal reservation in favour of all the great constitutional principles which he had ever maintained. To secure these objects, he stipulated for his country, first, the reduction of twelve commissioners of revenue to seven, which with the other appendages of this reduction, it was estimated would have produced a saving to the country of 20,000*l.* a year. Next, an absentee tax, which, by a strange and unhappy change of sentiment in some country gentlemen, failed.

"These measures, together with the general system of frugality, for which he at all times contended, if carried into effect, would have prevented the public debt and taxes from having risen above one half of what they are at the present day.

"In lord Buckingham's administration, when the late Mr. Burgh moved for an extension of trade, Mr. Flood, with an emphatic tone, cried out across the house, "Why not a free trade?" The words were adopted; the free trade was carried.

"The spirit of Ireland, roused by the American war, was now calling for the restoration of her rights in the most energetic accents. England was embarrassed and enfeebled. Ireland was armed. Mr. Flood saw the crisis, and seized it. The high office which he held he flung from him. He faced the minister in the House of Commons, and, with all the vehemence of his eloquence, demanded the rights of his country. Ministry were thunder-struck and appalled. Mr. Burgh and Mr. Grattan ran across the house and embraced him; Mr. Burgh exclaiming, that "this was the man, whose integrity the highest office in the land could not warp."

"He then proceeded, inflexible by any thing but truth and honour, through that momentous session; always agreeing with the opposition in principle, though sometimes differing from them as to the manner of carrying that principle into effect. Where he differed, as far as experience has yet operated, it appears that he was not mistaken.

"The session concluded with the simple repeal, and his argument for a renunciation. He, against the almost unanimous voice of the parliament of Ireland, against every sentiment of the parliament of England, demanded the renunciation as the essential indispensable recognition of the independence of Ireland.

"The lawyers' corps was convinced by his argument, and concurred with him. The volunteers of the North were convinced, and

concurred. The sentiment spread, and kindled. The parliament of England renounced.

"The stupendous acquisitions of this fortunate crisis were so many and so mighty, he feared they might be surrendered or impaired, in some moment of supineness, by a corrupt and culpable House of Commons. Therefore, to secure these acquisitions for ever, he endeavoured to fortify the integrity of the House of Commons by amending the form of representation; and, delegated by the great national convention, he introduced his Reform bill into parliament.

"He was at this moment elevated to the highest summit of popularity, and power, and fame, to which he had ever reached, in the whole orbit of his life. The convention he ruled with an absolute sway, by the sole sceptre of reason. He never uttered there that he did not convince. He never convinced that he did not succeed. Since the creation of the world, perhaps no undefined individual did ever receive such deference, such confidence, such supremacy, from a wise and enlightened assembly.

"But his good fortune, as if it had been now strained beyond its strength, broke, and from this time failed him.

"His Reform being rejected, and the convention dissolved, there being no immediate prospect of any momentous occurrence here, he went over to the English parliament.

"That the people there should be jealous of the reputation of their own orators; that they should have heard with displeasure frequent comparisons made between them and Mr. Flood, to the disadvantage of the latter; that their national pride should be glad to seize any slender opportunity to disparage and decry him, it is easy to suppose; but that they should have the folly to represent him as a man of feeble talents and no understanding, was an extravagance of pride and prejudice scarcely imaginable. Yet such was the fact. Every effort of noise and clamour, while he was speaking, and every artifice of perversion and derision after he had done, were employed against him even by his own countrymen.

"When he came back to the Irish house of commons, he was treated with the same barbarous clamour as in England. The sublimest triumphs of his reason, the most luminous effusions of his wit, were overpowered and drowned in the noise of the corrupt and the factious. From this time the double tide of both parties ran against him. His having spurned the vice-treasuryship shewed that the greatest office could not mar his integrity. His whole conduct as a statesman, and particularly the renunciation, shewed that no political chicanery could dope his understanding. Neither to be bought or bubbled, he was therefore every where to be overwhelmed and undermined. The wrath of all parties, however otherwise adverse, concentrated

concentrated against him. The friends of the king were never to forgive his repudiation of the vice-treashership. The friends of Mr. Pitt and the friends of the king became one. The friends of Mr. Fox were never to forgive the renunciation. Indeed in this last measure he had been too much a friend to Ireland, not to be viewed as a foe by every English party, and consequently by every class of their partizans here. The people too here, having now become quiescent after such arduous exertions, were become almost indifferent spectators of the public scene, and afforded no basis to support him against such concurrent hostilities. He still however attempted the Parliamentary Reform. He attempted it by the aid of the second convention or congress, and by the most vigorous efforts of his own voice in parliament. The spirit of the people sunk more and more. At last he was obliged to desist.

"He then attempted his Reform in England. All parties, however disinclined, confessed, that it was the wisest speech, and wisest plan, that had yet been propounded. It failed; but if ever a Reform shall succeed there, it is generally thought, it will be the Reform of Henry Flood.

"Now the mine was springing under his feet, which was to annihilate all his political power for ever. A dissolution of parliament was shortly to take place in both kingdoms; and there is much reason to suppose, that the great parties in both conspired in the one point, to keep him out of both parliaments. The people no where took him up. This is mentioned, not to cast any uncommon stain of ingratitude upon his countrymen; though he was the last man then upon earth whom they ought to have suffered to be so run down. The greatest characters in all countries have experienced similar defection.

"At length the great phenomenon appeared. Both parliaments were elected; and Flood, with all his property, all his abilities, all his deservings, was of neither a member. Even upon the people here this seemed to make little impression; and some of his oldest friends seemed unaffected at the event. He retired to the country; and his great mind, which could never have been depressed by the worse inflictions of the enemies of his country, was not so well able to sustain the neglect of his countrymen.

"He died the 2d of December 1791, at Farmly, in the county of Kilkenny, in the 59th year of his age.

"His property he bequeathed to the people of Ireland, under the direction of the University of Dublin; leaving it under such regulations as he conceived would make it most contribute to the fame of his country."

Various interpretations have been put upon the bequest of Mr. Flood to the University of Dublin. The extent therefore and object of it we shall briefly explain.

There are many manuscripts in the Irish language, which are the most ancient and authentic records, that any nation in Europe can boast. These are now either scattered and perishing in the possession of individuals in Ireland, or consigned to oblivion in the libraries of France and Rome.

To have these venerable memorials deposited in the University of Dublin was his first object. To provide, by the establishment of an Irish professor, for the development of all the curious and interesting information they contained, his next. After this, the income of his estate is to replenish the library of that University with all valuable books ancient and modern, which must render it in time the most noble repository of literary production in the world.

Lastly, "as great examples incite to great deeds," (to use the expression of his own last testament) he orders annual rewards to be given to the University for the best compositions in celebration of those great characters, who have adorned the world, and benefited the human race.

What can be more noble? What can be more wise? What can be more characteristic of a mighty mind and patriotic heart than the whole scheme of this great bequest? — a bequest TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND, under the direction of the University, to draw its ancient records from neglect and oblivion, to make a great deposit in that kingdom of all the valuable works of literature, to encourage learning and learned men, and to inflame posterity by the annual celebration of great exploits to the sublime ambition of emulating them!

Let the ignorant stare.—Let the fordid deride.—The virtuous and the wise will remember the name of HENRY FLOOD to latest posterity with gratitude and veneration.

The altercation between Mr. Flood and Mr. Grattan, alluded to in p. 1225, arose in the Irish house of commons on the following motion, which was made on Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1783.

Sir H. Cavendish moved, "that the condition of this country demands that every practicable retrenchment consistent with the safety thereof, and with the honourable support of his majesty's government, should be made in its expences."

Mt. FLOOD.—I find myself little capable of speaking to this question, oppressed with sickness as I am; not in the least degree expecting such a question this night, and more astonished than ever I was in my life, to find the least symptom of opposition rising on the other side of the house. The opposition to it should originate here, for the resolution does not go as far as it ought to do. In lord Townshend's administration, a resolution was proposed, "that the condition of this country required every practicable retrenchment to be made in its expences;" and the administration

stration of that day thought they had done enough, and allowed themselves latitude sufficient, by amending it with these words—*consistent with the welfare thereof, and the honourable support of his majesty's government*—though the resolution, so amended, stood then exactly like the present motion. [Here the clerk, at Mr. Flood's desire, read the former resolution.] But I think this motion still allows too great an inlet to public profusion. Some men will think of their own welfare, when the welfare of the country is the object, and include their own support within the honourable support of his majesty's government; I did not, therefore, think any man on the side of administration would have opposed the motion; I rather supposed they would have called out in triumph to let it pass; that they would have exulted to see *the new commons, the new country, Ireland*, in its emancipated and dignified state, tolerate the nonsense that was current in lord Townshend's administration.

I am as willing as any man to pay compliments to ministry, both here and in England, to allow them every degree of credit for their honourable intentions; I have not the smallest ground of animosity or resentment to them; and when I hear economy recommended from the throne, almost in the words of the hon. baronet, I am astonished at an opposition to his motion. Indeed, I believe the words of that recommendation were by some accident misplaced, or that government has not digested the plan of retrenchment; they should not have followed immediately the mention of the Genevan colony, a body of virtuous men, who, to avoid the most ignominious slavery, have sought an asylum in the arms of this country. It was not the proper place to use the word economy; it there disgraces the virtuous and generous act of men who have just recovered their own liberty; by placing it there, we may lose a great deal of honour, but can save very little money. But it is not in such little things we are to look for relief;—our retrenchments should reach establishments, and not like England plunge us deeper each day in ruin. Ministry, both here and in that kingdom, have been often warned of the fatal consequences that must follow, but these warnings have been treated as the visions of *speculative men*.—England, that great and mighty country, now staggers under a load of debt; distressed and dismembered, her expences overwhelm her; and where is the man who will say she shall be redeemed? Where is the man who will say, I will redeem her, and will say how; though every little minister, or every little man who imagines he is a minister, is ready to undertake the management of her affairs? where is the man who will say that Ireland ought to have a peace establishment of 15,000 men? When the augmentation took place in lord Townshend's administration, this country was unable to bear it; and since that day we have

been involving her deeper and deeper, because we at first engaged her in an undertaking beyond her strength:—when all the world united against Britain, and she was surrounded with enemies on every side, we gave way to the feelings of our hearts, and spared her 4000 men; and, some time afterwards, *flagrante bello*, we granted her more than half of our remaining troops! If then in time of war the country could subsist without troops, will any man say that in time of profound peace she ought to support 15,000 men? No, now is the time for reducing your military establishment; let your intention be known this day, that the right hon. secretary may have time to communicate with England; if you neglect the present opportunity, no minister hereafter will have even a pretence for restoring the finances of this country.

I am no partizan either here or in England. I can gain nothing by it; I am ready in either place, like a man, to support ministers while they are right; and whenever they are wrong, to oppose them, and resist their measures. At present I hope my honourable friend will allow me to alter his motion, and state a precise idea; I would have it run thus: "Resolved, that the condition of this country requires every practicable retrenchment, &c. and that the military establishment, in its present state, affords room for *effectual retrenchment*."

I love the army as a body of brave and worthy men, but I would not sacrifice the kingdom to their benefit. Now, sir, if ministers really mean economy, they will agree with this amendment of mine; if not, they will amuse us with words only.

MR. GRATTAN.—I shall not trouble you long, nor take up the time of the house, by apologizing for bodily infirmity, or the attestation of infirmity.—I shall not speak of myself, or enter into a defence of my character, having never apostatized.—I think it is not necessary for the house now to investigate what we know to be fact. I think it would be better to go into the business, as the house did upon another occasion, without waiting the formality of the committee's report.—As to myself, the honourable reward that a grateful nation has bestowed upon me, forever binds me to make every return in my power, and particularly to oppose every unnecessary expence. I am far from thinking with the honourable gentleman as to the speech; and I believe he will find instances where economy has been recommended from the throne, but prodigality practised. This was the case in lord Harcourt's administration. An administration which had the support of the hon. gentleman, and therefore he, of all men, cannot be at a loss to reject that illusory economy, which has so often appeared in the speeches of lord lieutenants. With respect to the Genevele, I never could have thought it possible to give the speech such a bias as has been mentioned, and that people will be deceived,

ceived, if they give credit to any declaration that infers from the words of the speech any thing but an honest economy in applying the public money fairly to their use. The nation has derived great honour from this transaction, and I would be sorry to have it tarnished by inference and insinuation.

In 1771, when the burdens of the country were comparatively small, I made a motion similar to this; the hon. gentleman then opposed me. I have his sanction now, that I was right, and he was wrong; and I say this, to shew that though gentlemen may for a while vote against retrenchments, they will at last see the necessity of them. Yet while I think retrenchment absolutely necessary, I am not very sure that *this is just the time* to make it in the army; now when England has acted justly, I will not say generously; now when she has lost her empire; when she still feels the wounds of the last unhappy war, and comforts herself only with the faithful friendship of Ireland. If in 1769, when the liberties of Ireland were denied, and those of America in danger, it was thought unadvisable to retrench our army, there can be no such reason to reduce it now, when both are acknowledged and confirmed. When we voted 4000 men to butcher our brethren in America, the hon. gentleman should have opposed that vote. But perhaps he will be able to explain the propriety of sending 4000 men thither. But why not look for retrenchment in the revenue and other departments. In my mind, the proper mode would be, to form a fair estimate of what would be a reasonable peace establishment, and reduce our several departments to it.

Mr. Flood.—The right hon. member can have no doubt of the propriety of my saying a word in reply to what he has delivered; every member in the house can bear witness to the infirmity I mentioned, and therefore, it required but little candour to make a nocturnal attack upon that infirmity; but I am not afraid of the right hon. member; I will meet him any where, or upon any ground, by night or by day. I should stand poorly in my own estimation, and in my country's opinion, if I did not stand far above him. I do not come here dressed in a rich wardrobe of words to delude the people. I am not one who has promised repeatedly to bring in a bill of rights, yet does not bring in that bill, or permit any other person to do it. I am not one who threatened to impeach the chief justice of the King's Bench for acting under an English law, and afterwards shrunk from that business. I am not the author of the *simple repeal*. I am not one who, after saying the parliament was a parliament of prostitutes, endeavoured to make their voice subservient to my interest. I am not one who would come at midnight, and attempt, by a vote of this house, to stifle the voice of the people, which my egregious folly had raised against me. I am not the gentleman who

subsists on your Accounts: I am not the mendicant patriot who was bought by my country for a sum of money, and then sold my country for prompt payment. I am not the man who in this house loudly complained of an infringement made by England, in including Ireland in a bill, and then sent a certificate to Dunganon that Ireland was not included. I never was bought by the people, nor ever sold them. The gentleman says, he never apostatized, but I say I never changed my principles; let every man say the same, and let the people believe them if they can. But if it be so bad a thing to take an office in the state, how comes the gentleman so closely connected with persons in office? they, I hope, are men of virtue. I object to no man for being in office; a patriot in office is the more a patriot for being there. There was a time when the glories of the great duke of Marlborough shrunk and withered before those of the right hon. gentleman; when palaces superior to Blenheim were to be built for his reception, when pyramids and pillars were to be raised, and adorned with emblems and inscriptions sacred to his virtue; but the pillars and pyramids are now sunk, though then the great earl of Chatham was held inferior to him; however, he is still so great, that the queen of France, I dare say, will have a song made on the name of Grattan.

Lord Harcourt practised economy; but what was the economy of the duke of Portland? 100,000*l.* was voted to raise 20,000 seamen, though it was well known that one third of that number could not be raised: and what was the application of the money? it was applied to the raising of the execrated fencibles.

It is said I supported lord Harcourt's administration; it is true, but I never deserted my principles, but carried them into the cabinet with me. A gentleman, who now hears me, knows that I proposed to the privy council an Irish mutiny bill, and that not with a view of any parliamentary grant. I supported an absentee tax; and while I was in office, registered my principles in the books of Government; and the moment I could not influence Government to the advantage of the nation, I ceased to act with them. I acted for myself;—I was the first who ever told them that an Irish mutiny bill must be granted. If this country is now satisfied, is it owing to that gentleman? No, the simple repeal, disapproved and scouted by all the lawyers in England and in Ireland, shews the contrary; and the only apology he can make is, that he is no lawyer. A man of warm imagination and brilliant fancy will sometimes be dazzled with his own ideas, and may for a moment fall into error; but a man of sound head could not make so egregious a mistake, and a man of an honest heart would not persist in it after it was discovered. I have now done;—and give me leave to say, if the gentleman enters often into this kind of colloquy with
me,

me, he will not have much to boast of at the end of the session.

Mr. GRATTAN.—In respect to the house, I could wish to avoid personality, and return to the question; but I must request liberty to explain some circumstances alluded to by the hon. member. The hon. member has alluded to St. Christopher's bill. I will declare the fact—he may tell a story.—When I received a copy of that bill, it gave me much pain and much offence; I thought I saw the old intention of binding Ireland by English law; I therefore spoke to that effect in this house. I also shewed the bill to all the most able and virtuous men in this kingdom, who were of opinion that my suggestion was wrong: under this opinion I acquiesced, and the event has justified it. As to my coming at midnight to obtain a vote, imposing silence on the people, I deny it; it was mis-stated in the papers; my resolution was to declare this country free, and that any person who should speak or write to the contrary, was a public enemy. All the house, all the revered and respected characters in the kingdom heard me, and know what I say is true. But it is not the slander of the bad tongue of a bad character that can defame me. I maintain my reputation in public and in private life; no man who has not a bad character can say I ever deceived him; no country has ever called me cheat. I will suppose a public character, a man not now in this house, but who formerly might have been here.—I will suppose it was his constant practice to abuse every man who differed from him, and to betray every man who trusted him; I will suppose him active; I will begin from his cradle, and divide his life into three stages; in the first he was intemperate, in the second corrupt, and in the third seditious.

Suppose him a great egotist, his honour equal to his oath; and I will stop him, and say, Sir, your talents are not so great as your life is infamous; you were silent for years, and you were silent for money; when affairs of consequence to the nation were debating, you might be seen passing by these doors like a guilty spirit, just waiting for the moment of putting the question, that you might pop in and give your venal vote; or you might be seen hovering over the dome like an ill-omen'd bird of night, with sepulchral notes, a cadaverous aspect and broken beak, ready to stoop and pounce upon your prey;—you can be trusted by no man—the people cannot trust you—the ministers cannot trust you—you deal out the most impartial treachery to both—you tell the nation it is ruined by other men while it is sold by you—you fled from the embargo, you fled from the mutiny bill—you fled from the sugar bill. I therefore tell you in the face of your country, before all the world, and to your beard—you are not an honest man.

Mr. FLOOD.—I have heard a very extraordinary harangue indeed, and I challenge

any man to say that any thing half so unwarrantable was ever uttered in this house. The right hon. gentleman set out with declaring, he did not wish to use personality, and no sooner has he opened his mouth, than forth issues all the venom that ingenuity and disappointed vanity for two years brooding over corruption has produced: but it cannot taint my public character; four-and-twenty years employed in your service, has established that; and as to my private, let that be learned from my tenants, from my friends, from those under my own roof,—to those I appeal, and this appeal I boldly make, with utter contempt of insinuations, false as they are illiberal. The whole force of what has been said, rests upon this, that I once accepted office, and this is called apostacy;—but is a man the less a patriot, for being an honest servant of the crown? As to me, I took as great a part with the first office of the State at my back, as ever the right hon. gentleman did with mendicancy behind him.

Mr. Flood proceeded to defend his character, and had advanced a good way,—when, at a pause, the speaker took the opportunity to interfere, and with the utmost politeness, and in the kindest manner, entreated him to forbear; declaring that he had suffered inexpressible pain during this contest, and that nothing but the calls of the House to hear the two members, could have made him so long sit silent. He again besought Mr. Flood to sit down; and the House joining with the chair, that gentleman, after sundry efforts to speak, was obliged to desist, and soon afterwards retired. [See further, vol. LXII. p. 44.]

P. 1164, col. 2. The late Earl of Orford was the last of the English nobility, and perhaps gentry, who practised the sport of hawking. His cattle fold for the most part well at the late sale; the foreign beasts went off at very high prices.

P. 1165, col. 2. Dr. Robinson was educated in London, under Dr. Marriott and Dr. Walker, at the Calvinistical seminary at Plaistons-hall, where he imbibed a set of theological principles which were diametrically opposite to those professors, and which, though he was no violent polemic dogmatist, necessarily occasioned him much trouble in his outset into the world as a dissenting-preacher. He was, for more than forty years, a constant public, though for the most part an anonymous, writer. There are few news-papers, or other periodical works of any note, to which he did not contribute. He was a good classick, and in his younger years had been also a considerable proficient in those Oriental languages the knowledge of which is so necessary to form the precise and critical theologian. About the year 1769 his abilities as a writer attracted the notice of the University of Edinburgh, and, un solicited and unexpected, he received a letter from that University, desiring his acceptance of the degree of a Doctor in Divinity, as a mark

of the favourable sentiments they had formed of his abilities, from a work he had lately published. However flattering such a distinction might be, he had serious objections to the offer, and actually wrote a letter to that learned body, declining, with a suitable return of thanks, the honour they had proposed to confer upon him. He considered the obscurity of his then situation, being only the minister of a country congregation, the whole of whose subscriptions did not amount to ten pounds a-year, as incompatible with such a clerical distinction. He was, however, again pressed to accept it, and at last did, by the united persuasions of several literary gentlemen, one of whose abilities, in particular, have had the testimony of most of the literary and philosophical societies in Europe and America.—Some unhappy differences arising between him and his congregation, about the year 1775, he finally gave up the ministerial charge, and soon after secluded himself from the world, comforting himself with the happy reflection, that no moral wrong had been laid to his charge, and constantly expressing his gratitude for the little competency with which Providence had blessed him, and which had enabled him to support that independence for which he had all his life been remarkable. He had, for a great many years, expressed a lively antipathy against the slovenly and indecent manner in which corpses are interred in common church-yards; which sentiments occasioned him to erect a little cemetery near his own house, in which it was his anxious desire, wherever he might die, that his remains should, about the break of day, be quietly deposited, without the least funeral pomp or any ceremony whatever. His remains were, according to his desire, deposited in the vault of the cemetery on Thursday the 15th of December, about seven o'clock in the morning. The frame of his mind may be gathered from the following lines, which were found in his pocket, on a slip of paper, at the time of his death.

"Am I afraid of this? My friends, I am not,
For I at midnight-hour could calmly meet
A drove of spirits down yon dusky hill,
And question one by one,—'Friend, how do you?'"

For father, mother, brother, sister, sons,
Husbands and wives, and all those paltry ties,
Are now no more: I see angelic forms,
Whose satisfactions from themselves arise,
Jointly and severally their Maker's praise
Resounding. Since the grand apostacy
Commenced, I number more among the dead
Than living friends."

BIRTHS.

Dr. AT Vienna, the Archduchess Maria-
Theresa, of a princess, baptized
Maria-Louisa.

26. Lady of Dr. Pegge, of Oxford, a daughter.

Genl. Mag. Supplement, 1791.

27. At Newcastle, Mrs. Snowden, wife of Mr. John S. hatter, in the Side, two daughters and a son; who, with the mother, are likely to do well.

28. At Prestwood, co. Stafford, the Lady of the Hon. Edward Foley, M. P. for Worcestershire, a son and heir.

31. The Lady of P. W. Crowther, esq. city-solicitor, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Sans-Souci, near Dublin (the country-seat of Digges Latouche, esq.) Tho. Armstrong, esq. of King's county, to Miss Puges, of London, sister to Mrs. William Digges Latouche, of Dublin.

At Grotha-green, Mr. John Colton, spirit merchant and maltster, of Leyburn, to Miss Sarah Ryder, of West-Witton.

Mic. Burke, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Murphy.

Maurice Fitzgerald, esq. M. D. of Castle-Richard, to Miss Marianna Coppinger, dau. of the late Wm. C. esq. of Cork.

At Kilmore, in Ireland (the seat of Pole Hickman, esq.) Bolton Waller, esq. brother to John W. esq. one of the knights of the shire for the county of Limerick, dau. of the late Wm. H. esq. of Paradise, co. Clare.

At Alicant, Daniel Budd, esq. his Majesty's consul-general for the kingdom of Valencia, to Mrs. Catherine De Keyser, widow of Jos. De K. esq. and 2d dau. of Col. Fitzgibbon.

At the same place, Wm. Elmes, esq. of the British factory, to Miss Anne Fitzgibbons, third daughter of Col. F.

Rev. Rob. Etheridge, of Sarston, rector of Clenchwarton, and vicar of Wootton, co. Cambridge, to Miss S. Lord, of Cambridge.

Rev. Mr. Brisco, of Orton, near Carlisle, to Miss Richmond, of Maryport.

Major Tooker, of Chilcompton, co. Somerset, to Miss Annesley, of Chewton Mendip, in the same county, daughter of Dr. A.

At Sunderland, agreeably to the rites and ceremonies of the Jews, Mr. Herman Lyon, dentist, of Edinburgh, to Mrs. H. Pollock, widow of Mr. P. merchant, of London.

At Wingerworth, co. York, Joshua Jebb, jun. esq. of Chesterfield, to Miss Dorothy Gladwin, second dau. of the late Gen. G.

Rob. Harvey, esq. of Walton, Norfolk, to Miss Purdy, of North Cray, Kent.

Captain James Dixon, of Shields, to Mrs. Fidener, widow of Mr. And. F. of Irongate.

Mr. Huxley, of Fenchurch-street, to Mrs. Corner, of Durham.

At Carlton, near Snailh, co. Lincoln, Rev. Mr. Wilcock, to Miss Kitty Richard.

At Harleston, near Northampton, Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Cossington, co. Leicester, to Miss Charlotte Andrew, of Harleston.

Nov. 24. At Buxton, Rev. Richard-George Robinson, priest-vicar of Lichfield cathedral, and vicar of Harborne, near Birmingham, to Miss Thorpe, eldest daughter of Rev. — T. of Buxton.

Dec. 11. At Brussels, James Hawkins Whithead, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Bentinck, eldest dau. of the late Capt. B.

12. At Edinburgh; John Peter Wade, esq. M.D. in the service of the East India Company, at Bengal, to Miss Rachel Carruthers, second daughter of Jn. C. esq. of Holmains, surveyor-general of window-lights for Scotland.

At Grove park, the seat of Lord Dornier, Col. Gould, of Woodhouse, near Mansfield, to the Hon. Miss Dörner, eldest daughter of his Lordship.

23. John Dodd, esq. of Cloverley hall, co. Salop, to Miss Eleanor Wood, care, second daughter of John W. esq. of Crookhill.

24. At Aldermaston, Berks, Rich. Dawkins, esq. of Standlynch, Wilts, to Miss Long, dau. of Edw. L. esq. of Aldermaston-house.

Rev. John Prætor, of Woodhouse, Great Horkley, Essex, to Miss Simmons, of Herts.

27. At Goodnestone, in Kent, Edw. Austen, esq. of Rowlin, to Miss Eliz. Bridges, third daughter of the late Sir Brook B. bart. Also, at the same place, Wm. Deedes, esq. jun. to Miss Sophia Bridges, second daughter of the late Sir Brook B. bart.

John Belfon, esq. to Mrs. Grove, widow of the Hon. Hen. G. collector of the customs, and one of his Majesty's privy-council, of Dominica, and daughter of Tho. Wilson, esq. of Pontefract, in Yorkshire, late his Majesty's chief judge of that island.

At Derby, Mr. Tho. Eames, jun. of Leicester, to Miss Sar. Moor, Hall-house, Aston.

Rev. Charles Andrews, of Great Henny, near Sudbury, Suffolk, to Miss Nesfield, dau. of Rev. Mr. N. of Wickhambrook.

29. Rev. Mr. Lamb, vicar of Banbury, to Mrs. Harrison, of Clapham.

At Lincoln, Mr. Hudson, of Ludgate-hill, London, mercer, to Miss Lowrie, eldest dau. of Mr. Rob. L. of Lincoln.

E. C. Gregory, esq. of Leman-street, to Miss Sarah Jennings, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. J. rector of Boscombe, Wilts.

At Caverleigh, co. Devon, Charles Chichester, esq. to Miss Honoria French, dau. of late Rob. F. esq. of Rahafane, in Ireland.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Mr. Wm. Harvey, of Clement's-inn, attorney at law, to Miss Thorpe, of Spalding.

30. Mr. Henry Bromfield, merchant, of Size-lane, to Miss Mary Fox, of Ilington.

31. Mr. R. Taylor, of Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, to Miss Swain, eldest dau. of the late Alderman S.

At Bath, Rev. Rich. Harrington, brother to Sir James H. to Mrs. Hallet, widow of Wm. H. esq. late of Soho-square, only son of the late Wm. H. of Canons, esq. and mother of Wm. H. esq. of Wittenham and Faringdon, Berks.

At Rochester, Mr. Gibson, tea-dealer, of Whitechapel, to Miss Matthews, eldest dau. of John M. esq. mayor of Rochester.

John Campbell, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Irvine, of Berner's-street.

DEATHS.

June. IN camp, in the Mysore country, in India, Mr. John Turner, lieutenant of grenadiers in his Majesty's 36th regiment of foot, under the command of Earl Cornwallis. He was in the action with Colonel Floyd, at Settemungulam, where his detachment gained great honour by repelling a large force which Tippoo Saib had sent to cut off their retreat. He was present at the storming the Pettah, previous to the attack of the strong fortresses of Bangalore; was one of those who went upon the forlorn hope, and entered the breach at the taking of Bangalore; and afterwards assisted in the gallant defence of it against the far superior force of Tippoo, who attempted to retake it.—Those who had the happiness of being intimately acquainted with, and in whose hearts his memory will ever remain embalmed, best can tell how all the virtues which adorn the soldier and the man were heightened by the tenderest affection, by gentleness of manners, and a natural ease and politeness of demeanour; and by unremitting attention to his duty. His mental accomplishments were not confined to the knowledge of his profession, for he had made a happy progress in polite literature. This good and amiable character resigned himself to the will of God, happy in the assiduous and affectionate attention of his brother officers, both in life and at his death.

Oct. 14. On board his Majesty's ship *Diana*, in her passage from Jamaica to New York, whither her Ladyship was going for the recovery of her health, Catherine Countess of Effingham, wife of the Earl of Effingham, governor of Jamaica, to whom she was married in October 1765. She was daughter of Metcalfe Procter, esq. of Thorpe, near Wakefield, co. York, by his first wife, Martha, sister of the late Jn. Disney, esq. of Lincoln, and was born Sept. 17, 1746. Previous to her Ladyship's death, she expressed a wish that, when dead, her body might be opened, which was accordingly done, and the liver found closely adhered to the right side; in which situation it appeared to have been some time. Nov. 2, the corpse, embalmed in rum, in a leaden coffin, was landed at Port Henderson, Jamaica; it was then conveyed to Spanish town, where, it lay in state, and was afterwards interred in the vault of the parish church of St. Catherine, with the most magnificent funeral splendour and pomp, the whole House of Assembly, with their Speaker, joining in the procession as mourners: previous to which, as a further testimony of their respect and regard for her Ladyship, they passed an act of assembly for dispensing with an act, intituled, "An Act to prevent the burying the Dead in the Churches and Vestry of certain Parishes to purchase Lands for Burial grounds;" and to indemnify the Rev. Robert Stanton Woolham, rector of the parish of St. Catherine, against the pains and penalties of the said act.

for permitting the remains of Catherine Countess of Effingham to be interred in the church. (See her sister's death in p. 1237.)

Nov. 15. At Jamaica, Thomas Howard Earl of Effingham, Lord Howard, governor-general of that island, and a colonel in the army. He was born Jan. 13, 1747; married, in 1765, the lady whose death we have just recorded (which afflicted him severely, and doubtless hastened his end). Dying without issue, the title and estates devolve on Richard Howard, his Lordship's only brother, who was born Feb. 2, 1748, and in 1765 married Miss March. The late Earl had been, for some time, in a dangerous state of health; and it was partly in the hope of amendment from the climate, that he solicited the appointment to the government of Jamaica. The family-estates are ample; the chief seat at New Grange, Yorkshire.

Nov. . . . In Jamaica, the Rev. Sir Inglis Turing, bart. of Foveram, rector of St. Thomas in the Vale, Jamaica.

25. At Halifax, in Nova Scotia, after a short illness, and in his 66th year, his Excellency John Parr, esq. governor of that province. During his administration, which was upwards of nine years the welfare and happiness of his Majesty's subjects in that province was his invariable study and pursuit; and the inhabitants have to deplore the loss of a sincere and firm friend. On the 29th, the last tribute of affection and respect was paid to his remains, and all ranks and conditions testified their esteem by attending the funeral solemnity.—The Hon. Richard Bulkeley was sworn into the administration of the government of the province.

Lately, in Pennsylvania, Mr. Rob. Francis; who, on hearing of the death of Dr. Franklin, set fire to some valuable manuscripts that he had prepared for the Doctor's inspection. He was a person of great learning, and had explored the nature and causes of light, of fire, of heat, &c. with the utmost ability and force of natural genius.

In Jamaica, Alex. Robertson, esq. naval officer of that island.

Wm. Whitehead, esq. of Antigua.

Mr. Henry Sike, a partner in the firm of Love, Morton, and Co. of Sheffield, platers. He fell overboard from a ship in which he was a passenger, while the lay at anchor near Amsterdam, on his return from an annual voyage to London.

At Hendon, in her 68th year, Mrs. Patience Willock, wife of Mr. John W. of that place, and mother of Mr. W. of Golden-square.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Neate, wife of Mr. N. of Middlehill, near Box.

At Caistor, co. Northampton, the Rev. Mr. Laying, in the commission of the peace for the liberty and soke of Peterborough, and a gentleman universally beloved, and most sincerely regretted.—The living of Marholm, and curacy of Caistor, vacant by his death, are, we

hear, given to the Rev. Christopher Hodson, of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

Mrs. Empson, wife of Mr. Alderman E. of Great Grimsby, co. Lincoln.

Aged 53, Richard Heaton, esq. of Bedford-square, barrister at law.

At Bexhill, in Suffex, the Rev. Meredith Jones, many years rector of that parish, one of the prebendaries of Chichester cathedral, and chaplain to the Bishop of Chichester. He was of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; M. A. 1767.

At her house in Hammersmith, the widow and second wife of the late Mr. Henry Partridge, inn-keeper, of Salt-hill, and formerly of the Pack-horse, Turnham-green. She was much respected by the nobility and gentry travelling the great Western road, being a very genteel and well-behaved person, and reckoned the most accomplished woman of her profession in the kingdom.

Dec. . . . Of jaundice and bilious fever, aged 58, Mr. Barck, master of the White Lion inn at Stratford upon Avon, and immediate successor of Mr. Peyton. He has left a widow and 9 children, the two elder daughters married.

6. At St. Petersburg, Mrs. Browne, wife of John B. esq. and daughter of the late Baron Sutherland, of that city.

8. At Logie, near Peterhead, Miss Margaret Robertson, eldest daughter of Capt. Geo. R. of the royal navy.

9. At Great Yarmouth, in her 59th year, Mrs. Dark, wife of Mr. Abalom D. at the Angel inn in the Market place; a woman of very excellent understanding, and a most benevolent heart. She was not merely content with pouring forth her own donations for the relief of the distressed, but was also, in their behalf, an unwearied solicitor for the bounty of others. To this genuine charity having added likewise the most unaffected Christian piety, she was enabled serenely to support a long and painful illness with patience and resignation, experiencing, as she often declared, that religious exercises were the best lenitives of pain, and a perfect submission to the will of God the only cordial to an expiring spirit. The following epigram was written four or five years ago: "At the Angel at Yarmouth, a singular inn, There's the shadow without, and the substance within; This paradox proving, in punning's despite, That an *Angel*, though *Dark*, is an *Angel* of *Light*."

17. In the lands of Auchlochries, in the parish of Cruden, aged 101, Alex. Dickie. He retained the use of all his senses to the last, and never had, during his whole life, as he was wont to express it himself, a sore head or sick heart. His first wife, Christina Boghouse, died about fifteen years ago, in the 10th year of her age. He married a second wife in his 8th year, who survives him.

18. In his 66th year, much regretted, Mr. Clifton, sen. of Timberland, co. Lincoln.

At Moulines, in his way to the South of France, for the recovery of his health, Gen. Amherst, esq. late of Madras.

At Summer-hill, co. Meath, in Ireland (the seat of her husband), the Right Hon. Elizabeth Ormsby Rowley, Viscountess Langford, of Langford-lodge, and Baroness of Summer-hill, in the county of Meath. Her Ladyship married, on the 31st of August, 1732, Hercules Langford Rowley, esq. by whom she had issue three sons and four daughters; viz. Hercules, M. P. for the county of Antrim; Clotworthy and Arthur, both deceased; Jane, married to Thomas Earl of Reigate; Catherine, to Edward-Michael Lord Longford; Elizabeth and Maria. She was galled to the peerage of Ireland in 1776, by the titles of Viscountess Langford and Baroness of Summer-hill, with limitations of the honours of Viscount and Baron to her heirs-male by the Right Hon. Hercules Langford Rowley; and she is succeeded in these honours by her eldest and only surviving son, Hercules, born in October, 1737, and who is yet unmarried. She was the daughter of Clotworthy Upton, esq. M. P. for Newtown, 1695, and for the county of Antrim, from 1703 to his death, 1725, by Jane, daughter of John Ormsby, esq.

19. At Newcastle, the Rev. George Stephenson, vicar of Long Benton, first curate of the parochial chapel of All Saints, and chaplain to the Worshipful Master and Brethren of the Trinity-house in that town. He was presented, 1769, by Eton College, to the living of Cottesford, co. Oxford, value 12*l.* per annum, which he exchanged with a fellow of Balliol College for Long Benton, in the gift of that College. (Brand's "Newcastle," vol. II. p. 592.)

Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Brook, of Stowmarket, most deservedly and sincerely regretted by his relations and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His loss will be severely felt by the poor and distressed, to whom he was a liberal and constant benefactor.

At Fern-hill, Windsor-forest, in her 63d year, Lady Mary Knollys, relict of Sir Francis K. bart. and daughter of Sir Robert Kendall Cater, of Kempston, co. Bedford. She was married in 1756.

20. At Thunderslope, Sir Alex. Dunbar, bart. of Northfield.

At Saffron Walden, Essex, Mrs. Elizabeth Pennington, widow of the Rev. Jn. P. M. A. rector of Huntingdon and Yelling, and prebendary of Lincoln. She had reached her 95th year, retained her faculties till within a few days of her death, and made her will in her own hand-writing, in May 1788, at the age of 92, with great accuracy. Among other marks of a good Christian, in her will she has left 1*l.* s. a-year to the poor of Yelling, to be distributed on Christmas-day, by the rector or his curate, as he shall think best; and to the clerk of the parish 20*s.* a-year, on the said day, towards keeping the

parish-church (where she lies interred with her husband) clean and decent, as the house of God ought to be. She has left the bulk of her fortune to Mr. Sparrow, surgeon and apothecary, of that place, who is engaged to marry the daughter of Mr. P. by a former wife.

In Norton-street, Mrs. Hardy, wife of Capt. John Oakes H. of the royal navy, and sister of Ladies Affleck and Douglas.

In his 85th year, Rev. Mr. Moore, rector of Barningham and Rokeby; the former of which livings he had enjoyed 34 years, and the latter 52 years.

21. Of a putrid fever, in his 12d year, M. Bertuin, the well-known author of "The Children's Friend."

Thomas Timmimatana, a youth of about 14 years of age. He was born at O-Nee-heow, one of the Sandwich islands, and during the time the ship Prince of Wales, Capt. Colnet, in the employ of Messrs. Etches and others, was at that place, expressed a great desire to accompany the ship's crew to England; but, in order that he might be fully reconciled to the undertaking before he took a final leave of his country, Mr. John Etches took him to the North-west coast of America, viz. Nootka or King George's Sound, Cook's River, &c. and back to his native place. After this voyage he was more anxious to accompany Mr. Etches to England than before. Accordingly, after taking in a supply of pork and yams, which in that country are in great abundance, they sailed for China, and from thence to England, where they arrived in July, 1789; from which time he had been in the family of Mr. Etches, and was distinguished for the goodness of his disposition, activity, &c.—It may not be unworthy of notice, that Capt. Colnet, upon his next voyage to Nootka Sound, was captured by Don J. Martinez, a Spanish commodore, which occasioned the late dispute with Spain. Had not that event happened, the above unfortunate youth would long since have returned to the place where he was born, or have made choice of this or that country for his residence.

22. At Godstone, Surrey, Mrs. Bridgman, wife of Mr. B. clerk of Grocers-hall.

In his 84th year, Mr. William Chinnery, of Gough-square, Fleet street.

At Ham, near Sandwich, in her 65th year, Mrs. Curling.

At her house in Great Portland-street, aged 86, Mrs. Forster, relict of John F. esq. formerly governor of Fort William, at Bengal, in the East Indies.

At Cherington, in Warwickshire, the Rev. Charles Wiles, youngest son of the late Lord Chief Justice Wiles, rector of Whichford and Cherington, prebendary of Wells, prothonotary of the high court of chancery, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Warwick. He was admitted at Merton College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1760.

At Genoa, aged 80, the Ex Doge, Marcell Durazzo.

At Ford-house, near Taunton, Mrs. Han-son, wife of Ralph H. esq. and sister of the late Countess of Effingham (see p. 1234).

Mr. John Norman, merchant, of Laurence Poulney-hill.

In his 86th year, William Parmenter, of Playford-hall, near Ipswich, gent.

At her house in Great Cheyne walk, Chelsea, Mrs. Sarah Cogg.

At Great Boughton, co. Chester, aged 102, Mary Bealey. She had been married thrice; her two last husbands were brothers.

At Fering, in Essex, one of the daughters of Mr. Choat, shoemaker, who, with her two sisters, was, about seven weeks ago, bitten by the mad dog which made such dreadful havoc in his career through Melford, Colne, and Kelvedon;—and, on the 23d, one Davey, a journeyman miller, of Fering, who, after being bitten by the same dog, killed it with a pitchfork. From this melancholy cause seven persons have already lost their lives, and dreadful apprehensions are formed for the fate of others who have been bitten.

23. After a short illness, Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. H. attorney, Watling-street.

Mrs. Dorville, wife of John D. esq. of Ravens-court, Hammer-smith.

Of a third apoplectic stroke, in his 58th year, just after a dinner which he had given to his tenants, on receiving their rents, at the Crown inn at Slough, on his way to his seat at Hurley, Berks, Jos. Wilcocks, esq. F.S.A. son of the late Bishop of Rochester. His account of some subterraneous apartments, with Etruscan inscriptions and paintings, discovered at Civita Turchino, in Italy, is published in the "Philosophical Transactions," vol. LIII. p. 127. He has devised all his library and plate to be sold, and has bequeathed the money thence arising to the Gloucester infirmary. His nephew, — Willis, esq. is heir to his estates, which he acquired by gift of his first cousin, daughter of his aunt Williams, who had purchased it with two prizes in the lottery, amounting together to 30,000*l.* and died in 1745, and her daughter, wife of Dr. Lewin, chancellor of Rochester, 1771. (See Camden's "Britannia," I. 162.)

At Dudley, John Finch, esq. lamented by all who knew him, but more especially by the poor, to whom he was a generous benefactor.

24. At Enfield, Mrs. Fisher, relict of Mr. F. clerk in the three per cent. office in the Bank, who died March 27, 1789.

At Chelsea, in her 78th year, Mrs. Anne Kinnaird, widow of Mr. Tho. K.

Suddenly and unperceived, by her husband's side, Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Mr. B. school-master, of Lewes.

25. At his apartments in Windsor castle, Dr. W. Pearson, surgeon extraordinary to the King's household there.

Mr. Thomas Barrett, one of the aldermen of Windsor.

At his house on Kew-green, Pennel Hawkins, esq. surgeon and page to the King.

At his house at Tewkesbury, in his 90th year, John Pitt, esq. many years chamberlain and senior alderman of that borough.

At Liverpool, in his 78th year Rob. Moss, esq. barrister at law, recorder of the borough of Preston, and one of the common-council of Liverpool. He served the office of mayor of the borough of Preston in 1768.

At his house in St. Giles's, Norwich, in his 37th year, the Rev. Henry Harrington, D. D. (son of Dr. H. of Bath), prebendary of Bath and Wells, rector of North Cove with Willingham, in Suffolk, rector of Haynford, in Norfolk, and assistant minister of St. Peter's Mancroft, in Norwich. He was admitted of Queen's College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1777.

At Hackney, aged 70, Mrs. Eliz. Wellings, widow of Mr. Jn. W. late of Camomile str.

Aged 75 years and 6 months, Conste Byland, lieutenant-general in the service of Holland, and commandant of Arnheim.

In Merrion-street, Dublin, John Bennett, esq. second justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland.

26. Mr. Thomas Wilson, many years head letter-carrier to the foreign department in the General Post-office.

27. Marchant Tubb, esq. of Bedford-square.

In Russel-street, Covent-garden, aged 82, Mrs. Jane Bourdillon, relict of the Rev. Benedict B.

At Hadley, near Barnet, in his 77th year, Dr. John Monro, physician to the united hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem. His son, Dr. Thomas M., was appointed, in 1782, assistant physician to Bethlem hospital, by the unanimous consent of a full general court; and most probably will be elected successor to his father at the next court, which is summoned for Thursday the 2d of February.

28. At Hackney, with great compunction and resignation, Mrs. Sarah Holt. She had resided in that parish upwards of 80 years, beloved and respected by all who knew her. In the year 1729 she obtained 200*l.* damages against — Ward, esq. for breach of promise of marriage. She was exemplary in the discharge of her religious and moral duties; and, though an antient spinster, was neither censorious, precise, nor sanctimonious. She always appropriated a considerable part of the day to religious duties, and regularly partook of the Sacrament in her parish church, whither she always walked, till within the last two months. Although her circumstances were far from affluent, the unfortunate and poor never went "empty away" from her. She was an early supporter of the Philanthropic Society, to which excellent institution she has left a legacy; and to upwards of fifty friends and acquaintances tokens and acknowledgments of past kindnesses.

At Laverstock-house, near Salisbury, Mr. Clement Read, a plaisterer at Dorchester.

Aged 72, Rev. Joseph Heacock, of Clare-hall, Cambridge, M. A. 1768, lecturer of St. John's, usher of the grammar-school in Coventry, and vicar of Fitchill.

29. After an illness of some months, Mrs. Le Sage, w^{id}. of Simon Le S. esq. of Hammer-smith-terrace.

30. At Kidderminster, Mrs. Gentleman, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. of that place.

Edw. Noble, esq. an alderman of Southampton, and in the commission of the peace for that town and county.

At Queen's-place, Kennington, Mr. Hooker, accountant of excise.

At his seat at Craigie hall, Scotland, in his 82d year, the Hon. Charles Hope Weir. He was the second son of Charles the first Earl of Hopetoun, who was so created in 1703, and uncle of the present Earl. The name of Weir he took in addition to that of his family, in consequence of his marriage with the heir of Sir Wm. Weir, of Blackwood, bart. by whom he had two sons and a daughter.—From his second lady, who was the daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Darlington, he was divorced; and her second husband was the Hon. Brigadier-gen. Geo. Monson, who died in 1777, in the East Indies, one year after Lady Anne. Two sons remained to Mr. Weir from this match.—His third lady, who brought him one son and three daughters, was Miss N. Duncar, and she survives him. This gentleman had a good estate, chiefly derived from his first marriage; but he had, as appears above, a numerous family to provide for; and he chose to do this by economy in his expenditure, and an exact superintendence of his estates, rather than by the mode, more fashionable, of inviting connexion by display, and acquiring power by political exertions.

In his 5th year, the Hon. Charles Yorke, second son of the Earl of Hardwicke.

At Oxford, in his 80th year, Mr. ——— Ortman, by birth a German, but who had been resident in this country near 50 years, and deservedly acquired universal esteem in many of the first families in the neighbourhood, by whom he had formerly been employed both as dancing and music master. He came over to assist at the opera; which being interrupted in 1745, he was taken into the Earl of Abington's family, as a teacher of music and dancing. He had also been long engaged as violoncello at the music-room in Oxford; and, as a particular mark of respect to his memory, when his remains were interred in the middle aisle of the church of St. Peter in the East there, the three first verses of the 90th Psalm, new version, set to music for that solemnity, and conducted by Mr. Woodcock, were performed by a select band, vocal and instrumental; when the church was exceedingly crowded, and the congregation remarkably attentive.

At Beccles, in Suffolk, to which place he had some months before retired, in conse-

quence of ill health, Mr. John Evered, who for upwards of thirty years, with a degree of integrity and punctuality hardly to be equalled, filled the office of land-steward to Wm. Drake, esq. over that gentleman's estates in Buckinghamshire; during all which period he was deservedly esteemed, not only by the respectable family wherein he served, but by all persons with whom his official duties occasioned him to be concerned. This tribute is justly due to the memory of a man whose conduct in the line of his profession may truly be considered as a pattern every way worthy of general imitation. On the 29th instant he went to Ellough, near Beccles, in apparent good health; appointed the spot where he intended to be buried; returned home the same afternoon; was taken ill, and expired next morning.

31. In her 80th year, Mrs. Audley, relict of Mr. A. late an eminent surgeon, of Birmingham. Her death was occasioned (as it is supposed) by a candle falling from the table upon her by accident, during a very short but necessary absence of her servant, who had just left her, for the purpose of securing the windows and doors, and who, on her return, found her mistress's clothes on fire, her person burnt in a dreadful manner, and quite dead.

At his house in Barbican, in his 60th year, Mr. Robert French, tallow-chandler, and deputy of the ward of Cripplegate Without. He had been seventeen times returned in the common-council of the said ward.

At his house in Throgmorton-street, at the very advanced age of 96, Mr. John Ellis, deputy of Broad-street ward, which he resigned on last St. Thomas's day, owing to infirmity of body, after having been a member of the corporation nearly half a century. He died suddenly in his chair, the lamp of life being totally exhausted. His faculties were entire, and he was free from the mental imbecility, and many of the bodily complaints with which such old age is attended. He was the last of that ancient profession called scriveners, which is one of the companies of London; but the business is now carried on by attorneys and others.—Mr. E. was educated at Oxford, and served his clerkship to a Mr. Taverner, brother to the late proctor in Doctors Commons, of whose paintings Mr. Horace Walpole makes such honourable mention in his "Anecdotes." He had some taste for painting, and much fondness for poetry, though his productions did not rise much above mediocrity. He was a man of literature; and the pleasure he received from literary amusements remained with him to the last. He wrote some Hudibrastic translations, but never put his name to anything he published. Throughout life he joined literature with business, and was the eldest man whose faculties were perfect. Of him Dr. Johnson once said, "the most literary conversation that I ever enjoyed was at the table

of Jack Ellis, a money-scrivener behind the Royal Exchange, with whom I at one period used to dine generally once a week." It may be supposed that the merit could not be inconsiderable which extorted such praise from Dr. Johnson. His health and spirits were remarkably even; and, from his great age, and the variety of company he had kept, his anecdotes were pleasant and entertaining. The writer of this article was once in his company with Dr. Johnson, who was much pleased with the account the old Deputy gave of many characters he had known when young. The veteran Bard, at that time, repeated many little pieces of poetry, composed by himself. The following epigram may serve as a specimen of their general merit: "He's wreck'd on Seylla who Charybdis shuns; Who flies disease to the physician runs: Fools flying vice, on vice run opposite, [right]." And strife who strut, seek law to fet them

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

FRANCIS James Jackson, esq. appointed secretary of embassy at Madrid.

Thomas Stoney, esq. appointed (by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York) groom of the bed-chamber at York-house;—the Hon. Lieutenant colonel Charles Monson, appointed equerry to the Duke;—and Lady Anne Fitzroy and Lady Elizabeth Spencer, appointed ladies of the bed-chamber to the Duchess.

Wm. Lindsay, esq. appointed resident at Venice, *vice* Vincent, dec.

Rev. Laurence Adamson, appointed second minister of the church and parish of Copar, in the presbytery of Cupar, and thire of Fife.

Rob. Craigie, esq. appointed sheriff-depute of the shire or sherrifdom of Dumfries, *vice* Armstrong, dec.

George Martin Leake, esq. appointed Chester herald of arms, *vice* John Martin Leake, resigned.

Jacob Earl of Radnor, appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Berks, *vice* Lord Craven, dec.

Rev. Isaac Milner, B.D. F.R.S. appointed dean of Carlisle, *vice* Ekins, dec.

Hon. Arthur Paget, appointed secretary of legation at the Court of St. Petersburg.

Right Hon. Lord Granville, appointed ranger and keeper of St. James's and Hyde parks, *vice* Earl of Orford, dec.

Morton Eden, esq. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin, created a knight of the Bath.

Rev. Laurence Butler, presented to the church and parish of Letheadie, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and county of Perth, *vice* Williamson, dec.

Daniel Hailet, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary to the Court of Copenhagen.

Wm. Gardiner, esq. appointed minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Warsaw.

Rev. Wm. Cookson, B.D. appointed prebend of the free chapel of St. George, in his

Majesty's castle at Windsor, *vice* Davies, resigned.

Turner Straubenzie, esq. approved by his Majesty as a deputy lieutenant for the North riding of the county of York.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

THO. Sutton, esq. appointed first deputy for foreign business to the collector-outwards in the port of London, *vice* Bates, resigned.

Mr. James Booth, appointed collector of the customs at the port of Lancaster, *vice* Foxcroft, dec.

French Lawrence, LL.D. appointed judge of the Cinque ports, *vice* Bever, dec.

Mr. Henry Smith, elected water-bailiff of the city of London, *vice* Saxby, removed.

John Fenton Cawthorne, esq. elected recorder of Lancaster, *vice* his father, dec.

Simon Le Blanc, esq. appointed council to the University of Cambridge, *vice* Cast, dec.

Marquis Townsend of Rainham, chosen high steward of Yarmouth, *vice* the Earl of Orford, dec.

Mr. Deputy Richard Dixon, elected principal land coal-meter for the city of London, *vice* Lawrence, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Wm. Cox, M. A. (the celebrated traveller) rector of Fugglestone St. Peter's with Bemerton, and private chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury, collated to the prebend of South Alton, Hants; and **Rev. Mr. Poulter**, rector of Crivley, presented to the prebend of Winchester; both *vice* Mulso, dec.

Rev. James Carrington, jun. LL.B. rector of St. Martin in Exeter, East Coker V. co. Somerset, *vice* Free, dec.

Rev. Tho. Cautley, fellow of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, Royston R.; and **Roydon**, otherwise Reydon R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Andrew Johnston, Salton parish, in the presbytery of Haddington, *vice* Bannerman, dec.

Rev. Geo. Watts, Catmere and Peyfemere R.R. Berks.

Rev. Wm. Mackenzie, M. A. South Collingham R. near Newark upon Trent.

Rev. James Weatherhead, Ashley cum Silverley and Kirtling R.R. co. Cambridge, *vice* Wade, dec.

Rev. J. Tweed, M. A. Capel R. with Little Wenham annexed, co. Suffolk.

Rev. Wm. Thomson, presented to the church and parish of Ochiltree, *vice* Grant, dec.

Rev. H. Afteley, Little Snoring R. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Hastings, Bitterley R. Salop. &

Rev. Tho. Lodge, Middlemoor perpetual curacy, *vice* Frith, dec.

Rev. Edw. Copstock, Hartwith perpetual curacy, *vice* Fletcher, dec.

Rev. Hugh Owen, St. Julian R. in Shrewsbury, with Berwick chap. *vice* Wingfield, dec.

Rev. Benj. Holmes, B.D. Freshwater R. in the Isle of Wight, *vice* Johnson, dec.

Rev.

Rev. John Williams, St. Devereux R. co. Hereford.

Rev. Cha. Paton, M. A. presented to the church and parish of Bitterick, *vice* Ruffe, translated to Yarrow.

Rev. Rich. Forrest, Weeverthorp V. in E. riding co. York, *vice* Lawton, dec.

Rev. George-Lancelot Armstrong, B. A. South Tawton V. Devon, *vice* Provost, resigned; and appointed chaplain to the hospital of Holy Cross at Manchester.

Rev. Tho. Williamson, Stoke Damarel R. Devon, *vice* Blakett, dec.

Rev. — Metcalf, M. A. Kirkbridge R. co. Cumberland, *vice* Gilbanks, dec.

Rev. Mr. Williamson, appointed priest in the church of the Holy Trinity, Leeds.

Rev. Jas. Scott, M. A. curate of St. Olave, Southwark, Hagbourn V. Berks.

✗ Rev. Thomas Harwood, late of University College, Oxford, appointed head-master of the grammar-school at Lichfield.

Rev. John Fletcher, B. A. Royston R. near Wakefield, co. York.

Rev. John Coates, Huddersfield V. York.

Rev. Geo. Gaskin, D. D. secretary to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, St. Benet Gracechurch and St. Leonard Eastcheap RR. *vice* Wyatt, dec.

Rev. John Davis Flestow, Watlington R. co. Norfolk; and Rev. Tho. Greene, Marlingford R. in same co.; both *vice* Pratt, dec.

Rev. Mr. D'Oyley, Wotton V. Norfolk.

Rev. John Vickers, M. A. Ickleton V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Wm. Parr Greswell, Denton perpetual curacy, co. York, *vice* Jackson, dec.

Rev. Roger Massey, M. A. Barnstable archdeaconry; and Rev. Wm. Holwel, B. D. fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, Menhinnet V. co. Cornwall, both *vice* Hole, dec.

Rev. Wm. Chicas, rector of Kirkbride, elected vicar-general and surrogate of the Northern division of the isle of Mann, *vice* Moore, dec.

Rev. Mr. Barrington, Sedgewick R. in the diocese of Durham.

Rev. Tho. Boys, Berwick St. John R. in the diocese of Sarum.

Rev. Francis Leighton, Elden V. co. Suffolk, *vice* Burton, dec.

Rev. Dixon Hulse, East Wretham R. with West Wretham annexed, *vice* Gaines, dec.

Rev. Francis Knipe, M. A. Oakington V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Mr. Urquhart, Gainthorpe V. co. Lincoln, with the prebend of Coringham.

Rev. George Owen Cambridge, M. A. St. Michael, Mile-end R. in Colchester, *vice* Yorke, dec.

Rev. Mr. Hesse, elected chaplain to the City of London Lying-in Hospital, *vice* Cookson, dec.

Rev. John Lloyd, B. L. St. Dunstan in the East R. London.

Rev. W. Foster, B. D. Plymstock chapel, co. Devon.

Rev. Frederick Ekins, B. A. fellow of New College, Oxford, Morpeth R. Northumberland, *vice* his father, dec.

Rev. A. Balfour, M. A. appointed master of Lady Alice Owen's free grammar-school at Islington, *vice* Davies, resigned.

Rev. George Bythele, M. A. Igham R. co. Kent.

Rev. Archibald Allison, LL. B. F. R. S. Edinb. Yetminster inferior prebend, in the cathedral of Salisbury, *vice* Rolle, dec.

Rev. Dr. Phillot, of Bath, presented to a prebend in Wells cathedral; Rev. Mr. Randolph, to a prebend in Bristol cathedral; and Rev. Thomas Ireland, D. D. rector of Christ Church, Bristol, collated to the prebend of White Lackington, in the cathedral of Wells, all *vice* Speke, dec.

Rev. Dr. Bridges, Willoughby R. co. Warwick, *vice* Homer, dec.

Rev. Edw. Waterfon, M. A. Quarrington and Normanton RR. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Wm. Beloe, B. A. Earlsbam V. with Bowthorpe annexed, *vice* Offley, dec.

Rev. Stephen Allen, St. Margaret curacy, with St. Nicholas chapel, in King's Lynn, Norf.

Rev. E. Edwards, M. A. appointed lecturer of King's Lynn, Norfolk, *vice* Allen, resigned.

Rev. James Willins, jun. Costessey curacy, in Norwich.

Rev. W. Rennell, prebendary of Winchester, Wootton V. near Basingstoke.

Rev. — Patrick, B. A. elected lecturer of St. Mary's at Beverley.

Rev. Henry Owen, M. A. elected afternoon lecturer of Allhallows Barking, London.

Rev. J. Willis, Thorganby perpetual curacy, co. York, *vice* Knowles, dec.

Rev. John-Henry Browne, Eikering R. co. Nottingham, *vice* Boazre, dec.

Rev. Matthew Holworthy, Elsworth R. co. Cambridge, *vice* Lunn, dec.

Rev. Stephen Webster, M. A. Claxton V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Maurice Lloyd, M. A. Lenham V. co. Kent.

Rev. Austin Bushby, Oxill R. co. Warw.

Rev. Leonard Chapellow, M. A. Taddington chapel, Middlesex, *vice* Cozens, dec.

Rev. Rob. Tripp, M. A. Blackborough R. co. Devon, *vice* Griffith, dec.; and Reeve R. in same county, void by his own cession.

Rev. Dr. Priestley, elected minister of the Gravel-pit meeting at Hackney, *vice* Price, dec.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Rob. Tripp, M. A. to hold Kentish-bean R. with Reeve R. both co. Devon.

Rev. Nathaniel Templeman, M. A. to hold Holy Trinity R. in Dorchester, with Auderstone R. in same town.

Rev. Thomas Heves, M. A. chaplain to the Bishop of Chester, to hold West Houghton and New Church RR. both co. Lancast.

Rev. Wm. Chafy, M. A. to hold Swalecliffe R. with Stany V. both co. Kent.

INLAND COUNTIES.

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	s.	d.		s.	d.
Middlesex	5	6	Salop	5	6
Surrey	5	3	Hereford	5	2
Hertford	5	2	Worcester	5	4
Bedford	4	11	Warwick	5	7
Huntingdon	4	11	Wilts	5	2
Northampton	5	2	Berks	5	5
Rutland	5	2	Oxford *	0	0
Leicester	5	3	Hucks	5	3
Nottingham	5	6	Brecon	5	3
Derby	5	11	Mongomery	5	0
Stafford	5	10	Radiol	5	5

• No Inspectors yet appointed.

Total Average of England and Wales. Per bushel, 5s. 3d $\frac{1}{2}$ Per quarter, 2l. 2s. 6d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 1l. 14s. 4d.

AVERAGE PRICE, by which EXPORTATION and BOUNTY are to be regulated, computed from the Quantities and Prices.

Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.
1 —	2	2	1	4 —	2	0	2	7 —	2	4	11	10 —	2	3	4
2 —	1	19	11	5 —	1	19	2	8 —	2	1	6	11 —	1	19	10
3 —	2	0	8	6 —	2	7	0	9 —	2	1	3	12 —	2	0	8

The LONDON GENERAL BILL *of*

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 14, 1790, to December 13, 1791.

Baptized { Males 9394 } 18496 **Buried** { Males 9577 } 18760 Increased in the Burials
 { Females 9102 } { Females 9183 } this Year 722.

Died under 2 Years	6556	20 and 30 -	1232	60 and 70 -	1365	102 - -
Between 2 and 5	1878	30 and 40 -	1641	70 and 80 -	940	104 - -
5 and 10	589	40 and 50 -	1760	80 and 90 -	351	105 - -
10 and 15	236	50 and 60 -	1654	90 and 100 -	50	107 - -

DISEASES.

[illegible]

* There have been executed in Middlesex and Surrey, 37; of which number 6 only have been reported as buried within the Bills of Mortality.

ADDRESS TO SYLVANUS URBAN, ESQ. ON COMPLEATING HIS SIXTY-FIRST VOLUME.

THE sun again through every sign hath past,
 And chilling Winter slowly creeps the last;
 Each sprightly season stole unseen away,
 And night encroach'd upon the feeble day:—
 Yet can no change with Learning interfere,
 No night affect her brighter hemisphere;
 While at thy urn, sage URBAN, Science pours
 All that's selected from her boundless stores!
 All genius brightens, all that sense refines,
 The ore unwrought, the gem that peerless shines;
 Wit, judgement, reason, or discussion clear,
 The present good, the future hope or fear:—
 From Reason's dawn, and Judgement's faintest ray,
 To truths sublime, and Heaven's unchanging day!
 But yet no venal view inspires the Muse;
 Not servile she her annual theme renews;
 Nor pliant with the round of time she sings;—
 But, that each year some new improvement brings,
 Which, while thine aid does to perfection raise,
 Must open a source of new and well-earn'd praise,
 To growing toil, and care assiduous, due;—
 So doth the shade the substance still pursue.
 Search thro' the circle of a thousand years,
 How small their prospects, view'd with this, appears!
 No feudal homage, no prophane Croisade,
 Insult our fellow-men, and Heaven degrade;
 But Light and glorious Liberty increase,
 Whose POLICY insures the reign of PEACE!—
 These seem to guard the future story's page,
 And promise REASON her AUGUSTAN age;
 While Bigotry withdraws her antient claim,
 Or grows a menace, or expires with shame.
 Blest be that holy tear in Mercy's eye,
 That bids from taste the *sweet indulgence* fly,
 The price of Justice, and a brother's weal,
 Which all confess, and all but INTEREST feel!
 Oh! from the thrilling bosom hide their grief,
 Their chains shall fall! for Heaven has sworn relief:
 Yet men the means with URBAN must command,
 And warmest plaudits from the Muse's band;
 And all that conscious rectitude supplies
 Within the walks of woe, above th' expanded skies.

Dec. 31, 1791.

INDEX

INDEX OF NAMES in VOLUME LXI. PART II.

A.		Austin 1234	Beaufoy 1069	Bonham 1066	Bulcock 970
ABBOT 1069	Aynsworth 1166	Beaumont 873,	Bootsfeur 973	Bulkley 1235	
Abercorn 877	Ayre 685	878, 1069	Booth 1066, 1239	Bull 684	
Abercrombie 685,	B.		Bouanquet 678	Balling 875	
875	Abington 678	Beauvoir 968	Bowell 777	Bullivant 1071	
Aberdeen 682	Back 1235	Beck 877	Bouffeliere 873	Bulfrude 872	
Abney 782	Bagge 873	Bel 683, 975	Boulton 685	Bunny 872	
Ackerley 1157	Baird 775	Beloe 1240	Bourbon 776	Bunting 876, 968	
Aclon 1070	Baker 779, 877,	Belfon 1234	Bourdillon 1237	Burchall 679	
Ackroyd 968	1061, 1067	Benley 1237	Bourke 1157	Burgefs 1065,	
Adamson 968,	Bakewell 782	Bennett 684, 873,	Bowen 1065	1071	
1239	Baldwin 878	878, 975, 976,	Bowles 1158	Burgh 875	
Addison 879	Balfour 1060,	1061, 1163,	Bowling 1162	Burke 879, 1233	
Adken 875	1060,	1237	Bowman 684	Burley 780	
D'Ablefeldt 778	Balguy 777	Benson 687	Bowie 1240	Burnett 1157	
Akeleye 872	Ballafyfe 680	Beatnick 1234	Bowring 1061	Burrell 685	
Alexander 1060	Balthouse 683	Bentley 877	Boyd 685, 1069	Burrow 1157	
Allen 679, 683,	Bamfylde 874	Berquin 1236	Boyle 774	Burrows 1160	
971, 1067,	Bankart 1158	Berry 774	Boys 1065, 1240	Burt 975	
1165, 1240	Banks 678	Besant 1163	Bracken 969	Burton 682, 684,	
Allison 1240	Banner 686	Betteworth 1060	Bradford 774,	1067, 1240	
Alms 681	Bannerman 1239	Bévor 1068, 1239	1235	Bury 971	
Alfager 679	Barber 971	Bexley 1068	971	Bushby 1240	
Alfon 969	Barclay 1060	Bickerton 874	970	Busick 1061	
Anderson 875,	Barfoot 969	Bidder 1166	Brander 873	Butler 774, 777,	
1236	Barker 777, 970,	Bildam 1163	Breach 679	871, 874, 972,	
André 1167	1066	Bill 1069	Brearly 971	1065, 1240	
Andrews 685,	Barlow 775, 972	Blam 878	Breachley 777,	Byers 874	
686, 778, 969,	Barnard 686, 871,	Birch 973	873	Byland 1237	
1233, 1234	875, 1162	Bird 1166	Breton 1160	Byrn 1157	
Annelley 1233	Barnes 774, 876	Birdsley 777	Brett 1061	Byron 779	
Anspach, Mar-	Barnett 873	Birt 1166	Bretton 679	Bytham 1066	
grave 1061	Barrington 636,	Bishop 682, 873,	Brewer 1070	Bythercar 1240	
Anstruther 968	1240	1060, 1157	Brewster 1160	Bywater 687	
Apreece 773	Barron 876, 1060	Blackall 1061	Bridge 872, 1158		
Arbuthnot 1157	Barrow 682, 775,	Blacket 683, 686,	Bridges 876,	C.	
Archdall 780	1237	1240	1158, 1234,	Adogan 682	
Archer 974	Bartlett 1237	Blackley 679	1240	Cage 1158	
D'Arco 874	Barton 774, 1068	Blacklock 684	Bridgman 1236	Cail 685	
Arden 970	Barts 968	Blackman 680	Brigham 679	Cambridge 1156,	
Armistage 1158	Barwick 874	Blackmore 1158	Brico 1233	1240	
Armstrong 877,	Barwis 1161	Blackshaw 679	Broade 970	Camn 1158	
1233, 1239,	Basilico 774	Blaber 680	Brograve 685	Campbell 775,	
1240	Bate 776	Blake 680, 778,	Bromfield 1234	871, 872, 1065,	
Arnold 1060,	Batchelor 682	1166	Brook 686, 872,	1070, 1158	
1061, 1157	Bate 872, 972,	Blanc, Le 1239	1157, 1236	1161, 1166,	
Arnott. 685	1166	Bland 780, 1060	Broughton 971	1167, 1240	
Arrow 874	Bateman 1061	Blandy 1064	Brown 672, 679,	Capper 680, 872	
Ath 775	Bates 672, 1239	Blanford 873	774, 780, 971,	Carey 679	
Athover 971	Bathurst 1063	Blencowe 1157	1060, 1066,	Carleton 778	
Ahton 1060	Batley 973	Blenkarne 1071	1068, 1162,	Carpenter 680	
Athwin 781	Batt 685	Blendenfop 777	1165, 1235,	Carrington 1239	
Atham 1065	Batten 872	Bligh 1158	1240	Carruthers 1064,	
Atlett 778	Battine 1070	Bliffard 774	Brownlow 773,	1234	
Astley 872, 1239	Baugier 777	Blomfield 685	871	Carter 1069	
Aston 871	Bayham 678	Blore 1158	Brunton 872	Carthew 686, 879	
Atfield 1161	Bayley 684, 871,	Bloxham 1061	Bryant 683	Cartwright 774	
Atkinson 679,	873, 1071	Bluck 1067	Brydges 1060	Carver 1162	
872	Baylis 682	Bluett 683	Byrne 971	Casson 1166	
Atrill 872	Beacroft 683	Boddington 781	Boghan 680	Casswall 968	
Audley 1238	Beauclerk 680,	Bodhm 1069,	Bushman 1062	Castles 778	
Augstine 866	975	1159, 1167	Back 686	Cautley 1239	
Auldgo 1070	Beaufort 778	Bolas 685	Buckby 1060	Cawthorn 1239	
		Bolton 1158	Buckley 1068	Cayley 875	
		Bond 678, 685	Budd 1233	Cazenave	

INDEX of NAMES in VOL. LXI. PART II.

Cazenave 779	Coltman 872, 877	Dalrymple 1060,	Dronilly 1064	F.
Cecil 869	Colton 1233	1199	Drummond 873,	
Cenilivre 874	Compton 1157	Dalvell 973	968, 1060	FAGG 1060,
Chad 685	Conyers 1066	Daly 1065	Drury 683, 877,	1164
Chadley 779	Cooba 969	Dance 774	970	Falmouth 1157
Chafey 1240	Cooke 775, 871,	Daniell 1061	Doberly 684	Farquar 968
Chamberlayne 1060, 1066	1060, 1066	D'Arcy 872	Dubois 878	Farrar 1060
683	Cookson 1065,	Dark 1235	Ducarel 973	Fawcett 969
Champion 1118	1239, 1240	Darley 871	Dudley and Wad	Fearfield 679
Champneys 683	Cooper 686, 775,	Dash 781	1158	Fearnley 1065
Chandler 774,	778, 779, 1166	Dethwood 773	Duff 1067	Fellows 685,
1068	Cooperthwaite	Davenport 679,	Duffell 1163	1167
Channon 1069	878	775	Dumaresque 1167	Felton 1067, 1069
Chapellow 1240	Copeland 1163	Davey 775	Dunbar 1236	Ferguson 1061,
Chaplyn 975	Coppinger 1233	Davies 872, 1239,	Dundas 974	1065, 1070
Chapman 686,	Cork 685	1240	Donhill 678	Ferner 1156
1167	Corner 1233	Davis 975	Dunkley 1166	Ferron 874
Charleworth 774	Cornwall 773	Davison 871, 968,	Dunn 875, 970	Fidener 1233
Chatterton 783	Cornwallis 686	1060, 1066	Dunfang 969	Field 685, 776,
Chaworth 684	Cosby 875	Daunt 778	Duquoy 783	879
Chesterfield 678	Cottam 679	Dawes 774, 1162	Durazzo 1237	Fielding 974
Chefswright 969	Cotton 1060,	Dawkins 1060,	Durnford 775	Figgins 1064
Chetwynd 774,	1067, 1165	1234	Duval 1157	Filmer 679
1065	Coventry 971	Dawson 672, 680,	Dyer 780	Finch 866, 1237
Chiral 1240	Coulson 872	773, 774, 1161	Dyke 774, 1071	Fisher 877, 971,
Chichester 1234	Cox 774, 875,	Day 873, 1071	Dyne 1158	1233, 1237
Chinner 1236	1239	Dayrolles 780		Fishpool 1069
Chippendale 775	Cozens 1240	Dealtry 1060		Fitzgerald 774,
Chisholm 682	Crabb 1878	Deane 686		1065, 1233
Chitty 780	Cragie 1239	Deaves 875		Fitzgibbon 686,
Chivers 1158	Cranke 1066	Deblois 1161		1233
Choat 1237	Craven 970, 1061,	Deedes 1234		Fitzherbert 777
Cholmeley 1157	1068	De la War 978		Fitzroy 1239
Cholwich 1071	Crayford 782	Delves 1071		Fitzwilliam 1066
Chorch 679, 1161	Crespigny 775	Denmark 968		Fletcher 680, 872,
Chorcham 1071	Crichton 875	Deviler 1065		1161, 1167,
Churchman 1071	Crode 779	Dew 678		1239, 1240
Clapham 686	Cronk 876	Dickie 1235		Flury 875
Clarke 678, 679,	Crook 775	Dickins 874		Flight 684
686, 866, 872,	Cropper 679	Dickinson 774,		Flood 1163
873, 1070,	Croftfield 775	1158		Foley 1233
1158, 1165	Croft 682	Dill 774		Fonneresau 680
Cleider 872	Crowder 682	Dixon 683, 1064,		Foote 689, 969
Clementson 878	Crowe 872	1233, 1239		Footitt 1060
Clifford 872, 1167	Crowther 1064,	Docker 775		Ford 680, 964
Clifton 1235	1233	Dodd 679, 1234		Forrest 968, 1240
Coare 782	Crufo 777	Dodge 683		Forster 773, 969,
Coates 1240	Crush 969	Dodsworth 779		971, 1236
Cock 1162	Culling 873	Donaldson 872		Elvey 971
Cocker 871	Cullinaxe 1060	Donegal 685		Emmerson 969
Codd 1067	Cumberlege 878	Dunne 679		Empton 779, 1235
Codling 969	Comorey 1159	Dre 683		Enfield 1162
Cogens 1166	Cumine 969	Darmer 1234		Erskine 685, 1158
Cogger 875	Cumming 1065	Darford 872		Eisdale 678
Cogges 1237	Cunningham 679	Dorville 1237		Estwick 1071
Coghill 680	Curling 1060,	Doubleday 968		Etheridge 1233
Coldham 1069	1236	Douce 1061		Evans 774, 781,
Coldwall 774	Curry 878	Douglas 682, 686,		871, 968
Cole 975	Curt 1163	873, 968, 1061		Everard 679, 1061
Coleman 774	Curtis 1157	Downe 684		Evered 1238
Colepepper 871	Cut 1067, 1239	Downie 685		Every 1064
Collet 685, 686		Dowse 971		Ewer 1060
Collins 873, 1061		Dowson 1070		Exam 1067
Collinson 684		Doyle 874, 1240		Exley 781
Colleville 1061		Drake 1158		Exon 879
Colman 686		Draper 975		Eyre 877, 971,
Colquhoun 683		Drogheda 685		1068
Coltidge 774				Frederick 1157
				Free

INDEX of NAMES in Vol. LXI: PART II.

Free 876, 1239	Goodenough 1064	Hanwell 682	Hill 685, 686	I. and J.
Freeman 878, 1051	Goodwin 972	Harborton 685	Hillhouse 1153	JACKSON 685,
French 684, 974,	Gordon 775	Harbin 679, 680,	Hind 1158	774, 777, 874,
1061, 1234,	Gore 1158	Harbottle 682	Hiras 1070	876, 877, 969,
1238	Gorges 775	Hardenbroock 777	Hitchcock 679	1060, 1239
Frewin 974	Goffe 1166	Hardy 1066, 1236	Hixon 1166	James 685, 1061
Frisby 1165	Goffelin 1158	Hardwick 777	Hoare 971	Jamelson 872
Frith 1239	Goffin 969	Hare 1161	Hobhouse 1160	Jarratt 1071
Fromantel 773,	Gouchy 872	Harnage 680	Hodgkins 872,	Jebb 1233
775	Gould 679, 1234	Harpur 1065	968	Jenkinson 1069
1165	Guldfsmith 1070	Harrington 1060,	Hodgson 774, 873,	Jennings 780, 872,
Fynke 683	Grace 679	1234, 1237	1065	1166, 1234
	Graham 672, 773,	Harris 874, 974,	Hodson 1235	Jermyn 1066
	775, 1161	1061	Hogg 679, 775,	Jeffer 683
G.	Granard 968	Harrison 686, 871,	1158	Inglis 973, 1060
	Grant 678, 773,	875, 963, 974,	Hogarth 975	Johnston 684, 774,
	775, 872, 1065,	1067, 1068,	Holbrook 1157	1239
GAD 874	1068, 1239	1071, 1234	Holcomb 1158	Johnstone 680,
Gage 974	Grantley 1061	1071, 1234	Holden 679	1158, 1239
Gainor 1240	Graves 684	Hart 871, 872, 971	Hole 975, 1240	Jones 679, 682,
Gainborough 975	Gray 1162	Harpole 777	Holland 679, 969,	685, 774, 872,
Gairdener 680	Greaves 872	Harvey 777, 1060,	1166	876, 975, 1061,
Gale 679, 1162	Green 679, 680,	1233, 1234	Hollier 686	1070, 1161,
Gallimore 774	774, 775, 783,	Harward 680	Holmes 777, 1071,	1166, 1235
Garden 1061	968, 970, 1061,	Harwood 1240	1229	Jowett 1065
Gardiner 872,	1740	Haskins 775	Holt 1237	Ireland 1240
1239	Greenwood 775	Hassan, Basha 777	Holwell 1240	Irvine 1234
Oardner 683	Gregory 776,	Hassell 1159	Holworthy 872,	Judd 1068
Garlick 1157	1064, 1234	Hassett 683	1240	Ives 1069
Garner 1159	Grenville 1239	Hastings 1239	Homer 685, 1240	Juratt 873
Garnett 686	Griefwell 1240	Hatch 686	H o 970	
Gatcoyne 872,	Greville 775	Hatchett 970	Hooke 685	
1066, 1158	Grey 1067	Hatt 681	Hooker 1238	
Gaskin 1240	Griffin 679	Haton 679, 1070	Hookham 669	
Gaskell 1159	Griffiths 782,	Hawes 777	Hoole 873	
Gavin 775	1240	Hawkins 685,	Hooper 1060	
Gault 1061	Grinfield 1070	1237	Hopkins 875	K.
Gee 684	Groocock 679	Haworth 683	Hopson 1069	KAYE 872
Gentleman 1238	Grosvenor 1165	Hawton 874	Horton 978	Keelinge 1061
Gerrard 875	Grove 1234	H 372, 877, 968	Hofte 1240	Keely 876
Ghent 1158	Grymes 972	Hidden 775	Howard 773	Kelal 774
Gibbs 775, 1061,	Gundry 1159	Hayes 673, 876,	Howe 781	Kempe 679, 872
1068	Gurnell 1166	975	Howgate 1060	Kenion 684
Giberne 1061		Hayter 774, 969	Howman 777	Kennington 680
Gibson 777, 872,		Hyton 1068	Howson 1071	Kent 1157
971, 1062, 1214		Hazard 775	Hudson 685, 1240	Kerr 774, 873,
Gifford 1068		Hancock 1233	Huerta 1064	1060
Gilbanks 1240		Heavy 680	Huges 1060	Kerrison 685
Gilbert 1064		Heath 874	Hughes 774, 1158,	Kerfer, de 1233
Giles 783		Heathfield 1166	1240	Keyworth 1158
Gill 871		Heaton 1235	Hull 774, 873	Killett 680
Gilliky 672		Henicker 774	Hulle 1070	Kindleside 872
Gillilan 872		Heptorn 873	Hume 873	King 969, 1061,
Gladwin 682,		Hemmifall 1060	Humphreys 1060	1161
1233		Henlert 871, 872	Humphries 875	Kingborough
Glasgow 973		Herries 972	Hunt 679, 774,	1061
Glasf 686		Hesse 1240	866, 969, 1162	Kingdon 773
Glasscock 878		Hives 1240	Hunter 774, 969,	Kinnaird 963,
Glover 1071		Hewitt 686, 783,	972, 1060, 1158	1237
Glyn 871		874, 1158	Huntley 1233	Kirk 683, 973
Gobbet 974		Heydon 1061	Hurd 873	Kirkby 684
Gubeil 1164		Heylyn 878	Hurst 687	Kirkman 872,
Godard 686, 1066		Hickwood 679	Hussey 1061	1068
Goddrey 866		Hickman 1233	Hutcherson 1157	Knap 1064
Good 780		Hicks 1160	Hutchenfon 678,	Kn

INDEX of NAMES in VOL. LXI. PART II.

Kaollys 1167,	Little 686	Martin 685, 871,	871, 873, 971,	O.
1236	Lloyd 774, 775,	872, 1060,	1234, 1236,	
Kaowles 679, 686,	777, 871, 1161,	1165, 1166	1240	OAKLEY 1061
970, 1240	1166, 1240	Mason 971	Moorhouse 862,	O'Brien 1065
Krasca 1064	Locker 970	Maffey 782, 1240	958	O'Beirne 878
Kyte 1167	Lockett 1067	Maffon 1062	Morant 777	O'Conner 776
	Lodge 1239	Maffers 1060	Mordington 682	Offey 1067
	Lodington 873	Matthews 777,	Morgan 683, 774,	Offey 1240
	Logie 1061	780, 1064,	775, 1162	Ogbourn 775
	Lomas 972	1160, 1234	Morland 971	Ogle 686
L	Long 1234	Maude 679	Morris 773, 775,	Oglevie 1066
LAMB 1234	Longford 1236	Mawbey 969	873	Okeover 679
Lambert 1065	Longdale 1070	May 971	Morrison 1162	Oliphant 686
Landen 683	Loofely 685	Maynard 1065	Morriss 780	Oliver 974, 1071
Lane 679, 781,	Lord 1233	Mayor 680	Morton 783	Olney 680
971, 1061	Loughman 968	Mead 866	Morrow 1163	O'Neal 876
Langdale 680	Lowe 875	Mealing 872	Mofa 1237	Orange, Prince of
Langton 974	Lowrie 1234	Mearns 1158	Motta 1065	969
Langron 1061,	Lewish 1157	Medley 1061	Moute, de la 682,	Ord 773
Lara 872	Luad 1158	Mellish 1166	783	Oram 1064, 1159
Lafley 1065	Lucadon 778	Menzies 971	Moultrie 774	Orford 1164,
Lateward 684, 973	Lucie 774	Mercer 1068	Mowbray 680	1232, 1239
Latham 969	Ludgate 683	Merchant 680	Moxton 1060	Orthman 1238
Latusiere 778	Ludlow 1061	Merry 872	Muirson 877	Osbourn 1066
Lauderdale 968	Lunn 1067, 1240	Merryweather 1161	Mulfo 970, 1239	Olmond 1158
Lawley 1163	Luzerne 877	Messiter 1158	Mundell 1161	Ottey 1158
Lawrence 1070,	Lyde 682, 1061	Mellayor 1065	Munn 971	Owen 1157, 1161,
1161, 1239	Lyon 872, 1233	Mesurier, Le 1060	Munro 680	1239, 1240
Lawson 686, 973,	Lyte 1064	Mercalf 1240	Murphy 1233	
1240		Methold 686	Mufgrave 679,	P.
Lax 775		Mew 774	968	
Layard 775	M.	Meynell 783	780	PACK 1061
Layng 1235	Macartney 680	Meyrick 974	Myers 779	Pagan 871
Leake 872, 968,	Mac Carthy 778	Michaelis 874	Myric 971	Paget 968, 1239
1239	Mace 1070	Michell 1159		Pain 682
Lee 774, 968,	Macdonnell 777	Middleton 1066		Paine, de la 871
1060, 1166	Mackaway 672	Midgley 1061,	N.	Palmer 680
Lefferts 1065	Mackenzie 973,	1066		Parish 686
Lehberg 682	1239	Mildmay 1061	NARES 968	Park 685, 774
Leicester 968	Macfarlane 878	Miller 779	Neal 680, 774,	Parker 679, 877,
Leigh 1067, 1162	Mackintosh 682	Mills 775, 871	879, 1235	879, 1061
Leighton 1161,	Mackworth 970	Milner 774, 997,		1060
1240	Macleary 1060	1239	Nelson 686	Parkinson 974
Leinker 773	Mackpherson 975	Milnes 1165	Nesfield 1234	Parmenter 1237
Leith 871	Macqueen 774	Mingay 1066	Newcome 1060	Parr 1235
Lely 1159	Maddock 679	Minty 680	Newman 875	Parry 774, 1065
Leman 876	Mahomet, Basha 776	Mitchel 775, 975	Newson 872	Parsons 1060,
Lenox 773	Mainwaring 872	Mogart 1165	Newton 1167	1067, 1071
Lenthal 1158	Marjoribanks 1060	Mohon 872	Nibbs 879	Partington 635
Leonard 872	1157	Mollineux 874	Nicholls 686, 872	Partridge 781,
Levett 686	Manceni 1062	Molloy 971	Nicholson 782,	1166, 1235
Lewer 774	Mangles 774	Monckton 679,	876	Patch 1065
Lewin 680, 781,	Manley 679	1069	Nixon 892, 968	Paton 1240
1157	Mann 579	Moncrieff 775,	Noaille 774	Patrick 878, 1240
Lewis 682, 775,	Manning 969,	775, 1158, 1238	Noble 1158, 1238	Pattenfon 1065
877, 1065	Mannock 1060	872	Norbury 1071	Payne 684, 872,
Liddell 1160	Mapletoft 1061	1237	Norgate 1164	971
Lincoln 678	Maret 1065	1239	Norman 1237	Peake 1061
Lindeman 974	Marr 877	Norman 1239	Norris 1160	Peard 1158
Lindo 774	Marish 873, 1158,	Montagu 973	North 879, 1158	Pearson 1065,
Lindsay 1068,	1161	Monteath 968	Northcote 1066	1160, 1237
1239	Marshall 774,	Montgomery 679,	872	1233
Lindsey 974	1065	872	Northumberland	Pegge 1233
Lipcomb 1167	Marshall 774,	Moxtollu 1060	871	Pegus 775
Lippyatt 686,	1161	Moody 680	872	Peirream 680
1158	Marshall 774,	Moore 679, 774,	Norton 872	Pennington 872,
Lisle 678	1065	1065	Nottidge 679	1236
				Penton

INDEX of NAMES in VOL. LXI. PART II.

Penton 969	Provoost 1158, 1240	Rogers 680, 682, 775, 780, 968,	Shaw 679, 779, 1158	Stewart 672, 873, 970, 1068, 1162
Penny 684, 1162	Prufka, Fr. of, 968, 969	775, 780, 968,	1158	Stokes 878, 968, 971, 1065
Papperell 679	Pryce 680, 682	972	Sheldon 1061	Stoney 774
Percival 679	Pryor 873	Rolle 682, 1240	Shelly 1060	Stopford 1060
Percy 1068	Puget 1233	Rolls 1167	Sheppy 969	Storer 779
Perfect 1061	Pardon 1161	Rofe 684	Sherbrooke 682	Stovin 969
Perkins 1157	Purdy 687, 1233	Rofe 774, 874	Sherrard 679	Strachan 970
Perring 1157, 1161	Pye 1070	Rouse 685	Shirley 1066	Straubenzie 1239
Peter 1060		Routh 686	Shuttleworth 974	Stretton 774
Peterkins 775		Rowam 1157	Sike 1235	Strickland 875
Perfect 679	R.	Royall 973	Simmons 680	Strutt 680
Petrie 773, 871		Royfield 1061	Simonds 686, 1234	Stuart 678, 775, 779
Peyton 775	R Adnor 1239	Rudge 774	Simpson 774, 1066, 1161	Supino 872
Phillips 679, 872	Raincock 1158	Rumbold 773, 1068, 1284	Sims 783	Supple 968
Phillot 1240	Ramfay 1158	Ruffe 1240	Sinclair 1060	Sutherland 782, 1064
Pidcock 1067	Rambotham 1068	Ruffell 686	Singleton 781, 1165	Suttell 972
Pierce 1162	Randall 1068	Rutherford 682	Sierdet 1061	Sutton 687, 1239
Piggott 779, 1066	Randolph 682, 1240	Ryan 969	Sirr 872	Swain 1061, 1234
Piguenet 1158	Rango 866	Rycroft 679	Sir 774	Swepson 1158
Pilford 1060	Rankin 1065	Ryder 1160, 1233	Sitwell 774	Sykes 1061
Pilgrim 872	Raphaell 682		Skelton 781, 876	Symes 1071
Pinckney 1061	Rawlins 682	S.	Slaney 685	Symphon 1065
Pinto 1069	Rawlinson 973	SADD 1060	Slator 774	
Piper 1165	Rawson 1157	Sadler 775, 872	Smelt 1071	T.
Pitcairn 1166	Raymont 1162	Sage, le 1238	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	TAAPE 971
Pitman 680	Rayne 875	Saint John 975, 1061	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Talman 779
Pitt 1237	Read 679, 871, 1237	Salmon 775	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Tapp 685, 971
Planter 682	Ready 875	Saltonstall 1070	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Tawney 973
Platt 1162	Reddall 682	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Taylor 679, 683, 874, 970, 1162, 1234
Plethow 1240	Redford 683	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Tegelmeyer 872
Plowman 972	Redman 679	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Temple 686, 876
Plumbe 1062	Reeve 877, 1065	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Templeman 1240
Plumer 775	Reeves 686	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Terrington 777
Pointer 687	Regnart 1158	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Terry 1060
Poker 1060	Reilly 682	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Thelwall 680
Pole 685	Reynell 679	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Thomas 686, 872, 875, 879, 1060, 1061
Pellock 1233	Reynolds 679	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Thomason 1157
Pontet 872	Rich 685	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Thompson 774, 775, 872, 968, 1061, 1157, 1239
Poole 682, 683	Richard 1060	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Thomson 877
Pooley 774	Richardson 971, 1165	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Thornton 782, 1069
Poore 873	Richmond 1233	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Thoroughgood 780
Pope 774	Rickard 1233	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Thorpe 1060, 1158, 1233, 1234
Porter 876	Ricketts 1061	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Throckmorton 1165
Potemkin 1064	Riddall 1165	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Thurlow 782
Potter 875	Ridley 679	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Thurwell 774
Polett 1157	Rigall 780	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Tibbits 774
Posner 1239	Rigby 686, 783	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Tidswell 1157
Powell 875, 1061, 1160	Roberts 775, 871, 972, 1061, 1065, 1165	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Timbrell 1066
Pownall 974	Robertson 971, 1235	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Timmimattana 1236
Powys 1157, 1167	Robinson 679, 686, 781, 872, 875, 877, 1062, 1067, 1070, 1158, 1165, 1233	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Todd 687
Pratt 1065, 1240	Robson 973	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	Toller
Predd 1164	Rodney 1157	Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	
Prescott 968		Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	
Preston 683, 780, 875		Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	
Price 775, 872, 971, 1060, 1061, 1165, 1167, 1240		Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	
Priddle 1166		Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	
Prickeley 1240		Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	
Pring 1162		Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	
Prichard 683		Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	
Proctor 1064, 1234		Salton 968	Smith 678, 679, 684, 686, 774, 775, 780, 866, 872, 873, 875, 878, 969, 971, 974, 1060, 1068, 1157, 1158, 1165, 1239	

INDEX to the Names, Essays, &c. 1791. Part II.

Teller 873	Vince 873	Watkins 975,	Whitehead 1235	Wombwell 686
Tomlinson 775	Vincent 873, 975,	1070, 1160	Whitmore 783	Wood 672, 775,
Tookin 876	1065, 1219	Watson 1159	Whitford 1233	872, 968, 1060,
Tookey 1233	Underwood 672	Watson 878	Whittington 1157	1165
Torkington 973	Vonder Horst 776	Watts 879, 1065,	Went 774	Woodcock 871,
Tory 968	Von Oeder 873	1158, 1239	Wickited 684	971
Toussaint 872	Vowell 779	Way 780	Wickham 779	Woodford 685
Towers 969	Urquhart 686,	Weadon 682	Wigget 1061	Woodgar 872
Townsend 1239	1240	Weatherhead 1239	Wigginton 679	Woodgate 1253
Trafford 872	Utten 684, 968	Webb 679, 775,	Wilby 679, 1066	Woodham 1071
Trelawny 878		872	Wilcock 1233,	Woodhouse 678,
Tracyham 775	W.	Webster 679, 878,	1237	683, 1158
Tripp 1240		1240	Wilcox 1164	Woodley 878
Trowell 683	Waddel 780	1240	Wilkie 774, 1157,	Woodward 775
Tucker 872	Wade 777,	871,	1161	Woodyear 774,
Tolke 781, 868	970, 1234, 1239	1065	Wilkins 968	1214
Torritt 679	Waddilove 1070	1238	Wilkinson 678,	Wooton 874
Tasing 1235	Wagg 774	870	679, 682, 782,	Worth 774
Tatner 679, 680,	Waite 1166	975	871, 1064	Worsley 872
773, 974, 975,	Wake 1060, 1070	1158	Williams 683,	Worwick 872
1061, 1159,	Wakefield 969	1237	775, 875, 968,	Worthington 679,
1162, 1234	Wakham 679	775,	969, 972, 1067,	774, 871
Torpin 874	Waldron 1064	972	1157, 1166,	Wray 875
Tott 872	Walker 975,	1060	1240	Wrexall 871
Tweedell 1060	1061, 1161	1060	Williamson 1239,	Wright 774, 775,
Tweed 1262, 1239	Wail 1067	679	1240	781
Twells 680	Wallace 974	774	Willington 1064	Wyatt 1240
Tyrell 1157	Waller 1233	680	Willins 1240	Wyburgh 968
Tyfen 1157	Walbam 1069	777	Willis 872, 1061,	Wykham 779,
	Walier 973, 975,	968	1236, 1240	1060
V. and U.	1158	Westley 1162	Willock 1235	Wynch 1061
VALE 1061	Walton 1061	Weston 678, 780	Wilmot 774, 82,	Y.
Valentine 876	Wanley 684	Westwood 777	1068	YATES 872
Valictot 773	Want 872	Whalley 781	Walfon 774, 775,	Yeoman 773
Van 1033	Wanry 682	Wharton 876	160, 1061,	York 682, 968,
Vanhagen 775	Ward 678, 975,	1064	1071, 1165,	1065, 1166
Vanstart 774	1158	Whickited 1158	1234, 1237	1238, 1240
Vardill 686	Ware 773, 970	1061	Wingfield 878,	Young 678, 873,
Vaugh 1158	Waring 972	683	1239	876, 971, 1069,
Vaughn 685, 1164	Warner 775, 876	1066	Winne 1168	1157
Vellum 774	Warre 970	Whitbread 1157	Winnington 1165	Younger 775
Venn 971	Warren 683, 684,	Whitacre 873	Winthrop 971	Z.
Vernon 686, 967	875	Whitaker 1066	Wingham 680, 878	Zouch 686
Vickers 1240	Waters 875	1069, 1158,	Wetherpoon 774	
	Waterfon 1240	1161		

INDEX to the Essays, Dissertations, Transactions, and Historical Passages, 1791. Part II.

A.	Alfred, a masque, character of	Antiquities discovered at Nieo
AFERGROMBIE, Dr. be-	1130	derbieber, in Germany
quests of	Alms, Capt. account of	1137
Abney, Thomas, biographical	Alabaster, recommended as a	Antrim, Earl of, a biographical
account of	manure	account of
Addison's letter to Dr. Char-	Alc, corrections of a song in	Arch, Gothic, origin and theory
lett	praise of	of
Adams's query on the sale	Alphabet-writing, history of	Archery at Wharfedale
of	1122	1370
Affairs, state of, abroad	America, intelligence from	early instances of
956,	668, 766, 960, 1053, 1152	1170. epitaph on an archer
1	1059, 1153	1170
Air, vitiated, bad effects of	Amsterdam, fire at	Arthur's feast
and how to be prevented	Andrews, John, account of	Art and Sciences, Society of,
691. phenomenon in	Animals, experiments on the	hints to
1177	degree of heat in them in	623
Linnæus's success against Da-	their torpid and natural	Afby-Pate-Hole, account of
1207	states	923
		Afhor, epitaphs at 790, 998
		Antennæ,

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. 1791. Part II.

- Attornies*, rule for their admission 771
Avignon, riot at 964
- B.**
- BAKER**'s speech on the war 634
Bamborough castle, signals there for ships in distress 889
Bank, loan from the 640. fire at 964
Banks, Sir *Joseph*, his letter to the Assembly at Kingston 766
Baptism, on the office of 1176
Bards, remarks on the English 1094
Barfreston church, description of 897
Barometrical diary in Norfolk 617
Barometrical observations 724, 811
Barrow, Dr. account and character of 1161
Barb, cold, best method of using 1002
Barb, antiquities at 1012
Batburst, *Thomas*, biographical account of 1068
Baylis, Ald. character of 810
Bee, deaf 619
Beetles, black, observations on, and how to destroy them 627, 725, 810
Berger's petition, remark on 633, 809. picture for 810
Bible's translation of *Aulus Gellius* announced 1139
Balwair Castle, Sir *Will. Dugdale's* History of the Lords of, inquiry after 1076
Bennet, Mrs. account of 878
Berkely family, monument of 725
Bible, phrases unexplained 601.
Esdra's, prophecy of 623.
 passage in, remarks on 624.
 an elegant edition of recommended 699. several translations of parts mentioned 1006. Greek MS. of the N. Testament at Paris. not R. Stephens's 1138
Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, corrections in 1088
Bills of exchange, promissory notes, &c. new duty on 647, 677
Biographical Dictionary, hints to the compilers of 996
Birds, reason of their being fat in frosty weather 619. use to be made of observing their early appearance 604.
 when first seen in 1790 724
Birmingham, Dr. *Priestley's* address to the inhabitants of 596. answered 597. account of the Constitutional Meeting at 599. remarks on the riots at 600, 813, 1007. particulars of the riots 675. answer to Dr. *Priestley's* letter to the inhabitants of 694. rioters tried 772. present state of 1083
Bishops, primitive, no strikers 624
Blacklock, Dr. biographical anecdotes of 867
Blandy, *John*, his charitable bequests 1064
Blisset, Dr. biographical anecdotes of 965
Boddington, *Benjamin*, account of 781
Bourignon, Madame, remarks on 791
Bourne, of Ashover, epitaphs on 790, 998
Bourton, in Gloucestershire, historical account of 726
Bow bridge, at Leicester, falls 980
Bowles, Rev. Mr. critique on his sonnets 1114
Bowles, the Indian chief, particulars relating to him 800
Breasts, false, worn by women in Charles II.'s time 928
Brerewood family, account of 713
Bridges, Sir *Brook*, biographical account of 876
Brown, *John*, his Principles of Christian Legislation, inquiry and account of 790, 995
Brown, *Robert*, account of 780
Brown, *Thomas*, outlawry 769
Buchan, Earl of, his eulogy on Thomson the poet 1019, 1083
Buchan, Mrs. account of 680
Buckinge, *Matthew*, biographical account of 706
Buckle-makers' petition to the Prince of Wales 1155
Budget 729
Bugs, a remedy for requested 1119
Bugle-bell, in Hampshire, burnt down 1055
Burghepe-bouse, account of 787, 793
Burials in Scotland, dispute respecting 816. of paupers 1615, 1189
Buridan's Ass, explanation of requested 791, 1287
Burke, Mr. his speech on the Quebec Bill 636. thoughts on his political principles 702. his consistency defended 792, 920, 1011. writes to the Archbishop of Aix 963
Burton, *Edward*, epitaph and critique on 692
- C.**
- CALAIS**, Wanderer's account of 917
Cales family, affair of 712
Cambridge, degrees taken at 671. vindicated 811. defended against *Priestley* 1188
Carruthers, Gen. behaviour on his death-bed contrasted with that of a common soldier 1156
Carton-bouse, expences of enquired into 921
Carnation, the culture of 725
Cars, the historian of England, enquired after 788, 790
Cats, of three colours, query whether ever males 1083
Cawthorn, *James*, memoirs of 1081
Chamberlayne, *Anne*, epitaph on 1109
Chamberlain, Dr. *Edward*, epitaph and anecdotes of 1014. epitaph illustrated 1192
Chapman, Archdeacon, corrections respecting 698
Charles I. memorials of 618, 814. bust of, remarks on 904
Charles II. trait of his court 815. English manners in his reign 928
Charters, particular words explained 1002
Chepstow bridge 1016
Chester inn, in the Strand 1170
Chester, water-tour to 1174
Chidoc, Sir *John* and Lady, monument of 816
Cbina, intelligence from 962
Chocolate, receipt to make 692
Church ceremonies, observations on 723
Clark family, account of 923
Clarendon, Lord, characterized 701. extract from a speech of his 1012. his letter to Lord Carbery 1078
Clergy, sale of advowsons censured 1188. remedy to prevent the ordination of improper persons 1188
- Cleveland*

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. 1791. Part II.

- Cleveland* and Gen. Lesley, anecdote of 791
- Clumber*, ruins of, 1001 (*see* p. iv.)
- Coad's* History of Reading 1: 88
- Codd*, Charles, account of 1067
- Coffin*, stone, lid of 1097, 1098, 1207
- Coins* explained 727, 755, 891, 921, 1178
- Coinage* of silver and copper recommended 1103. Roman, list of writers on, requested 1120
- Cold Harbour*, origin of that name enquired after 1186
- Columbus*, true character of 1104
- Commonments*, propriety of reading 1008
- Conformity*, on the proper method of 659, 721, 799, 810, 850, 896, 982, 1176
- Contraception*, on keeping temper in 1101
- Corway*, curiosities found at 795
- Cooke*, Thomas, biographical account of 1090, 1178
- Corn Bill*, abstract of 964
- Corn*, average prices of 1096
- Cornwallis*, Earl, intelligence from 863, 957, 1147—1152
- Corton-mills* in Derbyshire burnt down 1054
- Coventry*, being sent to, remark on 622, 947
- Counties*, districts insulated by other counties how to be accounted for? 722, 1098
- Crazer*, Lord, biographical account of 970. his funeral 1214
- Creams*, clouted, luxury of 720
- Crickets*, a remedy for, wanted 723
- Cromlech*, inquiry respecting, recommended 1120
- Cromwell*, Oliver, warrant of 919
- Cust*, Francis Cockayne, biographical account of 1163
- Cybele*, statue of 1097
- Cyber*, hints to makers of 1000
- D.
- DASHWOOD**, Sir Francis, character of 1123
- Debt*, imprisonment for, considered 639
- Debtors*, state of, enquired into 922
- Deluge*, new theory of, promissed 1119
- Demosthenes*, a good edition enquired after 791
- Denmark*, intelligence from 963
- Deven*, queries on the antiquities of, proposed 1120
- Dionysius Halicarnassus*, critique on 1101
- Dissenters*, attempt to remove the reproach fallen on some 752. some of them men of excellen character 834. of Yorkshire, address to the people of England 924. letter to Dr. Priestley 927. fall off in their relig on and candour 1102
- Doddridge*, Mrs. letter to her children 834
- Dogs*, query on the re-growth of their teeth 1178. query whether puppies of the first litter are most apt to go mad 1083. remedy for the bite of a mad dog 912, 1004
- Dominos*, St. insurrection at 964, 1147
- Dryden*, John, inscription to, at the Georgian at Northampton 789. family 1017
- Dual* between Mr Graham and Julius 672
- Dundas* on the state of our affairs in India 731
- Dunkeswell abbey*, account of 1170
- Durham*, Bishop of, public entry into his diocese 695
- Dying persons*, consolations of 595
- E.
- EAMONT**, explained 1080
- Earlsburg*, barony of, settled 639
- East India affairs*, debate on 731
- East Indies*, intelligence from 765, 862, 957, 1053, 1147. Earl Cornwallis's letters to the Court of Directors 957
- Eatshall castle* 1170
- Edenball*, the Luck of 721, 1097
- Edward I.* epitaph on, erected by the Duke of Norfolk, in 1685 1173
- Edwards*, family of, epitaphs on 1000
- Edwards*, Mr. his charitable bequests 1066
- Effingham*, Countess-dowager of, biographical account of 974. Countess of, biographical account of 1224
- Estland*, account of 816, 1088
- Ekins*, Dr. biographical account of 1070
- Ellis*, John, account of, and character 1228
- Elwes*, John, his character 933. defended 905
- Elwes*, Sir Gerard, epitaph on 1098
- Epitaph* on a student of St. John's College 1187
- Essex*, county of, fined, trial about 770
- Evans*, Rev. Caleb, account of 781
- Evans*, Evan, his letter to Dr. Owen 1174
- Evans*, Mrs. biographical account of 1066
- F.
- FAGG**, Sir William, biographical account 1060
- Fairy rings* 728, 1206. review of various opinions concerning 1086
- Faldo*, Henry, epitaph on 920
- Falston*, query to men of 631
- Fauniff's journal* 900
- Fenton*, Eljab, biographical account of 703
- Fenton*, John, epitaph on 703
- Ferrar*, Bishop Robert, vindicated from papistical assertions 605
- Fire*, globe of, seen near Bath 865
- Fishers*, deaf 619
- Fitzherbert*, William, character and account of 777
- Flood*, Henry, character of 1163. biographical account of 1224
- Florence*, the Great Duke's public entry into 962
- Floresius*, natural history of 619
- Fox*, Mr. his speeches 730, 733
- France*, remarks on the present state of 626, 704. proceedings of the National Assembly 665, 761, 857, 953, 1049, 1145. King and Queen of, their flight stopped 665. their declaration 667. French Revolution anniversary-dinner 673. M. Comedie's address to the company 673. flight of the King, Queen, and Royal Family 761. they are brought back to Paris 762. King of, accepts the new Constitution 860, 927, 955. debate on the flight of the King 954. M. de la Fayette resigns 957. Protestant church opened at Dunkirk 865. intelligence from 866. King's speech 1049. proclamation of the brothers of the King 1049. Imperial

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. 1791. Part II.

trial orders to the emigrants 1052. answers of several Courts to the pontification of the King 1145. state of affairs 1153, 1154. the Wanderer's diary through 807, 808, 917. the Wanderer's remarks after his return from France 1115. New Constitution of 1197
Free, Dr. biographical memoirs of 906. epitaph 967, 1048
Fysher, William, epitaph on 793

C.

GARDENER, Catherine, account of 680
Gage, Lord, biographical account of 974
Gallop, explained 928
Gaols and houses of correction regulated 735
Gardens in town, advice about plants proper for 619
Garrick, David, a correct reader of the Liturgy 1008
Gascoyne, Bumber, account of 1066
Gentleman's Magazine, remarks on 810
George III. his speech at closing the session 994
Germany concludes peace with the Ottoman Porte 860. Emperor of, his letter to the King of the French 1145
Giant's cave at Penrith described 920
Gibraltar, fête at in honour of Prince Edward 716
Gibson, William, account of 1062
Giles, St. account of 996. picture of, on painted glass 697
Glast, painted, at Healey-hall, account of 697
Glasgow, Countess of, biographical account of 973
Gleaning defended 891
Godslow runnery 985
Gooders family, account of 787, 1006
Goose, favours for 813
Gore, origin of that term enquired for 1187
Gouge, Thomas, character of 1102
Grainger, James, account of his works 614
Grammatical inquiries 1098, 1189
Grantbam, Dr. Stukeley's collections for its history enquired for 1013

Gray's speech on the state of the nation 633
Gray's poetry, remarks on 981
Green, J. ne, account of 783
Green, Dr. Robert, account of 725
Grofe, Capt. account of 660
Grosvenor, Lady, doubt about cleared up 632
Gunpowder, inquiries about 885

H.

HACKNEY colleges; defects in the mode of education at 984. anecdotes of 621, 755. address of the Students to Dr. Priestley, with his answer 1023
Hair, turning grey from fright 820. standing on end 821. change of colour in 905
Hamilton, Lady, mistake about rectified 773
Harman, Edmund, epitaph on 800
Hart, Alderman, biographical account of 971
Hastings's trial, debate on 640, 825
Henry, Dr. Robert, memoirs of his life 907
Hersford cathedral repaired 865
Homer, Rev. Mr. anecdote of 1156
Honest man, that title frequently applied to persons in many other respects most worthless 693
Hope, ancient figure of 1097
Horace, criticism on 1021
Horse, unsound, trial about 771
Horses, inquiry whether the seed of hay is prejudicial to them 995
Horsey, Bishop of St. David's, his speech on the Roman Catholic Bill 826
Horton, near Colebrook, account of 715
Hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr at Rome 1177
Hothfield, in Kent, tenure of the manor of 1076
Houpo taken near Reading 1102
Howard, John, just character of 595. anecdote of 893. character censured 906
Huguetan, Baron, anecdote of 678
Human monsters 836
Humane Societies recommended 821
Huntingdon, Countess of, her letter to Dr. Doddridge 618.

a mistake about that lady rectified 773

I.

JAMES II. bust of, remark on 904
Jetton, and a silver coin, explained 891
Image, remarkable one, found at Westminster 1177
Index Indicatorius 632, 659, 755, 830, 947, 1043, 1139
Indies, West, discovery of 1104
Indians of America, inquiry respecting their hair 901. meeting to make peace with the Americans 1152
Industry, good effects of a society for the promotion of, in Lincolnshire 843
Infants, directions to prevent the disorders of 1131
Inheritance of daughters at Metelin, in Ireland, before sons 1122
Insects, on plants, how to be destroyed 725
Inspector, N° I. 810
Insurance, fire-offices, when first instituted 832. query about 1007
Johnson, Michael, information about 893
Johnson, Dr. his letter to Lord Chesterfield 592. doubt about 631. character of 700. his dispute with Mrs. Knowles 798. degrees conferred on at Oxford 894. extracts from Boswell's Life of 846. anecdote of 1183. his prejudice against the Scotch 1206
Iron foundery in Denmark described 940
Ireland, intelligence from 961, 1054. increased population of 1122
Jury at Sudbury dispersed without giving a verdict 962. case of jury separating without giving a verdict 1059
Juries, debate on the rights of 832
Justices, trial in King's Bench respecting 770

K.

KENION, John, his charities 684
Killoff church, antiquity of 1123
King's Bench prison, riot at 671. prisoners in, petition 733

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. 1791. Part II.

L.

LACE-makers, hints to prevent the effects of stooping, and of vitiated air 692
Lackington's description of the Methodists 1185
Lake, Sir Lancelot, and Tonquin, ballad of 991
Land-tax, strictures on 802
Lark-catching recommended 1080
Lawes, Henry, information about 923
Lawley, William, character of 1163
Lawyer's creed 1223
Leafwets, situation of 1098
Leicester, Bow-bridge there falls down 980
Leigh family, corrections about 790
Letters, query to men of 651
Liths, debates on 730, 733, 993. trial about 769
Lichfield bishops, antient houses of, by whom built 1170. formerly called bishops of Chester 1170
Lichfield palace 1170
Liddell, Sir H. G. Ravensworth, biographical account of 1160
Liddell baronetage, query respecting 1208
Lighthouse, queries about 605.
High Cross destroyed by 691.
observations on 723. **Rainham church** burnt by 1056
Lisbon, short description of 629
Literary inquiries 790
Liturgy, query respecting a collect 1007
Locke's epitaph 697, 984, 995
Locust-trees, the culture and use of 699
London, lord-mayors of, customs observed by 963. address of the city of, to the Duke and Dukes of York, on their marriage 1154
Longford, Viscountess of, biographical account of 1256
Longitude, the reward offered by Government for ascertaining it enquired after 1188
Lowell, Richard, anecdotes of 1094
Lowth, Bp. character of 981
Luck of Edenball 721, 1079
Lunatick, affecting story of one 815
Luxerne, Marquis de la, account of 877

M.

MACAULAY, Mrs. her monument in Walbrook church taken down 618
Mackworth, Sir Herbert, biographical account of 970.
disposal of his fortune 1060
Madawgweys, discovery of 612, 693, 795, 800
Mad dog, remedy for the bite of 912, 1005
Maiden's step 990
Mail, the Wicklow, robbed 865
Mail robbers detected 984
Mailer, character of his poetry 1180
anecdote of 1183
Manners, simplicity of, by what means lost 987
Manuscripts inclosed in wax, and buried with the author 1014
Marriage, trial about, in Scotland 767. new regulations in Prussia concerning 1053
Marsh, Rev. Dr. Digby, account of 873
Martin's Theocritus enquired after 791, 923
Magham family, account of 697
Maifon's poems, adapted for music 736
Medical topography wanted 622
Melish, William, biographical account of 1166
Meteorology, an aerial bow observed in a fog 1177
Methodists, new description of 1185
Miami Indians, attacked by the Americans 668
Mice, inquiry how to destroy them 619. method of destroying 723, 728
Michaelis, Professor, account of 966
Mickle, Mr. tribute to 801
Milton's portrait, doubts about cleared up 603. picture, remarks on 885
Milton illustrated 817
Milward, Sir Thomas, genealogical account of 993
Minehead, fire at 1187
Mitchell, Mrs. biographical account of 1159
Mob, danger of encouraging 1007
Moise, explanation of, requested 1022. explained 1119
Monster at Bristol 962
Moore's fables, account of 1180
Moore, Dr. (Archbishop of Canterbury) his speech on

the Roman Catholic Bill 820
Moreau, Edward, biographical account of 777
Morris's edition of Dionysius, account of 614
Moorfields, amusements formerly practised there 928
Morris's Celtic Remains, likely to be printed 1103
Morris, Charles, account of 775
Mulgrave, Samuel, epitaph on 814

N.

NAMES, etymology of 630.
Latinising surnames, observations on 912. **Christian**, punishment inflicted for changing 1002
Napier, intelligence from 963
Natural history, information respecting 725
Neas, Thomas, epitaph on 920
Newton, Dr. Richard, answer about 850
Night, variously described 1182
Ninekirks parish 990
Ninian, St. 990
Northampton, inscription on the George inn at 789, 995
Norwegian peasants, account of 940

O.

OAK in Worcestershire, dimensions of 622
O'Connor, Charles, account of 776
O'Neale, Sir Felix, biographical account of 876
Oram, Samuel Marsh, character of 1159
Orford, Earl of, biographical account of 1164, 1232
Opera-house, opened by the Drury-lane Company 866
Oxford music-meeting, account of 669
Oxford honorary degrees, remarks on 893. on the mode of conferring degrees 1009.
vindicated 1169, 1173. who the father of the university 1190
Oyster, remarkable appearance on opening one 1120

P.

PAINE, Thomas, remarks on 791
Papal brief on the supposed escape of Louis XVI. 694
Paper,

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. 1791. Part II.

Paper, trial respecting a seizure of at Mr. Curtin's mill 1154
Park-place at Horton described 715
Parliament, proceedings in 633, 730, 825, 921, 993
Pembigun, observations on 834
Pendrell family 720, 992
Percy, Miss, account of 1156
Phtadelphias, commercial intelligence from 766
Pilebard fishery, additional bounty to 635
Pilpay's introductory chapter to his fables translated 1117, 1171
Pinebeck church, arms in 916
Pittairs, Dr. Wm. account of 1160
Pitt, Mr. his speeches 730, 733
Plaxton, George, letters of 893
Plough, drill, experiments with 719
Plumbe, Richard, character of 1062
Poclainis, meeting at 956
Poland, King of, his letter to the King of the French 1145. new Constitution of 1193
Potomels's designed History of Devonshire 1207
Poor man's prayer 809, 1015
Pope, a juvenile composition of 892. anecdotes of 1095. characterised 1182
Poskier, explained 992
Ratankin, Prince, character of 1064
Powder-mill blown up at Ewell 768
Price, James, degrees conferred on, with an account of his death 893
Price, Dr. his versatility 1176
Priestley, Dr. answer to, on the Birmingham meeting 695. vindicated 702. had consequence of his writings 791. address to the inhabitants of Birmingham 796. answered 797. address of the Revolution Society to him, with his answer 1022. address of the students at Hackney-college to him, with his answer 1023. reflections on his writings 1107
Prior's birth-place, attempt to ascertain 802
Prims, offered in Ireland for dissertations 1043
Providance, extraordinary 1110
Prussia, new civil code of laws for 1053

Q
QUAKERS, on their tenets 632, 693, 798, 1019, 1175, 1176, 1189
Quadrupeds, respiration in, enquired about 885
Quebec bill, debates on 636, 639, 734
Queries to men of letters and fashion 631

R.

RAGUSA, account of 769
Ramsgate, dry dock opened at 768
Rats, inquiry how to destroy them 619. driven away by land-tortoises 721. remedy for 721, 728
Raunds church, paintings in, described 824. inscriptions in 1104
Raymont, Capt. account of 1162
Raynal, Abbe, his character 1173
Reading, on the eager desire for 1190
Reading, history of, proposed 1001
Religion at Birmingham characterised 1083. on establishments 1107
Revolution Society, address of, to Dr. Priestley, and answer 1022
Reward advertised, trial about 770
Richmond, Duke of, his house in Privy gardens burnt down 1155
Robbers, dangerous gang of, in Ireland discovered 1054
Roberts, Dr. account of 1165
Robinson, Dr. account of 1232
Robinson, John, biographical account of 1157
Robinson, Walter, his bones found in a pond, after being missing 52 years 1055
Rome, jubilee at 611
Roman Catholics, relief granted to explained 615. remarks on 811. debate on the bill for their relief 825
Roman roads at Threkingham 794
Rosamond's epitaph 985
Ross, John, epitaph on, and enquiry who he was 930
Ross family illustrated 1055
Royal household-book, extracted from 812
Rudd, Ant. epitaph on 1258

Rumbold, Sir Thomas, biographical account of 1068, 1156. his will 1124
Russia, war with, debates on 618
Russians and Turks, state of the war between 765. preliminaries between 772
Rutland, Cecilia Countess of, query concerning 980, 1077
Ryder, Thomas, character of 1160
Rymer, Thomas, biographical account of 937
Rymer's Fœdera, history of that publication 937

S.

SAINT New Year's Day 1169
Salter, Rev. Mr. epitaph on and account of 788
Sanderfon, Sir James, his house robbed 963
Sanderfon, Robert, biographical account of 937
Sandford, Humphry, biographical account of 779
Sardinia, King of, his letter to the King of the French 1145
Saturn's ring 1122
Savage, Morton, character of 656
Seville, Sir George, character of 1184
Saxe Gotba, Duke of, his letter to the King of the French 1145
Saxony, a mysterious meeting at Poelnitz 861
School, the custom of locking out the master 1175
Scotland, ecclesiastical establishment of, debates on 638. royal boroughs, debate on 733. remarkable coin of Robert I. of, described 750. the correction of the natural history of recommended 750. remark on their burials 816. number of Episcopalians in 901. particulars respecting the regalia of 1030. intelligence from 961, 1024. list of the bishops and clergy of the Episcopal Church 1192
Seal 1178. found at Winchester, of the hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr at Rome 1177
Schwyn, George, mistake about rectified 795
Sent to Coventry, explained 622, 947
Sepulchra,

INDEX to the Essays, Occurrences, &c. 1791. Part II.

- Sepulchres*, violation of, censured 984
- Servants*, bill for the prevention of fictitious characters of 739. characterised by Sherstone 1022. apology for the supposed ingratitude of 1172
- Seymour, John*, account of 779
- Shakespeare's* chair and mulberry-tree, account of 602. oftener read than understood 810. proposal for regenerating and modernizing 1098
- Sharp, Dr.* his speech to the Bishop of Durham 696
- Shewin*, paintings by 632
- Ship* lost between two fields of ice 768. of 74 guns, quantity of timber used in 984
- Shrine* of St. Werburgh, at Chester 1089
- Sierra Leona* bill, debate on 735
- Simplicity of manners*, by what means lost 987
- Slave-trade*, debate on 634. letter on 707. reflections on 1124
- Small-pox*, cases in 833
- Smith, Dr. William*, biographical account of 745
- Snake in the Grass*, remark on 693
- Soldier*, epitaph on an old 1187
- Soub, Richard*, account of 793
- Sou-bwell*, inscriptions at 759
- Spain*, declares war against the Moors of Barbary 861. proclamation in 963
- Speke, Rev. Mr.* biographical account of 1156
- Spelman, Hen.* monument 832
- Stock Exchange*, regulations at 772
- Storms* 1055
- Stretton, Robert de* 893
- Stuart, Lady Arabella*, account of 883. misrepresented in the Biographia Britannica 979
- Study*, essay on 1013
- Sugar and Water Sunday* 991
- Sutherland, James*, anecdote respecting 1007
- Sutherland*, suicide of 782. insanity of proved 866. anecdotes of 868
- Swallows*, on the long stay of 1102. observed Nov. 21, 1207. inquiries respecting 1208
- Swedenborg*, remarks on his character 621, 791, 809. observations on his doctrines 1218
- Swift's* letter to Towers 718
- T.
- TALBOT, Lord*, money collected at Coventry for his ransom 999
- Talbot, Miss*, letter of 789
- Tamfield, Laurence*, epitaph on 896
- Talbot's* letter to the stewards of the Revolution Club 671
- Towney, Sir Richard*, character of 973
- Taylor, Bp. Jeremy*, his character and writings 720, 896, 1017
- Tie*, how to make 692
- Tobbold*, note respecting 788
- T—k—ss, Philip*, anecdotes of 1018
- Thomson* the poet, eulogy on, by the Earl of Buchan 1019, 1083
- Thomson, James*, epitaph on, to be erected by the Earl of Buchan 1078. letters of 1083. Burn's poem on 1085. anecdotes of 1206
- Threshingham*, description and history of 793, 906
- Thurlow, Mrs.* widow of the Bishop of Durham, account of 870
- Tides*, to be explained 611. lunar, remarks on 618
- Tillie, James*, epitaph and account of 806
- Timber-trees*, the culture of recommended 699
- Timber* for a ship, how much ground does it grow on 850
- Tortoise*, land, drive away rats 721
- Tottenham*, vicars of 1007. History of, corrections in 1104
- Town-gardens*, observations on 800
- Tradesmen's* tokens, origin of 890
- Trees*, famous old 1079
- Trumbull, Sir W.* criticism on 1021
- Tucker's* account of Widworthy 608
- Turks and Russians*, state of the war between 765. preliminaries between 772
- Tuscany*, Grand Duke of, his letter to the King of the French 1145
- U. and V.
- VERNON, Dr.* his MS collections enquired for 998
- Versailles*, Wanderer's account of 917
- Verville, M.* his escape from the Fleet prison 1059
- Vesivary college*, plan of 1016
- Villa & Villata*, explained 612, 727
- Vine*, on the culture of, in England 705
- Viper*, bite of, remedy for 915
- Unitarians*, remarks on 812
- Van Ouder*, account of 873
- Urban, Sylvanus, Johann* 707
- W.
- WALES*, records of the principality of, enquired after 659. Welsh history remarks on 911. Welsh Indians, particulars of 612, 693, 796, 800. Welsh bards 1174. sources of Welsh history 1175
- Walmley, Mrs.* account of 1159
- Waring, Jeremiah*, character of 972
- Water*, method of raising, in deep wells 1004
- Waddings*, Cardigan 1103
- Weir, Charles-Hope*, biographical account of 1238
- Well* at East Hanningfield, account of 706
- Werburgh, St.* shrine of, at Chester 1089
- West India* intelligence 960
- Widminster-bridge*, expence of building 1043
- Whalley, Rev. Peter*, account of and his writings 773
- Wharton, Lord*, his monument 1187
- Wharton family*, monuments of 923
- Wharton, Henry*, anecdotes of 698. his letter to Barker illustrated 1191
- Widworthy*, topographical description of 608
- Wilson, Benj.* epitaph on 814
- Wilson*, the botanist, anecdotes of 804
- Winchester-house*, its original grandeur 1169
- Wine*, method to discover fraud in it 795
- Wigman family*, particulars of 885, 999
- Wood, Sir William*, epitaph on 1170
- Woodcock*, particulars respecting 1079
- Wool*, calculation of the advantage of manufacturing 1038
- Worcester* charters 1000
- Wynne family*, account of 796
- Y.

INDEX to the ESSAYS, BOOKS, &c. in Vol. LXI. Part II.

Y.	writings	982	X.
<i>Y Elverton MSS.</i> enquired after	<i>York</i> , antiquities of	1076	
1028	<i>York</i> , Duke of, has leave to marry 963.	ceremonial of his marriage	
<i>Young, Edward</i> , account of his		1057	<i>XENOPHON</i> , critique on 1101

INDEX to the BOOKS Reviewed in Vol. LXI. PART II.

A.	British, Modern	945, 1141	E.
<i>ADELURG's</i> Dictionary, a-bridged 850	<i>Bruno's</i> Letters 1212		<i>EDWARDS's</i> Improvements of the Eighteenth Century 1123
<i>Appian Way</i> , Antiquities of 1138	<i>Burgess's</i> Remarks on the Scriptural Account of Solomon's Temple 844		<i>England's</i> Civil and Ecclesiastical Systems defended 1212
<i>Applegarth's</i> Essay on Tittes 943	<i>Burigny's</i> Life of Erasmus, in German 1138		<i>Evans's</i> Ballads, Doubt about cleared up 628, 801
<i>Arno's</i> Fruits of Fashion 1213	<i>Burke's</i> Letter to a Member of the National Assembly 647.		<i>Exwife</i> , Conduct of the Officers towards Brewers in Scotland 943
<i>Asseman</i> on the Celestial Globe at Velletri 947	Answer to all his Opponents 654. Strictures on his Reflections 942. Remarks 1006. Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs 1213		
<i>Autography</i> , British, or Fac-Similia of Hand-writings 841			
B.	C.		
<i>BADINI's</i> Ode for his Majesty's Birthday 837	<i>Burnet's</i> History of his own Time, Vol. II. 725		<i>FIELD's</i> Letter to the Inhabitants of Warwick 1220.
<i>Baker's</i> Letters 725, 788			Miller's Answer to Field's Letter 1220
<i>Baptism</i> , History of 1026			<i>Filangieri's</i> Analysis of the Science of Legislation 1123
<i>Bartoli's</i> Letters on Calabria and Sicily 947	<i>CAGLIOSTRO</i> , Count, Life of 1135		<i>Fordyce's</i> Sermon on Pain 840
<i>Beckmann's</i> History of Inventions 849	<i>Canterbury</i> , Archbishop of, Address to 842		<i>Forsyth's</i> Observations on the Diseases and Defects of Trees 754
<i>Bellerman's</i> Manual of Biblical Literature 947	<i>Chalmers</i> on Treaties between Great Britain and other Powers 936		<i>Fowler's</i> Breeding-stock, Catalogue of and Sale 841
<i>Bennet's</i> Sermon on the Death of Savage 656. Sermon on the Death of Vowell 657	<i>Clayton's</i> Charge 1037. Sermon on the Riots at Birmingham 752, 847. Sermon, Answer to, by Hall 1036		<i>France</i> , Antiquités Nationales 849 1139. Memoirs of the Revolution 942. The French Constitution, a French and English 1214
<i>Bentley's</i> Poetical Compositions 747	<i>Coleman</i> on Suspended Respiration 754		<i>Freeth's</i> Political Songster 1210
<i>Borchbold's</i> Essay to direct Patriotic Travellers 947	<i>Cookley's</i> Life of John Lord Somers, and Philip Earl of Hardwicke 1127		
<i>Bowley's</i> Treatise on Air 641	<i>Cooper's</i> First Principles of Civil and Ecclesiastical Government delineated 1212		
<i>Bigland's</i> Gloucestershire 725	<i>Cosmology</i> 744		
<i>Birmingham Riots</i> , Account of 1215. Thoughts on 1219. Correspondence between the Rev. R. Wills and Publicola on 1219	<i>Cowper's</i> Translation of the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer 845, 929, 1034, 1133		<i>GERMANS</i> , Popular Tales of the 1126
<i>Blacksmith's</i> Letter to the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland 842, 888	<i>Cox's</i> Travels into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark 940		<i>Gibbon's</i> History, Vols. IV. V. and VI. revised by Whitaker 1137
<i>Blind Child</i> ; or, Anecdotes of the Windham Family 1134			<i>Gloucestershire</i> , Etchings of Views and Antiquities in 743
<i>Born's</i> Process of Amalgamation of Gold and Silver Ores 846			<i>Graft's</i> Typographical Monuments of the Fifteenth Century at Neufisf 850
<i>Borrius</i> , Itineraire de Geneve, Lausanne, & Chamouni 850			
<i>Boswell's</i> Life of Dr. Johnson 592, 847, 1221			
<i>Bowden's</i> Epitaph-writer 1213			
<i>Bowles's</i> Letter to Fox on Lichels 751			
<i>Bridges's</i> Northamptonshire 1128			
<i>British Freeholder's</i> Address to his Countrymen 1037			
D.			H.
<i>DAVIES's</i> Sermon 1037			<i>HACKNEY College</i> , Address to the Students of 1220
<i>Day, Thomas</i> , his Life and Writings 938			<i>Hall's</i> Christianity consistent with the Love of Freedom 1036
<i>Denmark</i> , Prince of, his Character, with an Account of the Country 844			<i>Hallenberg's</i> History of Sweden 659
<i>Disfurnell's</i> Sermon 1137			<i>Hampson's</i> Memoirs of the Life of Wesley 742
<i>Dixon's</i> further Remarks on Mercator's Voyage to America 653			<i>Harding's</i> Letters to Burke 839
			<i>Home's</i> Chronological Abridgement of the History of England 1213
			Howard,

- Howard*, Eulogies of 657
Howlett's Appendix to the Account of Shrewsbury House of Industry 1209
- I. and J.
- JOHNSON*, Dr. Hawkins's Life of 1008. Reflections on the last Scene of his Life 1213
Iphigenia 1034
Lisp Academy, Transactions of 1121
D'Iffrael's Specimen of a new Version of *Telemachus* 748
- K.
- KEIR's* Account of the Life and Writings of Thomas Day 938
Ketch's Letter to the Whigs of the Capital 1212
Kut's Baptism Lecture Sermons 939
- L.
- LACKINGTON's* Life 1137
Laufques's Compendium of Historical Geography 844
Latin Grammar, Introduction to 1135
Lampriere's Sermon on opening the Chapel at Swinton 740.
 Tour from Gibraltar to Morocco 1136
Libel's Letter on 837
Letargy, reformed, on the Plan of S. Clarke 1211. Forms of Prayer for Public Worship 1211
Luck's Account of the Society for promoting of Industry in Lincolnshire 843
Lucus on Parochial Registers, Funds, &c. 1123
Lyne's Janua Tusculana 1213
Lyons's Sermon 943
- M.
- MARMORUM Oxoniensium* Inscriptiones 737
Mariyn's Tour through Italy 742
Mauger's Architectural History of Potidam 947
Mearns's Answer to Dixon, on his Voyage to America 653
Medical Journal, the London, for 1789 833
Metastasio, Translations from 1135
Meyer's Essay on Spiders 946
Milbril's Le Vritable Homme dit au Marque de F. R. 849
Milner's Speeches on the Equalisation of Weights and Measures 653
- Milner's* History of the Church of Rome 1186
Monastic Remains and ancient Castles in England and Wales, by Moore, Schenbelle, and Parkyns 743, 1118, 1207
Morrisian Miscellany 629
Moseley on Tropical Diseases 1041, 1131
Murphy's One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-one, a Poem 1210
Musselman Laws, Commentary on 741
- N.
- NATURE*, the Book of, a Sermon 1029
Navigations, Island, Reflections on the Utility of 844
Needham's *Feschylus* 788
Newne's Prospects and Observations on a Tour through England and Scotland 748, 820, 900, 1083
Nichols on the Management of Oak Trees 1209
Nyd-lyde, the Bedesman of 1089
- O.
- OLDFIELD's* Anecdotes of Archery 942
Orton's Letters to a Young Clergyman 844, 1102, 1192
Ousefan's Practical Geography, for the Use of Schools 844
- P.
- PAINÉ's* Rights of Man, in Answer to Burke 737.
 Defence of the Rights of Man, being a Discussion of Paine's Conclusions 838.
 British Freeholder's Address, in Answer to 1037
Paley's Opinion, Doubt about 801
Paradise Reviewed 1036
Penal Laws, Reflections on the Justice of 751
Reich's Account of Barrows in Germany 1138
Pindar's *Loisliad*, Canto III. 658. The Rights of Kings 658. Odes to Paine 659. The Remonstrance, Ode to my Ass, Maggie and Robin, Apology for Kings, Address to my Pamphlet 930. Commiserating Epistle to the Earl of Lonsdale 1131
Poems, ancient and modern, on the Characteristick between 946
Poland, new Constitution of 742
- Polembet's* Poems 644. Discourses 845. On the comparative Learning and Morality of the Antients and Moderns 819
Prie's Britain's Happiness 836
Pringle's Sermon on the Resurrection 747. Letter to, on his Address to the Inhabitants of Birmingham 842.
 Letters of Wesley 944. Letter to 945. Answer to his Letters to Burke 1123. Letters to the Members of the New Jerusalem Church 1216
Prison, Regulations for 750
Propheetical Periods, Seven 1135
- Q.
- QUENTIN's* French Grammar 744
- R.
- RAMSGATE Harbour*, Account of 745
Rational Religion; or, The Faith of Man, a Poem 1043
Religious Dissention, Historical Memoirs of 842
Richard's Aboriginal Britons 657. On the characteristic Difference between ancient and modern Poems 946
Robertsia's Historical Disquisition of the Knowledge which the Antients had of India 931
Roche's Description of Oaks at Welbeck 1210
Rosenbaue's Supplement to Berch's Medallic History of the Kings of Sweden 659
Rudd's Sermons 1042
- S.
- ST. Erienne's* Address to the English Nation 1212
Salmagundi; Miscellaneous Combination of original Poetry 645
Schenbelle's Antiquaries' Museum 743, 1118, 1207
Schwartzner's Introduction in Artem Diplomaticam Hungaricæ 849
Schwartzbauser's Polybius 659. Oxford progress in printing 659
Scotland illustrated 1210
Sinkin the Second's Letters to his Brother in Wales, in 1790 839
Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland 655
Slave-Trade, Abstract of the Evidence before the House of Commons 943. An Address

INDEX to the BOOKS, &c. Vol. LXI. Part II.

- steps to every Briton on 944.*
Reflections on, by G. C. P. 1124
Smarten's Report on Ramsgate Harbour 745. Description of Eddystone Lighthouse 1210
Smith's Poetic Works, and his Life 745. Antiquities of London 743
Steel's Theatre, &c. 1033
Stephens's Sonnet to Conscience 757
Stevens's Sermons, Cautions to young Students 942
Strabo, Oxford progress made in printing 659
Stutgard's History of the County of Limburg 947
Sutby's History of Denmark 849
Sutherland's Letter to the Electors of Great Britain 843
Szwajew's Journey from St. Petersburg to Cherson 850

T.
TATHAM's Letter to Burke 1123
Thompson's Happy Retreat 1034

Tippee Sultan's Military Maxims and Observations 1211
Tottenbam, History of, Corrections in 827
Toulmin's Sermon on opening the Chapel at Plymouth-dock 740
Towle's Address on the Death of Savage 656, 2037
Totonley's Journal in the Isle of Man 840
Turner's Letter to Priestley 653
Tyson's Poetical Works 1210

U. and V.
VERDY's History of the House of Hesse Homberg 947
Unitarian Society, Rules for 646
Vogel on Recovery from Drowning 947

W.
WAKEFIELD's Remarks on the Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion against public or social Worship 1025
Walker's Critical and Pronouncing Dictionary 837
Walker's Sermon 1043

Wallis's Sermons 982, 1029, 1190
Walpole's Castle of Otranto 801
Wesley, Memoirs of 742. Letters 944
Whitaker's Revival of Gibbon's History, Vols. IV. V. VI. 1137
Wigan's Translation of Aeneas 947
Williams's Lectures on Political Principles 1039
William's History of Sudeley Castle 930
Wood's Account of Shrewsbury House of Industry 1200
Wool, Plan of a Society for the Improvement of 1037. encouraged without Expectation 1037
Wright's Sermon on the Death of Dr. Price 740

Z.
ZAPF's ancient History of Printing at Mentz 850
Ziegler's Introduction to the Hebrews 946
Zimmermann's Solitude considered 1215

INDEX to the POETRY in Vol. LXI. PART II.

- A.**
AFRICAN, the Dying 1046
Aikin, Dr. on the Poems of 952
Alibee, to 1095
Anacreon, Translations from 758
Asinius, Epigram of, on Dido 900
Autumn, Ode to 952

B.
BALLAD 660
Bamberg Castle, Sonnet written at 1115
Bancroft's Epigram to Thomas Pegge 660
Basille, Eulogy on the Demolition of the 758
Beggars's Petition 852
Bell, Jane, Epitaph on 1018
Bird-day Verses 1141
British Spirit 658

C.
CAT, Monody on the Death of a 645
Celestina, Sonnet for the Novel of 760
Cheerfulness, Ode to 747
Church and King, a Song 760
Church-yard, Meditation in 661
Compassion 853
Conscience, Sonnet to 757

**COOKS, Thomas, to Mr. John Mottley, in the Country 1091

D.
DARWIN, Sonnet on the Expectation of his Poem 1222
Despair 1142
Dog and Water Lily, no Fable 1143
Dover Cliffs, Sonnet on 1115
Dramatic Sketches of Northern Mythology, to the Author of 664
Duty, Remonstrance of 952

E.
ECCESTASTICUS, Paraphrase of Chap. xli. Ver. 1—4 855
Elegy 662. by Adamthwaite 854. to Miss Elizabeth B—— 951
Envy 759
Epigram 758. Translated from the Greek 1118
Epitaph on Two young Men killed by Lightning 1047
on and by himself 1047

F.
FAST-DAY, 1781, Miss Seward's Verses on 1140
Fire, on the Fire at Alghourn 756

Fisher, James, Epitaph 1048
Forlorn Maiden, Parody of the 856
Fortress, Sonnet on viewing an ancient 673
France, the present State of 758. Sonnet on the Construction of the National Assembly on the German Confederacy 760. Peter Pindar's Description of the present State of 930
French Revolution, Ode for 673
Free, Dr. his Epitaph 967
the same translated 1048
Freedom 1141

G.
GIBRALTAR, Song at 756
Grose, Capt. Francis, Sketch of 660. Verses addressed to him when in Scotland, by Burns 856

H.
HECTORIS Tumulus, and Translation 1143
Hogan of Houghston, a Song 629
Hope, Sonnet to 664
Hope, General, to his Memory 1222

Horace, Book II. Ode III. translated 1141
Howard, Mr. Elegy on his Death 1222

*Humphrey,***

INDEX to the POETRY and PLATES in Vol. LXI. Part II

<i>Humphrey, Mifs, to the Memory of</i> 950	<i>O. OIVL, Epitaph on</i> 952	<i>Sonnets 757, 759, 851, 1041, 1057, 1111</i>
<i>Hutchinson, Elizabeth, Epitaph on</i> 663		<i>Sonnet on the Report of the legal Murder of the French King 660. On playing mournful one 664. From the French</i> 81
K.	P.	<i>Sterns, on visiting Grave</i> 112
<i>KENTON, Baroni de, Consensus, Inscript.</i> 1144	<i>PASTORAL Ballad</i> 1144	<i>Strada's Contest between the Lutanist and Nightingale</i> 71
<i>Knowles, Mrs. Poetic Correspondence with Capt. Morris</i> 943	<i>Pegge, Thomas, Lines</i> 10600	<i>Sun, Sonnet to</i> 73
L.	<i>Pembridge, Catherine, Epitaph on</i> 759	
<i>LOCKE, Elery by</i> 854	<i>Peraltis, Epigram to, Latin and English</i> 1143	
<i>Luck of Edenball, a Song</i> 721	<i>Petrarch, Sonnets from</i> 1044	
M.	<i>Pindar's (Peter) Maggie and Robin Redbreast</i> 950	
<i>MERRY's Ode for the Anniversary of the French Revolution</i> 673	<i>Pope's Translation of a Prayer composed by S. Xavier, Latin and English</i> 892	
<i>Matthodist Preacher, with Two Wives, on</i> 1223	Q.	T.
<i>Milton, Allegorical Sonnet in Imitation of</i> 660	<i>QUAKERS, Review of the Observations respecting</i> 1223	<i>TE DEUM</i> 66
<i>Mirwa, to</i> 1047	R.	<i>Telemachus, a Paraphrase, cal Version of</i> 65
<i>Moorhouse, Col. on his Death</i> 851	<i>REDBREAST</i> 1222	<i>Theocritus, Idyll XIX. translated</i> 1144
<i>Mairison, Dr. James, on his Death</i> 1142	<i>Robert's Poor Man's Prayer</i> 852	<i>Tibullus, Elegy X. Lib. I.</i> 1044
<i>Musick-book, Lines in</i> 753	<i>Rose, a Sonnet</i> 663	<i>Tonguin and Sir Lancelot in Lake, Ballad of</i> 991
	<i>Rudd, Anne, Epitaph on</i> 949	<i>Twelfth Night</i> 1223
	S.	<i>Tyrril, Jane, Epitaph on</i> 1018
	<i>SCOTLAND, Complaint of</i> 1045	<i>Urban, Mr. Verses addressed to</i> 1124
N.	<i>Sea-Shore, by Dr. Aikin</i> 951	
<i>NATURAL CHILD destroyed by its Mother, Epigram translated</i> 664	<i>Seduction, on its Brutality</i> 1143	
<i>Nightingale, Sonnet to Mrs. Robinson, on her Ode to the</i> 1044	<i>Simonds, Translation from</i> 664	
	<i>Song, "Ere Beauty with Fashion combin'd"</i> 753	
		W.
		<i>WARRIOR, Triumphant</i> 853
		<i>Wasson, Dr. Edward, Epitaph on</i> 855
		<i>Wesley, John, Epitaph on</i> 1144
		<i>Widow's Dress, on an elegant Lady on</i> 1141
		<i>Woolly, William, to his Memory</i> 1143

INDEX to the PLATES in Vol. LXI. PART II.

A.	E.	M.
<i>Aerial Bow</i> 1177	<i>Edward I. Monument of</i> 1171	<i>Malvern Wells Mouse</i> 596
B.	<i>Elwes, Sir Gerald's Arms</i> 1097	<i>Marwood's Monument</i> 610
<i>Bamborough Castle</i> 889	F.	P.
<i>Beggar</i> 852	<i>Figure, remarkable</i> 1177	<i>Pinchbeck Church, arms in</i> 916
<i>Bristol, View of</i> 1081	G.	R.
<i>Burghope House</i> 793	<i>Gibraltar, Buildings erected at, in honour of Pr. Edward</i> 716	<i>Rauods Church, Inscriptions from</i> 824
C.	<i>Godslow Nunnery</i> 985	S.
<i>Chester Wall, Angle of</i> 1178	H.	<i>Seal of St. Thomas's Hospital at Rome</i> 1177
<i>Clifton, near Bristol, View of</i> 801	<i>Headley Hall, Painted Glass at</i> 697	<i>Shoe, old one</i> 596
<i>Clominer, Ruins of, in Ireland</i> 1001	<i>Hevitham, Sepulchres at</i> 611	T.
<i>Coffin, Stone, at Godslow</i> 936	<i>Hope</i> 1097	<i>Threackingham Church</i> 906
<i>Coffins, Stone</i> 1097	<i>Horne, Robert, Bp. of Winchester, Head of</i> 611	<i>Tradesmen's Tokens</i> 611, 839
<i>Coin</i> 596, 889, 916, 1177	<i>Horton Place, House at</i> 713	W.
<i>Cybele</i> 1097	J.	<i>Werburgh, St. Shrine</i> 1089
D.	<i>Jubilee, Coin struck for by Pope Benedict</i> 611	<i>Widworthy, Monument at</i> 610
<i>Door, old one</i> 906		<i>Winchester Palace, Southward</i> 1169
<i>Dunkeswell Abbey</i> 1171		

* * * We are requested to return due acknowledgements to those correspondents who have so obligingly noticed the intended History of Reading. The papers of the late Mr. Alderman Watts already form a part of the materials collected for that History.—T. T. S. asks the Christian name of, and when and at what age died, the father of, Sir John Blunt, Bart. so created by George I.—A. Z. asks, Why are goats kept among horses, and geese among cattle in rich feeding pastures?



